MICROCOPY

1507

ROLL

7

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M1507

CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD CARDS OF THE
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION RELATING
TO GENERAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND
MILITARY CONDITIONS IN CUBA AND THE
WEST INDIES
1918-1941

Roll 7

Cuba: General Conditions (MID 2056-213 to 2056-257)

The National Archives
National Archives and Records Administration
Washington: 1989

INTRODUCTION

The 10 rolls of this microfilm publication reproduce correspondence and record cards of the Military Intelligence Division (MID), that relate to conditions in Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic (also known as Santo Domingo), from 1918 to 1941. The documents reproduced are largely reports from the U.S. military attache assigned to Cuba and his assistants, although there is a significant number of records from the Department of State in Washington, the diplomatic staff of the American legation at Havana, and U.S. Marine Corps units stationed on the islands. The correspondence, from which the eight files reproduced on this microfilm publication were extracted, and the related records, are part of the Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs, Record Group (RG) 165.

Background

The Military Intelligence Division originated in 1885, when Adj. Gen. Richard C. Drum directed Maj. William J. Volkmar of the Military Reservation Division to organize a Division of Military Information. Drum's action was in response to an increasing need for the systematic collection and dissemination of information relating to foreign and U.S. military services. The Military Information Division, as it became known, functioned as an adjunct of the Military Reservation Division until 1889. By providing for "the pay of a clerk attendant on the collection and classification of military information from abroad," the congressional appropriation act of September 22, 1888 (25 Stat. 481), laid the necessary financial groundwork for the Adjutant General's confidential order of April 12, 1889, which established the Military Information Division as "a separate division under the personal supervision of the Adjutant General." The act also led to the detail of the first military attaches to

U.S. diplomatic posts at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg in 1889.

An act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 830), reorganized the War Department hierarchy by creating the War Department General Staff headed by the Chief of Staff. Six months later, Secretary of War Elihu Root's order of August 8 directed the transfer of the Military Information Division and its records to the Office of the Chief of Staff, effective August 15, 1903. Under the new organization what had been the Military Information Division became the Second Division (of three), of the General Staff. War Department General Order 128, dated August 12, 1908, provided for the reorganization of the General Staff into sections and thereunder into such committees as necessary for the transaction of business. As a result of this order the Second Division (military information) was merged with the Third Division (military planning and education) to form the Second Section. A reorganization of September 26, 1910, abolished the Second Section and transferred its responsibilities, including military information, to the new War College Division.

The entry of the United States into World War I on April 6, 1917, greatly increased the work of the War College Division. To deal with the growing intelligence workload, the Chief of Staff, in a memorandum dated April 28, 1917, directed the establishment of a separate military information section within the War College Division. A reorganization of the General Staff, under the authority of War Department General Order 14, dated February 9, 1918, abolished the War College Division, and all intelligence functions passed to the Military Intelligence Branch of the newly created Executive Division.

A second major reorganization of the War Department General Staff occurred under the authority of General Order 80, dated August 26, 1918, which established a separate Military Intelligence Division (MID), headed by an officer designated as director of military intelligence who would function as an assistant to the Chief of Staff. As a result of War Department General Order 41, dated August 16, 1921, the MID was given the additional designation of G-2 and was constituted as one of the five General Staff divisions, each under the immediate control of an assistant Chief

of Staff. This part of the organizational structure of the War Department remained largely unchanged through World War II.

The Military Intelligence Division, however, underwent a number of internal reorganizations during this quarter century. In early 1921 the MID's three principal functions, collecting and evaluating military information and disseminating military intelligence, were split between its Positive and Negative Branches. During the next 18 months the division abolished these two branches and divided the functions among three geographical sections: Latin American, European, and Far Eastern. This division of work among three entirely separate sections resulted in a wide divergence of method in handling information, and failed to produce well-thought-out studies on general questions affecting two or more of the geographical sections. Consequently, in October 1924 the head of MID placed the three geographical sections under his newly created Intelligence Branch, to a ensure better coordination of the collection and evaluation of military information and dissemination of military intelligence. The 1924 reorganization remained in place until 1942, although by 1939 the number of geographical sections had increased to seven.

The principal means employed by the MID to collect military information about foreign countries was to send military attaches and observers abroad for this purpose. As noted above, the U.S. Army sent its first five military attaches abroad in 1889. By 1922 the MID had 45 military attaches and assistants on duty in 30 countries. Though by 1938 their numbers had decreased to 32, they soon increased greatly with the advent of war in 1939. The United States first assigned military attaches to Cuba in 1902. A list of military attaches stationed in Havana from 1902 to 1941 follows these introductory remarks.

The main duties of a military attache were to observe and to report on the organization, training, equipment, doctrine, and operation of foreign military forces. In addition, the attache reported on political, economic, and social conditions in the country to which he was assigned, especially as they influenced military affairs. To carry out this work, the attache had the assistance of a small staff including one or more assistant

military attaches who prepared their own reports. The military attache and his assistants usually sent to the MID several copies of their more important reports which often included newspaper articles, magazines, maps, photographs, official government publications, and similiar enclosures. There, one copy was filed with the division's general correspondence in the manner described below, and another was placed in the so-called Regional File that the MID maintained for research and reference purposes. This file contains military, naval, political, economic, social, and psychological information on foreign countries. It is arranged by country or region and thereunder by a special subject classification scheme, first called Strategic Index (1918-22), and later, Index Guide (1922-44). The latter scheme subsumes all information under nine primary headings designated by four-digit numbers within the range of 1000 to 9960. Furnished with the current edition of the Strategic Index or Index Guide, the military attache from his post abroad indicated the proper file classification number in the block provided on the form on which he prepared his report. The Regional File served as the prime source of information from which the MID staff and its predecessors, compiled the Digests of Information concerning each country, prepared the Combat, Economic, and Political Estimates for the major nations of the world, and wrote special studies on military subjects.

Records Description

The Military Intelligence Division filed correspondence in accordance with the "record card system," utilized widely by the War Department in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. On each incoming and outgoing communication and enclosure, a record clerk placed in the upper-right corner of the first page a master number representing the main subject of the communication. When no subfile was involved, the clerk simply added a numerical suffix following a hyphen to the master number to indicate the next sequential transaction (e.g., 2067-54, 2067-55). To indicate a subfile, the records clerk entered an alphabetical or numerical suffix following the master number, and an additional number representing the transaction under the subfile.

At the subfile level the MID used letters to indicate particular countries or geographical areas. In a file numbered 2657-Q-266, for example, the letter Q represents Cuba and the West Indies. States. Most individual documents filed under these letter designations were numbered in chronological order by date received. Some, however, have a second subfile number denoting a more specific subject category, with sequential numbers following. For instance, many monthly reports on Cuban Army strength are filed under 2012-100 with individual reports numbered 1 to 96. Thus a typical file number containing all these elements would be 2012-100/55.

After the clerk had assigned a file designation to the communication, he summarized its contents on a record card and placed the same file designation on it. The record card was then filed numerically according to its assigned file designation. Subsequently, record cards were annotated to show the routing and ultimate designation or disposition of a communication. The clerk also prepared name, subject, and geographic index cards as finding aids to the communications. In addition, the MID kept chronological lists ("Dispatch Lists") of all communications received from an attache at a particular post.

This publication reproduces the following eight MID files relating to Cuba and the West Indies for the period 1918 to 1941:

MID 2657-Q---Political Conditions, Cuba and the West Indies
MID 2655-Q---Economic Conditions, Cuba and the West Indies
MID 2056-----General Conditions in Cuba
MID 2012-----Army, Cuba
MID 2079-----Aeronautics, Cuba
MID 2608-----General Conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo
MID 2020-----Army, Haiti
MID 2353-----Army, Santo Domingo

The records filed under the two master numbers pertaining to political and economic conditions throughout the region, have been filmed immediately afer the record cards and are followed by files on one or two of the three Caribbean countries--Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic (in that order). Within each master number the documents have been filmed by file designation. The volume of records

filed under the two master numbers for general political conditions and economic conditions, and under the three files on Cuba, is substantial. There are cosiderably fewer records in the three files on Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The gaps often found in the sequential numbers following master numbers have two principal explanations. First, during the late 1920s the War Department destroyed a large number of individual documents among the general correspondence of the MID as "useless papers." This action was authorized by an act of Congress, dated February 17, 1889 (25 Stat. 672). Second, on August 7, 1941, the MID abandoned its numeric file system and adopted the War Department decimal classification scheme. At that time the numeric file was closed and many documents were transferred to the new file. For most communications transferred, a clerk prepared a card and inserted it in the numeric series where the communication had originally been filed, citing the decimal designation under which the communication was then filed. These transferred documents are in the G-2 decimal file, which is part of Records of the Army Staff, RG 319.

Contents

Record Cards

The record cards for the eight master numbers of the MID correspondence relating to Cuba and the West Indies appear on roll 1 of this microfilm publication. The record cards are filmed in the same sequence as the eight master numbers. They provide a synopsis of each document (including those dated before mid-1941) that were transferred to the decimal file. The record cards also serve as a finding aid to the documents filmed in this publication.

Correspondence

Political Conditions, Cuba and the West Indies. (MID 2657-Q). Reports and other records in this master file include information on Cuban political parties, elections, political corruption, and political violence. There are a few similar reports on conditions in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. In the early 1920s the

military attache reported extensively on the 1920 Cuban national elections (MID 2657-Q-1 to -90); graft and abuse of office President Zaya, 1920-24 (MID 2657-Q-249); the unsuccessful revolt by army veterans, 1923-24 (MID 2657-Q-143); and the 1924 election of President Machado (Mid 2657-Q-225/1 to -70). This master file also includes a large number of reports (MID 2657-Q-330/1 to -452) on anti-government violence in the 1930s, some of which deal with Col. Fulgencio Batista. Other reports discuss U.S. reactions to the 1920 Presidential election (MID 2657-Q-268), the activities in the United States of Cuban and other West Indian nationalist and revolutionary groups (MID 2657-Q-102, -350, -370), and German and Japanese espionage activities in Cuba (MID 2657-Q-395) and Haiti (MID 2657-Q-396), 1940-41.

Economic Conditions, Cuba and the West Indies. (MID 2655-Q). With the exception of the 1921 reports on the salt industry of Curacao (MID 2655-Q-14) and the economy of the Dominican Republic (MID 2655-Q-15), one each, and the report on the control of petroleum production in Puerto Rico in 1941 (MID 2655-Q-107), all of the records in this master file pertain to the Cuban economy. Many of the reports relate to the Cuban sugar industry (MID 2555-Q-1, -8, -11, -18 to -21, -33, -48, -51 to -60, -63, -65, -81); the cultivation of coffee (MID 2655-Q-50), rice (MID 2655-Q-16), and other foodstuffs (MID 2655-Q-18 to -21, -93); the production of henequen (MID 2655-Q-79); and Cuba's petroleum (MID 2655-Q-95) and mineral resources (MID 2655-Q-61, -100 to -103).

A number of reports deal with immigration laws and immigrant problems (MID-2655-Q-73, -76, -80, -85, -87, -94, -98, -99). Also included is a history of the operations of the Cuban National Lottery, 1921-23 (MID 2655-Q-32) and a copy of the military attache's "Estimate of the Economic Situation," May 1923, 150 pp. (MID 2655-Q-64). Many of the 1919-22 reports have file classification numbers of the Strategic Index imbedded in the text and most of the reports of the 1930s bear typed four-digit Guide Index numbers in the upper-right corner of the first page.

General Conditions in Cuba and the West Indies. (MID 2056). The records in this master file both complement (and in a few instances) duplicate the

documents in the files on political (MID 2657-Q) and economic (MID 2655-Q) conditions and relate almost exclusively to Cuba. Most of the 1918-19 reports, many of which were prepared by U.S. Marine Corps units on duty in the Camaguey and Oriente Provinces, deal with strikes and labor unrest in Cuba (MID 2056-65 to -184). Other reports for this period document the course of the "Spanish" influenza epidemic on the island (MID 2056-34, -46, -48, -53, -67, -78, -85, -122, -134, -165) and the October 1919 outbreak of smallpox in Havana (MID 2056-194).

Other records include an April 1920 office memorandum prepared by the military attache describing the members of his staff, his relations with the American Legation in Havana, and provides biographical sketches of prominent Cubans and others "who have proved themselves valuable and discreet" (MID 2056-196); a copy of the July 1923 "Estimate of the Economic-Military Situation" (MID 2056-219); and the 1925 MID digest of information on the Island of Pines (MID 2056-229). Between December 1938 and July 1941 the military attache prepared a series of 35 "Comments on Current Events," which contains information on German nationals in Cuba and the activities of Colonel (later President) Fulgencio Batista (MID 2056-250); and a series of reports on each of the principal cities of Cuba, which describes the city's power plants, water works, telephone and telegraph facilities, radio stations, gas and oil storage plants, ice plants, airfields, harbor facilities, police, military forces and installations, newspapers, magazines, prominent American citizens in residence, and its government (MID 2056-253). Scattered throughout this master file are copies of, or clippings from, the Havana Post, Havana Evening News, The Times of Cuba, Himley's Weekly Review of the Cuban Sugar Crop, and El Hombre Nuevo.

Army, Cuba. (MID 2012). Much of the documentation in this master file consists of monthly strength reports and station lists of the Cuban Army, 1918-41 (MID 2012-4, -6, -12, -21, -34, -39, -42, -49, -56, -64, -137, and especially -110); biographical sketches ("who's who") of prominent Cuban Army officers, 1931-40 (MID 2012-132 to -168); and periodic reports on the loyalty, discipline, and morale of the Cuban Army, 1931-40

MID 2012-133, -146). Included in the latter is substantial information on the September 1933 revolution and the activities of Colonel Fulgencio Batista, especially during 1933-34. Other records deal with the organization of the Cuban Army (MID 2012-18, -44, -73, -93, -101, -116, -119, -157), the pay and emoluments of its officers and enlisted men (MID 2012-124), its retirement and pension laws (MID 2012-110), and its annual budgets, 1932-41 (MID 2012-140, -165). This master file also contains information on the Cuban Rural Guard (MID 2012-98, -99) and the National Police Force (MID 2012-137).

Aeronautics, Cuba. (MID 2079). The records in this file cover military and commercial aviation. Included is a series of annual reports, 1924-39, on the organization, training, bases, appropriations, aircraft, and aeronautical equipment of the Cuban Air Service (MID 2079-15). Other reports on military aviation discuss "Good-will Flights" of the 1930s (MID 2079-43, -59), aircraft accidents (MID 2079-52), landing fields and possible landing fields (MID 2079-10, -44), flights of Cuban military aircraft over U.S. territory (MID 2079-56, -60), and cadet, flight, and combat training at Cuban aviation schools (MID 2079-36 to -40, -61, -62). Aspects of commercial aviation discussed include air traffic control and regulations (MID 2079-20), foreign interests involved in Cuban aviation (MID 2079-21), and commercial air routes (MID 2079-16). This master file includes many Department of State documents.

General Conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo. (MID 2608). Most of the reports in this file are 1921 monthly summaries of intelligence compiled by U.S. Marine Corps units stationed in the two countries which describe the political, economical, and social conditions on Hispaniola. This file also includes a number of 1940 reports on harbor facilities, water supply, electrical power, and other municipal features of the principal cities and towns of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. These reports were received from the head of the U.S. Military Mission in Haiti and the U.S. naval attache stationed in the city of Santo Domingo.

Army, Haiti. (MID 2020). The three reports

comprising this master file deal with the establishment of a Dominican air and naval station at Calderas Bay (1939), leadership changes in the Garde de Haiti (1940), and the participation of the cadets of L'Ecole Militaire d'Haiti in the June 1941 maneuvers of the Garde de Haiti. The last two reports were prepared by the chief of the U.S. Military Mission in Haiti.

Army, Santo Domingo. (MID 2353). This small file consists of two items: a May 1918 report from the American Legation in Santo Domingo on the organization of the Guardio Nacional Dominicana and a 1925 memorandum from the Department of Commerce enclosing two Spanish newspaper clippings on the creation of a Dominican army.

Security Classification

Many of the documents filmed in this microfilm publication were classified as secret, confidential, or restricted at the time of their creation and had those classification markings stamped, typed, or written on them. With the exception of six documents (MID 2657-Q-361/18 to 2657-Q-361/24) relating to communications intelligence, the National Archives and the Department of the Army have reviewed and declassified all of the records filmed in this publication.

Related Records

In RG 165 are additional intelligence records relating to Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. Information on all three countries can be found under other file designations of the MID correspondence, 1918-41. Because the records under other file designations either did not relate exclusively to Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic, or relate to less significant subjects, they are not reproduced here. Access to these records is by the name, subject, and geographic indexes to the MID correspondence and by the dispatch lists of incoming reports to the MID. The name index has been filmed as Name Index to Correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff, 1917-1941, M1194; the geographic index as Geographic

Index to the Correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division, 1917-41, M1474 (roll 4 of which contains the principal entries for Cuba); and the dispatch lists as Registers of Communications Received from Military Attaches and Other Intelligence Officers ("Dispatch Lists"), 1889-1941, M1271 (roll 1 of which lists the reports from the military attache in Havana).

The segments on Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic in the Regional File of the MID contain copies of some of the documents reproduced in this microfilm publication, as well as many other documents submitted by the military attache at Havana and other sources.

Records relating to naval intelligence, including naval attache reports, and records of the Military Government of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) 1917-24, are in the Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, RG 38. Information about Marine operations in Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic can be located among Records of the U.S. Marine Corps, RG 127.

Many records pertaining to U.S. relations with Caribbean nations are found in General Records of the Department of State, RG 59. Microfilm publications of related records include Records Relating to Political Relations Between the United States and Cuba, 1910-29, M509; Records Relating to Internal Affairs of Cuba, 1910-1929, M488; Records Relating to Political Relations Between the United States and Haiti, 1910-29, M611; Records Relating to Political Relations Between the United States and Haiti, 1930-39, M612; Records Relating to Internal Affairs of Haiti, 1910-29, M610; Records Relating to Internal Affairs of Haiti, 1930-39, M1246; Records Relating to Internal Affairs of the Dominican Republic, 1910-29, M626; Records Relating to Internal Affairs of the Dominican Republic, 1930-39, M1272; and Records Relating to Internal Affairs in the Dominican Republic, 1940-44, M1277.

The records reproduced in this publication were prepared for filming by Barry Zerby and Monroe Freeman. These introductory remarks were prepared by Barry Zerby.

CONTENTS

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2	Cuba and the West Indies: Political Conditions (MID 2657-Q-1 to 2657-Q-143)
3	(MID 2657-Q-144 to 2657-Q-225)
4	(MID 2657-Q-266 to 2657-Q-330)
5	(MID 2657-Q-333 to 2657-Q-415) Economic Conditions (MID 2655-Q)
6	Cuba: General Conditions (MID 2056-1 to 2056-212)
7	(MID 2056-213 to 2056-257)
8	Army (MID 2012-1 to 2012-100/52)
9	(MID 2012-100/53 to 2012-176)
10	Aeronautics (MID 2079) (MID 2034-521 to 2034-549) Haiti and Santo Domingo: General Conditions (MID 2608) Haiti Army (MID 2020) Santo Domingo Army (MID 2353)

APPENDIX

U.S. Military Attaches - Cuba

Lt. Matthew E. Hanna	Aug. 1902-June 1904
Maj. Henry Barber	Feb. 1909-July 1912
Lt. Col. Herbert J. Slocum	Oct. 1912-Dec. 1913
Maj. Edmund Wittenmeyer	Jan. 1914-Sept. 1917
Capt. Thomas F. Van Natta	Oct. 1917-Nov. 1918
Maj. Albert Gallatin	Nov. 1918-Apr. 1919
Col. Paul W. Beck	Apr. 1919-Apr. 1920
Lt. Col. James M. Hobson	June 1920-Apr. 1922
Maj. K. B. Lyman	Mar. 1922-Jan. 1923
Maj. William H. Shutan	Jan. 1923-May 1926
Capt. Henry C. Clark	June 1926-Jan. 1928
Maj. James C.R. Schuenck	Jan. 1928-Aug. 1929
Maj. Joseph J. O'Hare	Aug. 1929-Apr. 1933
Lt. Col. Thomas N. Gimperling	Apr. 1933-Apr. 1937
Maj. Edward W. Timberlake	Mar. 1937-Aug. 1938
Maj. Henry A. Barber	Aug. 1938-June 1941

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(5-1

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

3-1 2056-213

April 28, 1922.

No.- 1708

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S, G-2.

Subject: Reports Desired by M I. 2.

RECEIVED-G/2 W.D. MAY 6 1922

AMS
JWPP

1. In compliance with your 2157-240,M.I.r, dated April 14, 1922, re above subject, there are forwarded herewith the following publications, for the use of M.I.2:

Transferred to 2610-9-4
4

ECONOMIC.

Latest number (February,1922) of "Economic Bulletin of Cuba".

Latest number of "The Times of Cuba" (April)

Three Weekly Copies of "Himely's Sugar Report", April 8, 15, 22. (10546-204)

Albert K. B. Lyman

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.,
Military Attaché.

Encs attached
se

See # 1711 for many encs

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

EASTER NUMBER, 1922

2056-213
1

Cuba's Famous Review

THE TIMES OF CUBA

APRIL, 1922

Edición de la Semana Santa

ISSUED
APRIL 10

THIRTY
CENTS

REVISTA CUBANA DE NOTICIAS DIARIAS
MANY NOTABLE FEATURES

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Vice-Presidente (Vice-President, salary $12,000) ..... Gen. Francisco Carrillo y Verger

CABINET SECRETARIES

Presidencia (Presidency, or Executive Secretary) ..... Dr. José Manuel Cortina
Estado (State) ..... Dr. Rafael Montoro y Valdes
Gobernación (Government or Interior—Postoffice, Police, Etc.) Col. F. Martínez Lufriú
Guerra y Marina (War and Marine, or Navy) ..... Gen. Demetrio Castillo Duany
Hacienda (Treasury) ..... Sebastian Gelabert
Justicia (Justice) ..... Dr. Erasmo Regüeiferos
Obras Públicas (Public Works) ..... Orlando Freyre y Cisnero
Sanidad y Beneficencia (Sanitation and Beneficence, or Charities) .... Dr. Juan Guiteras
Instrucción Pública y Belles Artes (Public Instruction, B. Artes) Dr. F. Zayas y Alfonso
Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo (Agriculture, Commerce and Labor) Dr. J. M. Collantes

AREA, POPULATION AND VOTERS OF CUBA

	Area in Square miles	Population Census 1907	Population Census 1919	Voters Census 1919
Pinar del Rio—(Comandante Manuel Heriman, Governor)	5,207	240,372	261,198	44,987
Havana—(Comandante Alberto Barreras, Governor)	3,168	538,010	697,583	116,638
Matanzas—(General Eduardo García, Governor)	3,257	239,812	312,704	58,646
Santa Clara—(Coronel Juan Jimenez, Governor)	8,257	457,431	657,697	108,539
Camaguey—(Comandante Arturo Primelles, Governor)	10,065	118,269	228,913	37,369
Oriente—(Coronel Mariano Lora, Governor)	14,210	455,086	730,909	111,607
Total	44,164	2,048,980	2,889,004	477,786

(Continued on Page 8)

MOTOR LEAGUE OF CUBA

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AGENCIA GENERAL DE LOS AUTOMOVILES

STUDEBAKER Y FRANKLIN

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Esta noticia que hoy damos a Vd. ha de agradar grandemente al público en general y principalmente a todos los actuales dueños de "Studebakers" y "Franklins" por contar además "The Consolidated Motors Co." con el personal adiestrado en todos los departamentos del giro a que esta compañía se dedica, dispuestos siempre a atender las necesidades de su clientela y llenar de esta manera una necesidad por tanto tiempo deseada en esta República.

VENTAS

El Sr. Angel Alonso, encargado de nuestro Departamento de Ventas de Automóviles, goza de una envidiable reputación dentro del mundo automovilístico en este País y se esforzará una vez más en el cometido a él encomendado, manteniendo firme su "record" al frente del departamento de ventas de los Studebaker y Franklin.

SERVICIO

En este departamento encontrarán nuestros clientes de la Capital toda clase de piezas de repuesto legítimas para los carros Studebaker y Franklin, y el encargado del mismo atenderá también a todos los pedidos del interior por pequeños que éstos sean, embarcándolos el mismo día de recibir el aviso.

REPARACIONES

La Estación de reparaciones de TALLER corre a cargo de los hermanos Sres. Medio expertísimos en Motores para automóviles, con grande experiencia adquirida en Centros europeos y americanos.

Tenemos un hombre experto para cada uno de los Departamentos siguientes:

Ventas de automóviles
Venta de repuestos
Taller de soldadura autógena
Taller de reparaciones de Radiadores
Taller de Pintura
Taller para carga y arreglo de acumuladores.

Invitamos a usted muy cordialmente a que nos haga su visita personal, como también desearíamos contar con sus estimadas órdenes.

CONSOLIDATED MOTORS COMPANY

PLEASE—SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE TIMES OF CUBA—THANK YOU

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89



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New York
John McE. Bowman, President



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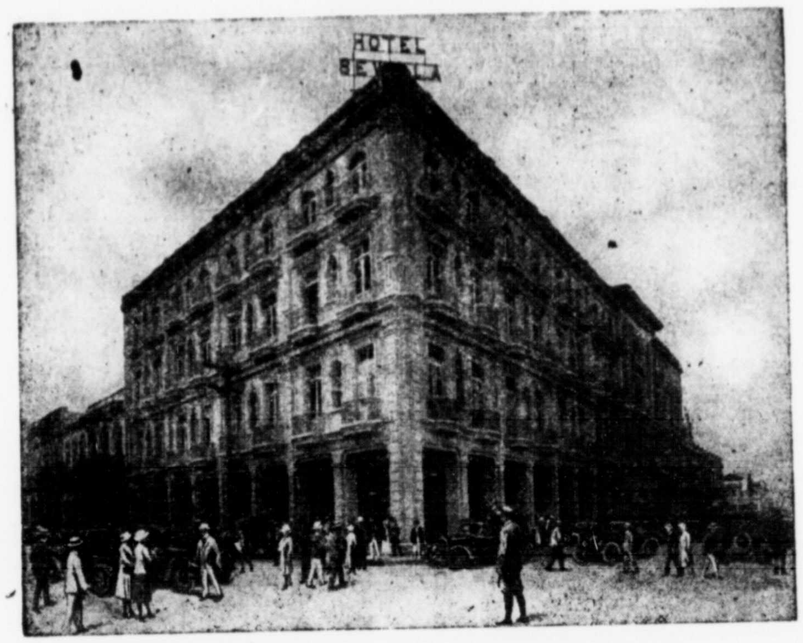

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Unexcelled cuisine. French, Cuban, Spanish and American dishes
Afternoon teas

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES

CITIES	Pop. Census 1919	Miles from Havana	CITIES	Pop. Census 1919	Miles from Havana
Antilla	1,244	516	Habana	363,506	...
Batabanó	2,019	36	Holguin	13,768	465
Bayamo	7,423	454	Madruga	2,911	50
Caibarién	12,088	226	Manzanillo	22,351	487
Camagüey	41,909	336	Marianao	30,701	9
Cárdenas	27,477	106	Matanzas	41,574	55
Ciego de Avila	16,408	272	Pinar del Rio	13,728	111
Cienfuegos	37,241	195	Sancti Spiritus	23,572	234
Guanabacoa	16,352	4	S Antonio de los Baños	10,645	22
Guanajay	6,545	36	Sagua la Grande	17,487	175
Guantánamo	14,762	572	Santa Clara	21,694	176
Güines	13,679	45	Santiago de Cuba	62,083	532

THE CUBAN CUSTOMS Visitors to Cuba are allowed to bring in all necessary personal belongings to be used while here and not intended for sale in the country. Articles of clothing should show evidence of at least nominal wear, although the customs authorities are liberal in their interpretation of the law as long as they are satisfied of the good faith of the visitor. Matches are an exception, being highly taxed. Bonds must be furnished for automobiles before they may be landed and it is not advisable to bring cars for short trips, especially as automobiles may be rented cheaply.

(Continued on Page 12)



HOTEL
LA UNION
CENTRALLY LOCATED

Detached and Unobstructed
All Floors of Spanish Tile.
All Stairways of Italian Marble
Walls of Concrete and Masonry.
An Absolutely Fireproof Building.
One Hundred and Fifty Rooms, each with Private Bath and Telephone.

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Cuba 53 & 55
and
Amargura 28

'Phones. A-7281, A-2938

HAVANA CUBA

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

HOTEL LAFAYETTE
Alfred Gamard & Co., Props.
O'REILLY AND AGUIAR STREETS
American Management

Convenient to everywhere. Up-to-date in every respect. Reasonable rates. Patronized by the best local and foreign trade.

RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD

Music During Luncheon and Dinner
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CERVEZAS VERDAD
TOME UN "NIP" EN LAS COMIDAS
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Everything for the TABLE

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Fourth Season of Remonte and Pala. All Star Players.

Largest and Newest Spanish Ball Fronton in the World.

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Two Electric Ventilators Have Just Been Installed, Keeping the Building Constantly Cool.

Department of Mutuals in Operation. Also Brokers.

Daily Performances at 2:30 P. M.

ADMISSION:

Reserved seats	$1.50
Other seats	1.00
Grand Tier Boxes	9.00
Second Tier Boxes	6.00
Gallery	0.20

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SEASON 1921—1922

DINNER AND DANCING

Table d'Hote, $5 per covert

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CASINO—JOCKEY CLUB CORPORATION

THOS. MONAHAN
President

FRANK BRUEN
Gen. Mgr.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS Americans returning to the United States from Cuba and other foreign countries are allowed to bring in without paying duty articles bought abroad for their personal use and not intended for sale in the United States to the value of $100. This includes laces, embroideries, jewelry, fans, linens, cameos, souvenirs and virtually every article for sale in the shops. In addition they may take without paying duty fifty cigars or 300 cigarettes. Aigrettes and other plumage of wild birds (whether bought in the United States or abroad) are liable to be confiscated by the United States authorities, although permissible in Cuba

TAXIS AND STREET CARS Small automobiles, mostly Fords, ply the streets of Havana. The fare between any two points, direct and without stops, within a limit bounded by Belascoain street (which covers most of the city, including all the wharves, hotels, business district, Prado, Malecon and parks) is thirty cents for two persons, and ten cents for every additional person. Carriages (there are only a few left) charge twenty cents for two persons and ten cents extra for each additional person and piece of baggage. Both carriages and autos charge double fare after 1 a. m. Special arrangements should be made for hourly and distance use. The street car system covers the city and suburbs comprehensively but it is too complicated to be described here. When learned, it affords a pleasant and cheap way to travel about the city. Fares are five cents within city limits but are doubled between midnight and 5 a. m.

(Continued on Page 16

HOTEL SANTA RITA
AND
Thermal Bathing Springs
SANTA FE—ISLE OF PINES
Seat of the famous "Santa Rita" Thermal Baths and wonderful magnesia water, infallible in curing all nervous and stomach troubles.
RATES: AMERICAN PLAN, $5.00 PER DAY UP
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Santa Fe-Habana Development Co.
(COMPAÑIA DE FOMENTO SANTA FE—HABANA)
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMARGURA COR. MERCADERES, HAVANA

TROPICAL EXPRESS COMPANY

AUGUST BECK, GENERAL MANAGER

AGENTES DE ADUANAS Y EMBARQUES

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OF USEFUL ARTICLES

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SANITARY BARBER SHOP

Royal Bank of Canada Bldg., 2nd Floor
First Class Barbers, Manicures, Shampoo
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THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

Premium *Ham*

They're

SWIFT

products

Brookfield *Butter*

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

TWO KINDS OF MONEY Cuba has its own money, equivalent to United States currency, both being the official money of the republic. Cuban coins are in denominations of $20, $10, $5, $2, $1, gold; one dollar, forty cents, twenty cents and ten cents, silver, and five, two and one cent nickel coins. Care should be taken not to confuse the two and five cent coins and the one and ten cent coins, which are nearly alike in size.

TOURS AND AMUSEMENTS The Playa (or Beach) of Marianao is reached from Havana by electric trains from Galianao and Zanja streets (fare 10 cents) and by direct street cars from Central Park (fare 10 cents). Oriental Park (Race-track), the Havana Country Club (18-hole golf course), and the Havana Yicht Club are reached by street cars from Central Park and electric trains from Galiano and Zanja streets. The United Railways system offers excellent tours by electric train from Havana. Hotel guides and information bureaus can arrange all sightseeng excursions. Beware of strange guides. A pleasant trip which requires two or three days or more is to the Isle of Pines, reached by train to Batabanó and boat to Júcaro and Nueva Gerona. Jai-Alai (Spanish basket-ball) games at Frontón Playa (Marianao Beach), Nuevo Frontón, San Carlos and Desagüe, and Frontón Jai-Alai, Villuendas and Marqués González.

HAVANA THEATRES The leading Havana theatres are the Nacional, Payret and Martí. There are smaller theatres of little interest to Americans. Of the moving picture shows, preference may be given to the Fausto, Campoamor, Capitolio, Lara, Olympic, Rialto, Principal del Comedia and Maxim. Daily newspapers and local announcements should be watched for programs. Dancing at Hotel Sevilla. Keep away from cheap cabarets and "For Men Only" theatres.

(Continued on Page 20)

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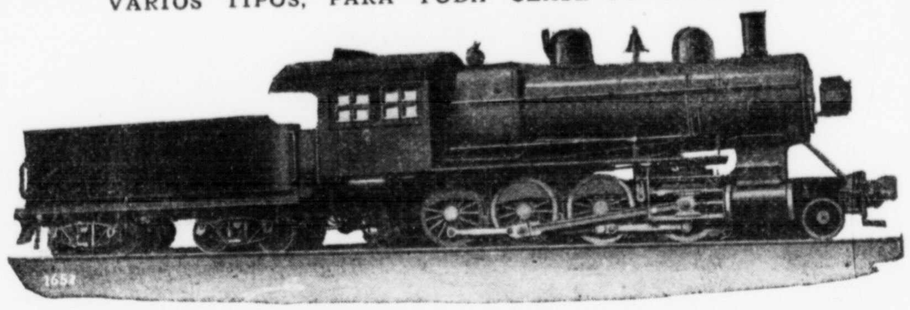
Vía Estrecha y Standard de 5 a 100 toneladas
VARIOS TIPOS, PARA TODA CLASE DE SERVICIO



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(Establecida 1889)
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THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

The Consolidated Steel Corporation
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COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES FOR THE EXCLUSIVE EXPORT SALES OF THEIR STEEL PRODUCTS
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Aguiar 75, Suite 203 P. O. Box 2109
Havana, Cuba 'Phones: A-1088, M-2031
LORENZO QUESADA GENERAL AGENT FOR CUBA

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Servicio especial de Goletas con motor
Lanchas y remolcadores

ABASTECEDOR DE BUQUES

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75 O'REILLY ST.
HAVANA, CUBA

The Oldest Curiosity Shop in the Island of Cuba
SPECIALTY IN NATIVE SOUVENIRS AND CURIOS
ANTIQUE and MODERN FANS, Large Assortment of Canes and Other Articles made from Native Woods.
Repairs of Fans, Canes, Jewelry, Umbrellas, etc.

ENGLISH SPOKEN Phone M-3686 RAMON CANALS, Prop.

THE ORIGINAL RESTAURANT

Paris

ALFRED PETIT, Proprietor

The Paris Restaurant, one of the oldest in Havana, enjoys a world-wide reputation. It has the patronage of persons who appreciate excellent service and fine international cooking with a leaning toward the French school. The prices are decidedly reasonable.
REMEMBER THE ADDRESS:
O'REILLY 14 Between Mercaderes and San Ignacio Sts.
TELEPHONE A-2232

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

EL MORRO

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all requirements of the standard specifications for Portland Cement adopted by the United States government and the American Society for Testing Materials.

"EL MORRO" is a *Cuban Product* of the very best quality, because of its

UNIFORMITY, FINENESS
RESISTANCE, ECONOMY

La Compañía Cubana de Cemento Portland

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HABANA

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

THE TIMES OF CUBA HOTEL DIRECTORY

Hotels appearing in black letters are advertisers and their own announcements will be found elsewhere in this issue. The prices given are the minimum summer rates in each case, and subject to advance during the winter tourist season. This list is revised monthly and hotels are requested to make corrections. Care should be taken to give actual number of rooms and NOT capacity.

CITY AND HOTEL	No. of Rooms	PLAN AND MIN. RATE
HABANA		
Almendares House	22	E $ 2.00 up.
America, Gran	100	E $ 2.00 "
America	70	E $ 2.00 "
Americas, Las	40	E $ 2.00 "
Belvedere	55	E $ 2.00 "
Brooklyn	50	E $ 2.00 "
Carabanchel	31	E $ 2.00 "
Colonos, Los	40	E $ 2.00 "
Coralillo Inn	16	E $ 2.00 "
Flor de Cuba	50	E $ 2.00 "
Florida	40	E $ 3.00 "
HARDING	50	E $ 2.00 "
Harrigan	40	E $ 2.00 "
INGLATERRA	115	E $ 5.00 "
Isla de Cuba	45	E $ 3.00 "
Jerezano	56	E $ 3.00 "
LAFAYETTE	42	E $ 3.00 "
Luz	50	E $ 2.00 "
Manhattan	60	E $ 2.00 "
Maison Royal	50	E $ 2.00 "
MacAlpin	45	E $ 2.00 "
Miramar	16	E $ 6.00 "
New York	100	E $ 2.00 "
Pasage	100	E $ 3.00 "
Perla de Cuba	50	E $ 2.00 up.
Philadelphia	18	E $ 3.00 "
PLAZA	42	E $ 2.50 "
Reguladora	220	E $ 3.00 "
Saratoga	100	E $ 3.00 "
SEVILLA	200	E $ 3.00 "
Telegrafo	50	E $ 2.00 "
Trianón	30	E $ 2.00 "
Trotcha	75	E $ 2.00 "
UNION, LA	100	E $ 3.00 "
ANTILLA		
Antilla	75	A $ 3.00
BAYAMO		
Paris	20	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.00
CARDENAS		
Europa	80	E A $ 2.50
Isla de Cuba	60	E A $ 2.00
Louvre	40	E A $ 2.00
Varadero		E A $ 6.00
CRUCES		
Reina Victoria	59	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.00
Ruiz	24	E $ 1.00

(Continued on Page 24)

BELOT GASOLINE

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE—ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

WATER WHITE KEROSINE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
ESTUFINA FUEL AND GAS OILS
(Products for Light, Heat, Cooking and Motors)

All of these products are manufactured and sold in Cuba by Cubans; they are uniform and clean, practically odorless, and of the best quality. They are not corrosive.

The use of BELOT GASOLINES assures safety and confidence and maximum mileage at minimum cost for motorists, aviators and launches. They do not harm the motor.

The use in the home of Brilliant Light, Cuban Light or Refined Petroleum assures a beautiful light, and Estufina assures the most economical combustible for cooking and heating. Devices for the proper use of these products are on sale at Compostela 53, Havana, Telephone No. A-8466. They can also be had in hardware stores.

The use of these Fuel and Gas Oils, scientifically prepared, assures continuous and economic working of internal combustion machines.

The best garages use and recommend Belot Gasolines.

The best stores recommend and sell Water White Kerosene Light, Refined Petroleum and Estufina.

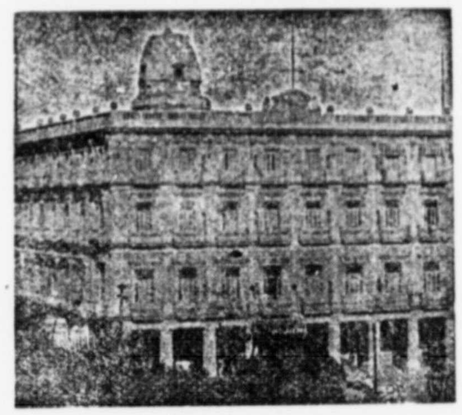
Local deliveries of all of these products are made rapidly by means of trucks to the tanks installed by consumers, as well as in drums, barrels and cases.

Shipments are also made promptly by rail or steamer.

THE WEST INDIA OIL REFINING COMPANY OF CUBA
INCORPORATED IN CUBA
SAN PEDRO 6, HAVANA TELEPHONES: A-7297—7298—7299

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

GRAND HOTEL "INGLATERRA"



The best located leading Havana hotel. All rooms with private baths and telephones. Beautiful apartments. Fireproof building. European and American plans. High class Restaurant a la carte and Table d'Hote.

Prado at Central Park Hijos de Felipe González, S. en C.

HOTEL HARDING

"The House of Normalcy"

WE ANNOUNCED in the Xmas number of the TIMES OF CUBA that we were about to open HOTEL HARDING, and embody in its management a few ideals of our own as to how an hotel should be operated.

OUR IDEALS—comprising merely in giving to our guests those little services and attentions that we, in our 15 years experience in Cuba, have found lacking in most all establishments here.

WHETHER there was call for HOTEL HARDING and its standard, or Ideals, is answered by the fact that since the first week, our accommodation has been taxed to the limit.

OUR SLOGAN is—CLEANLINESS and SERVICE. We will be glad to demonstrate our ideals to you. When coming to Havana, be sure and make reservations at Hotel Harding, Send your friends to HOTEL HARDING. If you cannot stop with us, Eat with us.

"Meals just Like Mother Used to Make"

Our Prices are lower than any other first class Hotel or Restaurant in Havana

HOTEL HARDING CRESPO 9 HABANA

PLEASE—SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE TIMES OF CUBA—THANK YOU

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

While in Havana Insist on Getting the Famous Tropical Beer, the Best

Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland-Surety Bonds

Established in Cuba since 1898
CHARLES M. ECHEMENDIA
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THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Why the National City Bank's Cuban Branches Are Impregnable

One of the fundamental elements of strength of the National City Bank of New York is that its operations are worldwide. A catastrophe in one part of the world affects it only to a slight degree. Business conditions in any individual country may become so distressed that the local banks become involved in difficulties, but The National City Bank is not subject to that possibility because its risks and its assets are located in all parts of the United States and in nearly all the principal countries of the world.

This makes a distribution of great value to its clients, because the solvency of its head office can never become doubtful. At the same time, business of all its branches is guaranteed by the strength of the parent institution in New York.

Reports have been widely spread in Cuba that the business of the National City Bank in this country stands on its own feet and that the National City Branches would have to close if demands were made for the deposits. This is not the truth, as has been amply proved during the past few months. If every dollar that has been deposited in the branches of the National City Bank in Cuba should be withdrawn, the branches would continue to remain open for business.

Not only is every dollar of the resources of the home office of the National City Bank behind its business in Cuba, but the resources of the powerful Federal Reserve System of the United States are also behind it. Through its two-fold position as a member of the Federal Reserve System of New York, The National City Bank of New York brings to the service of Cuba the entire banking resources of the American people, the greatest accumulation of financial strength the world has ever seen.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Total Resources more than $700,000,000

AGENT IN CUBA FOR

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

PLEASE—SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE TIMES OF CUBA—THANK YOU

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

CITY AND HOTEL	No. of Rooms	PLAN AND MIN. RATE
CIENFUEGOS		
Continental	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Suiza	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Union	60	E $ 1.50 A $ 3.00
CAIBARIEN		
Comercio	60	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
Union	50	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
CIEGO DE AVILA		
Delicias	40	A $ 2.50
Sevilla	50	A $ 2.50
CEBALLOS		
Ceballos	30	A $ 2.50
CAMAGUEY		
Camagüey	50	A $ 4.00
Gran	50	A $ 2.00
Inglaterra	40	A $ 2.00
Norman	25	E $ 1.00
Plaza	75	E $ 1.50 A $ 2.00
GUANTANAMO		
Continental	60	E $ 1.00
HOLGUIN		
Telegrafo		
Sevilla		
Holguin	50	A $ 2.50
Isla de Cuba	50	A $ 2.50
HERSHEY		
Hershey	50	E $ 2.50 A $ 7.00
MATANZAS		
Louvre	75	E $ 2.00 A $ 2.00
Paris	50	E A $ 3.00
Sevilla	40	E A $ 2.50
MANZANILLO		
Eden	50	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
Inglaterra	75	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
MARIANAO		
ALMENDARES	180	E $ 3.50
NUEVITAS		
Carreras	11	

CITY AND HOTEL	No. of Rooms	PLAN AND MIN. RATE
PINAR DEL RIO		
Globo	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Ricardo	75	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
SANTA CLARA		
Santa Clara	60	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.00
Telégrafo	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.50
SAGUA LA GRANDE		
Escurra	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Paradero, El	25	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Plaza	100	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.00
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A MONTHLY REVIEW OF CUBA AND THE ISLE OF PINES

Published on the TENTH of Every Month

E. F. O'BRIEN, Publisher

SAN LAZARO 95 Tel. A-4912 HAVANA

"Each in his separate star
Shall draw the thing as he sees it
for the God of things as they are"
--Kipling

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REVISTA CUBANA DE NOTICIAS DIARIAS
CUBAN NEWS REVIEW DAY BY DAY

"Yo encuentro "The Times of Cuba" de una información valiosa y agradabilísimo en todos sus términos."—General Leonard Wood.
"I find The Times of Cuba very valuable in its information, and vastly entertaining in its entirety."—General Leonard Wood.

MARZO 1. (Miér.)—Azúcar cubano se vende a 2-3/16 centavos libra en New York, de acuerdo con despacho de la Prensa Asociada, la zafra será 3,580,571 toneladas; acciones Cuban-American Sugar 19½; Cuba Cane comunes 9⅞, preferidas 28¾; Punta Alegre 38.—Temperatura en Habana 80.—Vapor City of Miami choca con una chalana una hora después de salir y vuelve a la Habana con 150 pasajeros.—Mayor Albert K. B. Lyman releva al Tte. Cor. James M. Hobson, attaché militar legación americana.—Presidente Zayas en mensaje especial al Congreso recomienda substitución del Impuesto de uno por ciento sobre ventas brutas, por cuatro por ciento.—Motorboat Gar Jr. 11 vuelve a Miami haciendo 154 millas de Key West a 30¼ millas por hora.—Belle of Elizabeth de Tom Hoffler, establece record en Oriental Park ganando la séptima carrera de estación.—General Crowder visita expresidente Menocal en "El Chico" que origina comentarios políticos.—Avisos de Méjico informan del gran negocio de falsificación billetes lotería cubanos.

MARZO 2 (Juev.) — Enmascarados asaltan juzgado de San Antonio de los Baños y destruyen documentos en contra del Alcalde Miguel Hernández, procesado por soborno.—Convención anual de distrito Rotario comienza en Habana, con asistencia del Vice-Presidente Internacional H. C. Lutcher Stark; Dr. Gustavo Gutiérrez en el almuerzo semanal dice que palabra inglesa "Rotary" no debe usarse para mencionar la institución cubana, cuyo argumento es combatido por Rotarios Núñez Mesa de Cienfuegos y Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, de la Habana, que son aplaudidos con ardor.—Decreto del Alcalde permite al quebrado Banco Español continuar cobro por plumas de agua.—La Discusión dice que proyectado impuesto de uno por ciento sobre ventas brutas producirá disgusto general.—Juez Saladrigas procesa a José Marimón ex-presidente Banco Español, por defraudar fondos de los accionistas compañía de Aguas Minerales, durante su reciente visita en Habana. — Salomón-Lyndora

MARCH 1 (Wed.)—Cuban sugar sells at 2 3/16 cents pound in New York, which bears that crop will be 3,580,571 tons (according to Associated Press dispatch); Cuban-American Sugar shares, 19½; Cuba Cane common, 9⅞, preferred, 28¾; Punta Alegre, 38.—Havana temperature 80.—Steamer City of Miami bumps into scow when one hour out, returning to Havana with 150 psasengers.—Major Albert K. B. Lyman relieves Lieut.-Col. James M. Hobson as military attaché, U. S. legation.—President Zayas, in special message to congress recommends substitution of one percent gross sales tax for four percent tax.—Motorboat Gar Jr. II returns to Miami, making 154 miles from Key West at 30¼ miles hourly.—Tom Hoffler's mare Belle of Elizabethtown establishes record at Oriental Park by winning seventh race of season.—General Crowder visits ex-President Menocal at "El Chico" farm, which sets political tongues wagging.—Mexican advises tell of large business in counterfeit Cuban lottery tickets.

MARCH 2 (Thurs.)—Arthur C. Newbury, University Club, Cleveland, tells Havana police pocket has been picked of $160 in Marianao bus.—Masked men break into San Antonio de los Baños courthouse and destroy evidence against Mayor Miguel Hernández, who is under bribery indictment.—Annual convention 25th Rotary district begins in Havana, International Vice-President H. C. Lutcher Stark being present; Dr. Gustavo Gutiérrez, speaking at weekly luncheon, says English word "Rotary" ought not to be used to describe Cuban institution, which allegation is stoutly combatted by Rotarian Nuñez Mesa of Cienfuegos and Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, of Havana, who are warmly applauded.—Mayor's decree permits defunct Spanish Bank to finish collection of quarter's water rents.—La Discusion says proposed one percent tax on gross sales would produce public disgust.—Judge Saladrigas indicts José Marimón, ex-pres. Spanish bank, for defrauding minor stockholders of mineral water company during recent visit to Havana by misapplying their funds.—Frank Steinhart's Solomon-Lyndora chestnut filly (109) Babe Alice de Frank Steinhart, Kelsay 1-2 y $3.50 gana carrera de juveniles cubanos en Oriental Park.—Azúcar cubano se vende a 2¼ en New York pero afloja a 2-3/16 bajo ofertas fuertes; vapor americano West Miles sale para Vancouver (fuera mercado E. U.) con 42,000 sacos azúcar cubano.—Comisión Liquidadora Bancaria establece queja por chantage contra José Vila González, que se dice ha escrito alegando la pérdida insignificante de sellos del Banco Español como un asunto de gran importancia.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

MARZO 3 (Vier.)—Rurales arrestan Ramón Arroyo (Arroyito) notable bandido en tren cerca de Cabaiguan y lo traen a Habana; el bandido se jacta de haber venido a Habana a presenciar pelea de gallos.—Hotel Plaza contrata pareja de baile americanos Palvo y Gertrudis, por tres semanas.—William E. Summers de Millburn N. J. que presidia peregrinos de Logia masónica Kane, el mes pasado, se casa con señorita Dolores Agramonte (que cantó en banquete) cantante de ópera de New York, en Habana, habiendo dispensado presidente Zayas los seis meses de amonestaciones necesarias.—Club Internacional de Capitanes de Barcos se organizó por capitanes de Puerto Tarafa, Nuevitas y Pastelillo; Pres. Capt. J. Gentle, Vice-Pres. Capt. J. Taylor. Sec. y Tesorero George Jones, Consultor Armando Arango.—Convención de distrito 25 de Ass. Internacional Rotaria, elige Avelino Pérez, Presidente del año; Julio Blanco Herrera dá banquete en jardines Tropical.—F. C. Unidos ganan $596.213.12 semana que termina Feb. 25, comparado con $882.867.99 mismo período año pasado.—Havana Central ganó $63.529.04 contra $82.206.53.—Drapery 5-1 y $31.20 vence desde principio y gana carrera característica de Oriental Park.—J. Z. Horter explica al Alcalde Díaz de Villegas que bandera americana en su edificio en Habana, sin otra cubana que acompañe, es bandera del Consulado y termina el incidente.—B. K. Hanafourde y W. R. Carter llegan a Habana a procurar caballos para temporada de 80 días carreras en Jacksonville, Fla.—Alcalde Díaz de Villegas accede a petición de varios periodistas y otros permitiendo luchas con premios, de nuevo pero con ciertas restricciones.—Despacho de Washington dice que E. U. puede usar 2.979.036 libras azúcar cubano este año.

MARZO 4 (Sáb.)—Directiva de Compañía Marianao Playa acuerda vender todas pertenencias a pública subasta en **Marzo 31, valoradas** en $5,122.397.73. Mejor que soportar lo que ellos consideran una extorción, Harris Bros. Co. desocupan la tercera parte de planta

MARCH 3 (Fri.)—Rural guards arrest Ramón Arroyo ("Arroyito"), notorious bandit, on train near Cabaiguán, and proceed with him to Havana; bandit boasts of visiting Havana and attending recent cockfight with no one the wiser.—Hotel Plaza management books Palvo and Gertrude, American dancing team for three week engagement.—William E. Summers of Millburn, N. J., who headed Kane Masonic pilgrimage to Cuba last month, weds Miss Dolores Agramonte (who sang at banquet), New York operatic singer, in Havana, President Zayas having waived requirement for usual six month ban.—International Shipmaster' Club organized by shipmasters of Port Tarafa, Nuevitas, and Pastilillo; Pres., Capt. J. Gentle; Vice-Pres., Capt. J. Taylor; Sec. and Treas., George Jones; Attorney, Armando Arango.—Twenty-fifth district convention International Assn. Rotary Club elects Avelino Pérez president for ensuing year; Julio Blanco Herrera give tropical gardens banquet.—United Railways earned $596.213.12 week ending Feb. 25, compared with $882,867.99 same period last year; Havana Central earned $63,529.04, against $82,206.53.—Drapery, 5-1 and $31.20, leads from start and wins feature race at Oriental Park.—J. Z. Horter explains to Major Diaz de Villegas that U. S. flag displayed on his Havana building without accompanying Cuba banner is flag of consulate and incident is ended.—B. K. Hanafourde and W. R. Carter arrive in Havana to procure horses for eight-day racing season in Jacksonville, Fla.—Mayor Diaz de Villegas, acting on petition of newspapermen and others, agree to permit prizefighting again but under proper restrictions.—Washington trade report says U. S. can use 2,979,036 pounds Cuban sugar this year.

MARCH 4 (Sat.) — Marianao Playa company directors vote to sell all holdings at public auction on March 31, appraised value being $5,122,397.73.—Rather than stand for what they consider extortion, Harris Bros. Co. vacates that part of Havana store (one-third ground floor) leased from José Cano, congressman now

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baja su almacén en Habana, arrendada a José Cano, congresista que ahora es perseguido por el crimen de Alonso y que había obtenido decisión favorable en Tribunal Supremo, los cuerpos más bajos están a favor de Harris Bros.—Fiscal pide diez años de pena para Aldo Gamba escultor italiano que hirió gravemente de disparo a Miss Vera Wadsworth de Refugio 12, Habana, Septiembre último.—Morris Halpern alias Morrison Brown de Habana es arrestado en Jacksonville por $40.000 de opio y morfina que aparecen en su cuarto.—Resulta que rurales arrestaron a 'Arroyito" en el tren por usar revólver sin licencia, sin saber que era el bandido; traído a Habana para custodia y es recibido en Estación por gran gentio.—Polo Team de E. U. del Campo Dix N. J. presidido por Cor. Douglas Young, llega a Habana a jugar con cubanos.—Los Cubanos son invitados a la novena convención nacional de comercio extranjero en Filadelfia, Mayo 10-12.—Leopoldo Fernández Ros, editor de La Lucha, se entera de la muerte de su hermano Oscar en lucha con los moros en Africa.—Luis Betancourt Robles, pres. Gobierno Provincial Habana obtiene divorcio de su esposa Carmen Fajardo con custodia de tres hijos que están bajo discusión.—Rotarios terminan sesión de negocios con intención de seleccionar a Guantánamo como lugar para la próxima convención y van a las carreras; por la noche banquete y baile en Hotel Almendares.—Agustín J. López Admor. Aux. del F. C. Cuba muere en Camagüey.—Departamento de Marina envía cañonero "10 de Octubre" a auxiliar el nuevo barco de la Isle of Pines S. S. Co. "Hannover" varado a la entrada río Júcaro.—Srta. Rita María Gómez Colón, entenada del Pres. Zayas y señor Guido Colli y Gashi se casan en Palacio.

MARZO 5 (Dom.)—Los Rotarios visitantes ven el paseo de Carnaval desde los balcones del Capt. Walter Fletcher Smith en Miramar, en cuyos salones superiores se les festeja con ponche y baile, terminando las fiestas de la convención.—El inútil vapor City of Miami se retira del servicio entre Habana y Miami hasta año próximo, propietario Drohan envía unos cincuenta pasajeros a bordo aun en vapor de la P & O.—Se dice que John J. McGraw está negociando en San Antonio, Texas la compra del Hipódromo de Méjico.—El Terrible-Arline de cuatro años filly Eleanor S. (98) de P. J. Graham, 6-1 y $2.40, de fuera viene detrás, derrota favoritos y gana $3.000 handicap del Union Club en Oriental Park.—Secretario Gelabert asegura que los buenos tiempos están próximos en Cuba y que empleados del Gobierno recibirán sueldos atra-

being sought for Alonso murder, who had obtained favorable decision in supreme court, lower bodies having favored Harris Bros.—Prosecutor asks ten years sentence for Aldo Gamba, Italian sculptor who shot and badly wounded Miss Vera Wadsworth at Refugio 12, Havana, last September.—Morris e Halpern Brown, of Havana, is arrested in Jacksonville after $40,000 worth of opium and morphine is found in room.—Develops that rural guards arrested "Arroyito" on train because he had no license for exposed revolver, not knowing he was bandit; brought to Havana for safe keeping and is greeted by great throng in central station.—U. S. polo team from Camp Dix, N. J., headed by Col. Douglas Young, arrives at Havana to play Cubans.—Havana visitors include John McE. Bowman, head of Pershing Square hotels; Eberhard Faber, pencil manufacturer; Robert Clark, pres. Bowers Southern Dredging Co.; W. K. Vanderbilt, and, last but not least, Thomas F. Kennedy, veteran Havana billposter now resident at Trumansburg, N. Y.—Cubans invited to attend ninth national foreign trade convention in Philadelphia May 10-12.—Leopoldo Fernández Roz, editor Havana newspaper La Lucha, learns of death of brother Oscar while fighting Moors in Africa.—Luis Betancourt Robles, pres. Havana provincial council, obtains divorce from wife, former Carmen Fajardo, with custody of three children, on grounds of desertion.—Rotarians terminate business sessions with tentative selection of Guantánamo as place of next convention and attend races, where favorites obligingly win; evening banquet and ball at Hotel Almendares.—Agustin J. López, asst. mgr. Cuba Railroad, dies at Camagüey.—Navy dept. sends gunboat 10th of October to assist new Isle of Pines S. S. Co. steamer Hanover, aground at entrance to Jaruco river.—Srta. Rita María Gómez Colón, step-daughter of President Zayas, and Sr. Guido Colli y Gaschi are married at palace.

MARCH 5 (Sun.)—Visiting Rotarians watch carnival procession from balconies of Capt. Walter Fletcher Smith's Miramar, in upper rooms of which they are entertained with punch and dancing, terminating convention festivities.—Crippled steamer City of Miami quits service between Havana and Florida city until next year; Owner Drohan sends some fifty passengers still on board home by P. & O. steamer.—Reported that John J. McGraw is negotiating at San Antonio, Texas, for purchase of Mexico City racetrack.—P. J. Graham's four-year-old Ivan the Terrible-Arline filly Eleanor S. (98), Dreyer, 6-1 and $2.40, outsider, coming from behind in stretch, beats favorites and wins $3,000 Union Club Handicap at

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

INFORMACION MARITIMA — MARITIME INFORMATION

THE TIMES OF CUBA publica cada mes una lista de los vapores y demás barcos que entran y salen del puerto de la Habana durante el mes. Los vapores de la Ruta de la Florida (que entran y salen todos los días) no son incluídos. Abreviaciones: ss. steamer (vapor); tr., in transit to (en tránsito a); Am. (Americano); Br. Británico); Fr. (Francés); Nor. (Noruego); Sw. (Sueco); Dan. (Danés); Sp. (Español); Mex. (Mejicano); Arg. (Argentino); etc.

THE TIMES OF CUBA publishes each month a list of vessels entering and departing from the Port of Havana during the month. Steamers of the Florida Route, which enter and depart daily, are not included. Abbreviations: ss (steamer); tr. (in transit to); Am. (American); Br. (British); Fr. (French); Nor. (Norwegian); Sw. (Swedish); Dan. (Danish); Sp. (Spanish); Mex. (Mexican); Arg. (Argentine), etc.

VESSELS ENTERING PORT OF HAVANA DURING MONTH OF MARCH

MAR. 1—Am ss Calamares fr N. Y.; Am. ss Parisina fr Cristobal; Am. ss Yumuri fr New Orleans; Am. ss Siboney fr N. Y.; SB. ss West Nilus fr Marcel; Br. ss San Benito fr Boston.

MAR. 2—Am. ss Chickamauga fr Mariel; Am. ss Santa Ana fr N. Y.; Nor. ss Louisiana fr Gottenberg; Br. ss Ulua fr Cristobal; Br. ss Ganges fr Calcutta.

MAR. 3.—SB. ss Lake Farlie fr Galveston; Sp. brig Sagast fr Matanzas; Ger. ss Franziska fr Norfolk.

MAR. 4—SB. ss Hawkeye State fr Honolulu; Am. tug Sea King fr Pensacola; Am. tug Cincho fr Charleston; Am. ss Agwidale fr Newport News; Nor. ss Jacob Christensen fr Matanzas; Am. tank ss Panuco fr Tampico.

MAR. 5.—Swed. ss Vie fr Mobile; Br. sch Minas Prince fr Pascagoula; Nor. ss Eidsvold fr Isabela de Sagua; Am. sch Rena A. Murphy fr Pascagoula.

MAR. 6.—Sp. ss Alfonso XII fr Bilbao; Br. sch Integral fr Port St. José, Fla.; Am. ss Abangarez fr New Orleans; Am. ss Excelsior fr New Orleans.

MAR. 7.—SB. ss Treba fr Baltimore; SB. ss Saxon fr Charleston; Hol. ss Leerdam fr New Orleans; SB. ss Lake Galisco fr New Orleans; Fr. ss Carbet fr Havre; Sp. ss León XIII fr Vera Cruz.

MAR. 8—Br. ss Sicilian fr Kingston; Fr. ss Espagne fr St. Nazaire; Am. ss Orizaba fr N. Y.; Sp. ss Antonio López fr Barcelona; Am. ss Yucatán fr N. Y.; Am. ss Pastores fr N. Y.; Am. ss Mexico fr Tampico; Br. ss Montezuma fr St. Johns, N.B. Br. ss San Blas fr Boston.

MAR. 9.—SB. ss Lake Girth fr Mobile; SB. ss Kennecott; Br. ss Berwindale fr Phila.; Br. ss Toloa fr Cristobal; Am. tank ss Bayway fr Baton Rouge.

MAR. 10.—Ger. ss Ingrid Horn fr London.

MAR. 11.—Br. ss Ortega fr Valparaiso; Dan. ss Rosenberg fr Leghorn; Hol. ss Maasdam fr Rotterdam;

MAR. 12.—Am. ss Salaam fr New Orleans; Am. ss South America fr Phila.; Am. yeht Manzanillo fr Jatuco.

MAR. 13.—Sp. barque Pedro fr Barcelona; Am. ss Munisla fr Mobile; Dan. ss Neils R. Finsen fr Jacksonville; Cub. ss Palomo fr Vita; Am. tank ss Samuel L. Fuller fr Tampico; Am. ss Chalmette fr New Orleans; Am. ss Esperanza fr N. Y.

MAR. 14.—Am. ss Monterey fr Mexico; Cub. ss Máximo Gómez fr Marseilles.

MAR. 15.—Am. tank ss Gene Crayley fr Tampico; Am. ss Heredia fr Cristobal; SB. ss Colombia fr San Francisco; Br. ss Ulua fr N. Y.; Br. ss San Bruno fr Boston; Am. ss Siboney fr N. Y.; Br. ss Santa Theresa fr N. Y.;

MAR. 16.—Br. ss Essequibo fr N. Y.; Sp. ss Infanta Isabel fr Barcelona; SB. ss Ecuador fr Baltimore; Nor. ss Sangstad fr St. John's; Am. ss Calamares fr Cristobal.

MAR 17.—Nor. ss Porsanger fr Norfolk; Am. ss Munisa fr Matanzas; Dan. ss Nordvalen fr Phila.

MAR. 18.—Am. tug Cincho fr Charleston; Am. sch Anna Flechas fr Pascagaula.

MAR. 19.—Swed. ss Sagoland fr Jacksonville; SB. ss Lake Gadsden fr Vera Cruz; Sp. ss Alfonso XII fr Vera Cruz; Fr. ss Espagne fr Vera Cruz; Fr. ss Hudson fr Cristobal; Hol. ss Britsum fr London.

MAR. 20.—SB. ss Lake Girth fr Mobile; Am. ss Cauto fr New Orleans; Am. ss Atenas fr New Orleans; Am. ss Excelsior fr New Orleans; Am. ss Mexico fr N. Y.

MAR. 21.—It. ss Nicolas fr Genoa; SB. ss Lake Gera fr Galveston.

MAR. 22.—Am. tug Wm. C. Bickel fr Matanzas; SB. ss Lake Floran fr Houston.

MAR. 23.—Br. ss Toloa fr N. Y.; Nor. ss Rovaer fr Baltimore; Br. ss San Gil fr Boston; Br. ss Berwindvale fr Cardenas; Dan. ss Danehelm fr St. John;

MAR 24.—Cub. ss Guantánamo fr San Juan, P. R.; Br. ss Megantic fr N. Y.; Sp. ss Monserrat fr N. Y.

MAR. 25.—Am. ss Yucatan fr Tampico; Am. ss Sioux City fr N. Y.; Am. ss Munorway fr Phila.

MAR. 26.—Nor. ss Thorsdal fr Newport News.

MAR. 27.—Am. tank ss Pioneer fr Baton Rouge; Br. ss Muncaster Castle fr Antwerp; Fr. sch Alsace fr Marseilles; Am. ss Esperanza fr Tampico; SB. Lake

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At 6:30 a. m.

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One-way fare, between Isle of Pines and Batabano..... 6.80

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HAVANA TO ISLE OF PINES—Good leaving Havana Saturday morning, leaving Isle. Monday morning .....

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ISLE OF PINES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Havana Ticket Office: Prado 118.—Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, W. I.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Fairport fr Mobile; Am. ss Abangarez fr New Orleans.

MAR. 28.—Am. ss Chalmette fr New Orleans; Ger. ss Westwald fr Hamburg; Am. ss Manzanillo fr New Orleans; Ger. ss Franziska fr New Orleans.

MAR. 29.—Am. tug Sea King fr Pensacola; Canadian ss Sicilian fr St. John, N. B.; Br. ss Ulua fr Kingston.

MAR. 30.—Am. ss Kewanee fr Isabela de Sagua; Am. ss Siboney fr N. Y.; Am. ss Cartago fr Cristobal; SB. Lake Gadsen fr Vera Cruz; Am. ss Monterey fr N. Y.; Am. ss Calamares fr N. Y.; Br. ss San Benito fr Boston.

MAR. 31.—Br. ss Hyanthes fr Buenos Aires; Br ss Pinar del Rio fr N. Y.; Br. ss Ebro fr Valparaiso; Nor. ss Storaker fr Cárdenas; Am. tank ss Warwick fr Isabela de Sagua;

VESSELS LEAVING PORT OF HAVANA DURING MONTH OF MARCH

MAR. 1.—Br. ss Lancaster for Queenstown; Br. ss Lowther Castle for Matanzas; Am. ss Parismina for New Orleans; Fr ss Michigan for Havre;

MAR. 2.—Am. ss Atenas for Cristobal; Am. ss Yumuri for Antilla; Am. tank ss Warwick for Phila.

MAR. 3.—Br. ss Kalimba for Queenstown; Br. ss Pinar del Rio for Cárdenas; Br. ss Finchley for Nuevitas; Am. ss Santa Aana for San Francisco; Dan. ss Olaf L. Kongstad for Nicaragua; SB. ss West Nilus for Vancouver;

MAR. 4.—Am. ss Calamares for Port Antonio; Br. ss San Benito; Br. ss San Benito for Puerto iLmón; Am. ss Chalmette for New Orleans; Am. ss Siboney for N. Y.; Am. ss Munorway for Phila.

MAR. 5.—Nor. ss Jacob Christensen for N. Y.; SB. ss Hawkeye State for Baltimore; Ger. ss Ernest Hugo for New Orleans; Am. tank ss Panuco for Mariel.

MAR. 6.—Am. sch Annie M. Murphy for Pensacola.

MAR. 7—Nor. ss Eidsvold for Phila.; Am. ss Chickamauga for New Orleans; Am. ss Cartago for New Orleans; It. ss Bronte for Port Arthur, Tex.

MAR. 8.—Am. ss Grebe for St. Pierre de Miqueloa; SB. Lake Galisto for Cienfuegos; Sp. ss Leon XIII for Barcelona; Br. ss Ganges for Cárdenas;

MAR. 9.—Am. ss Abangarez for Cristobal; Am. ss Mexico for N. Y.; Am. ss Yucatan for Mexico; Fr. ss Espagne for Vera Cruz.

MAR. 10.—SB. ss Lake Girth for Cárdenas; SB. ss Lake Treba for Mobile; Br. ss Toloa for N. Y.; Fr. ss Carbet for Port-au-Prince.

MAR. 11.—Am. ss Pastores for Cristobal; Br. ss Montone for Montreal; Br. ss San Blas for Puerto Limón; Am. ss Excelsior for New Orleans; Sp. ss Antonio López for Barcelona.

MAR. 12.—SB. ss Saxon for Gal.; SB. ss Lake Hector for Nuevitas; Br. ss Ortega for Liverpool; Am. tank ss Bayway for Texas City; Hol. ss Maasdam for Mexico.

MAR. 13.—Sp. bark Sensat for Canary Islands.

MAR. 14.—Ger. ss Ingrid Horn for Port-au-Prince; Am. ss Guantánamo for Matanzas; SB. ss Aqwidale for N. Y.;

MAR. 15.—Cuban ss Paloma for Phila.; Ger. ss Franziska for New Orleans; Am. tank Gene Crawley for Tampico; Am. ss Hereda for New Orleans; Canadian ss South America for Chrome, N. J.

MAR. 16.—Am. ss Zacapa for Cristobal; r. ssB Essequibo for Valparaiso; Am. tank Samuel L. Fuller for Tampico;

MAR. 17.—Nor. ss Lisbeth for Nuevitas; SB. ss Ecuador for Cristobal; Am. ss Calamares for N. Y.; Cuban ss Habana for San Juan, P. R.

MAR. 18.—Dan. ss Neils R. Finsen for Isabela de Sagua; Br. ss Ulua for Cristobal; Br. ss San Bruno for Cristobal;

MAR. 19.—Canadian ss Montezuma for St. John; Swed. sch Vie for South Georgia.

MAR. 21.—SB. ss Lake Girth for Cárdenas; Br. ss Poliki for iCenfuegos; SB. ss Lake Gadsen for Vera Cruz; Fr. ss Espagne for St. Navarre;

MAR. 22.—Nor. ss Porsanger for Nicaragua; SB. ss Lake Gera for for Nuevitas; Br. sch. Alma R. for Nassau; Am. sch. Rena A. Murphy for Fort Morgan! Nor. ss Anna Sofie for Puerto Tarafa;

MAR. 23—Hol. ss Britsum for Cárdenas; Am. ss Atenas for Cristobal; Br. sch. Minas Prince for Turks' Island; Am. tug Clincho for Charleston; Am. ss Parismina for New Orleans; SB. ss Lake Florian for San Juan, P. R.

MAR. 24.—Br. ss Santa Theresa for Phila.; Dan. ss Rosenberg for Guantánamo; Sp. ss Infanta Isabel for N. O.; Am. ss Pastores for N. Y.;

MAR. 25.—Nor. ss Rovaer for Cárdenas; Br. ss Toloa for Cristobal; Am. ss Excelsior for N. O.; Br. ss San Gil for Cristobal; Am. ss Yucatán for N. Y.;

MAR. 26.—Sp. ss Monserrat for eVra Cruz.

MAR. 28.—Am. tank Pioneer for Tampico; Am. ss Esperanza for N. Y.; Sewd. ss Sagaland for Júcaro.

MAR. 29.—Am. tug Wm. C. Bickel for Charlottetown; Am. ss Manzanillo for Antilla; Am. ss Caryago for N. O.; SB. ss Lake Fairport for Matanzas; Ger. ss Franziska for N. O.;

MAR. 30.—Am. tank Kewanee for N. O.; Ger. ss Westerwald for Vera Cruz.

MAR. 31.—Am. tug Sea King for St. Andrew, Fla.; SB. Lake Gadsen for Vera Cruz; Br. ss Ulua for N. Y.;

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF CUBA—LA INDUSTRIA AZUCARERA DE CUBA

"The Times of Cuba" publica cada mes una lista corregida y completa de los Centrales azucareros de Cuba, su situación, el nombre de Compañía que los explota (propietario o arrendatario), sus oficinas en Cuba y en el extranjero, nacionalidad y nombre de sus administradores o gerentes, así como el presupuesto y número de producción en sacos de 320 libras (7 por cada tonelada de 2,240 libras) por cada zafra. Estas listas se corrigen PARA CADA PUBLICACION y son LAS UNICAS LISTAS COMPLETAS HASTA EL MES QUE SE PUBLICAN. Los cálculos de las zafras de los centrales ante del año de 1918, están incluídos en las ediciones anterior de "The Times of Cuba". Lo cual debe ser archivado por toda persona interesada en azúcar. Los cálculos de las zafras de los centrales terminadas se publican cada mes a medida que los mismos terminen sus moliendas.

The Times of Cuba publishes each month a corrected and complete list of Cuban sugar centrals, their location, their operating companies (individual or lessee), their Cuban and foreign offices, nationality and the names of their administrators or managers, as well as estimates and figures of their production in bags of 320 pounds (seven to the ton of 2,240 pounds) for each zafra (crop). These lists are corrected IN EACH ISSUE and are included in back numbers of The Times of Cuba, which should be KEPT ON FILE by all persons interested in sugar. Figures of completed crops by centrals are published monthly as mills cease grinding.

Abbreviations used in these tables follow: C. A.—Compañía Azucarera (sugar company); S. A.—Sociedad Anónima (stock company); S. C.—Sociedad en Comandita (co-partnership); S.—San (Saint); Sta. (Saint, feminine); N. S. Nuestra Señora; Q.—Quemados; Man. Gómez (Manzana de Gómez); —B. N.—Banco Nacional Bldg., Havana; S. J. de J.—San Juan de Dios (Havana street); Ap.—Apartado (Postoffice Box, Hav.—Havana.—Car.—Cárdenas; Mat.—Matanzas; Cfgs.—Cienfuegos; Sgo. —Santiago de Cuba; Sagua or Sagua Gde.—Sagua la Grande; Pr. or Pres.—President; Ad. or Adm.—Administador; Chg.—In Charge; Vda.—Viuda (widow); Hijos—Herederos (Heirs); Hno.—Hermano (Brother); Sob.—Sobrinos (Nephew); Sucrs.—Successores (Successors); Rep.—Representative; Cane.—in charge of fields only; L.—Lessee; A.—American: C.—Cuban; S.—Spanish; B.—British; F.—French; I.—Italian; Can.—Canadian; W. I. S. F. Corp.—West Indies Sugar Finance Corporation; B. of C.—Royal Bank of Canada Bldg., Aguiar 75, Havana; W. I. S. F. Corporation, Obispo 7, Havana. Lists of Colonos (Sugar Cane Planters) follow lists of Centrals.

(Continued on Page 112)—(Continúa en la Pág. 112)

CASACARTER, S. A.

Moline Universal Tractors
Star Windmills
McDonald Pitless Scales
Lauson Engines
Full Line of Agricultural Implements

OBRAPIA 61 HAVANA

Every Sugar Central is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list



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12 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN PINAR DEL RIO—12 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN PINAR DEL RIO

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o Arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Andorra Line.	Artemisa	C. A. Andorra, S. A. C	Barraqué Bldg. 607	Ezequiel Zubillaga	136,021	100,000	
* Clotilde	Mariel	Humberto Balsinde C	Aguiar 116, Havana		3,374		
Francia, La	Los Palacios	Cuban Sug. Mills. Corp. C	Amargura 11, Hav.	Francisco R. Ginorio	47,748	100 000	
Galope	S. J. y Martínez	Cía. Az. Pinareña C	Aguiar 76, Havana	José María Herrera	42,675	50,000	
Gerardo	Bahia Honda	Peterson, Barker & Hill. A	Manz. Góm. 514, Hav.	Emilio Núñez, Pres.	36,735	35,000	
Mercedita	Cabañas	Cuban-Amer. Sugar Co. A	Robins Bldg. Havana	E. A. Longa	117,520	110,000	
Niágara (Galdo	C'n del Norte.	Manuel Galdo C	Galdo Co. Cárdenas.	G. Broderman		40,000	
Orozco	Cabañas	Cía. Az. Nacional C	Banco Nnal. 551, Hav	José Rodríguez	98,220	65,000	
Palacios, Los	Los Palacios	Cía. Az. Cen. Los Palacios. C	Habana 80	Ramón Balsinde	26,334	10,000	
Pilar, El	Artemisa	Pablo Laborde C	O'Reilly 11, Havana.	Septimo Sardiña	166,718	75,000	
San Cristóbal	San Cristóbal.	Cía. Az. San Cristóbal. C	Aguiar 75, Havana.		42,200	70,000	
San Ramón	Mariel	Frank J. Peterson A	Manz. Góm. 514, Hav	A. H. Lindelie	86,000		
					802,551	675,000	

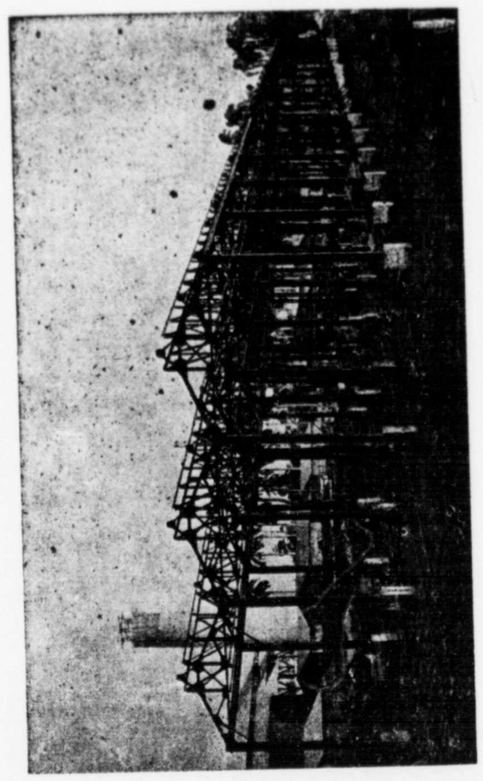
* Antes Mercedes

(Continued on page 114)—(Continúa en la pág. 114)

"Depósitos de Locomotoras para el Central Jaronu, fabricados por la

LEHIGH STRUCTURAL STEEL COMPANY

Según pedido y diseno de los señores VICTOR G. MENDOZA Y CIA."



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19 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN LA HABANA—19 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN HAVANA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
*Alquízar	Alquízar	Ferrara, Palmer C	Obispo 7, Havana	G. Hernández	33 000		
Amistad	Güines	Cía. Az. A. Gómez Mena A	Man. Gómez 226 Hav.	Pedro Urruela, Jr.	229,150	230,000	
Fajardo	Gabriel	Benito Arxer S	B. N. 405, Havana	Benito Arxer	59,128		
Gómez Mena	San Nicolás	Cía. Az. A. Gómez Mena A	Man. Gómez 226 Hav	A. R. de Blanck	368,619	350 000	
Güira Melena	Güira Melena	Cía. Az. Güira de Melena S	Empedrado 30, Hav.	J. N. Espinosa Pr.	66 000	50,000	
Habana	Hoyo Colorado	C. A. Central Havana A	Aguiar 74, Havana	R. Montalvo, Pres.	95,531	90 000	
Hershey	S. C. del Norte	Hershey Corporation A	Man. Gom. 368, Hav.	P. A. Staples	131,869	110 000	
Josefita	Los Palos	Ricardo Martínez C		José M. Martínez	56,600	80 000	
Julia, La	Durán	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav.	Alfredo Aldereguía	218,502	200,000	
Mercedita	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual S	Obrapía 38, Havana	Lesmes Pascual	210,000	180,000	
Nombre de Dios	Güines	C. A. Cen. N. de Dios S.A. C	Royal Bnk. 519, Hav.	S. Izquierdo	102,356	80,000	
N S del Carmen	Jaruco	Cía. Az. P. F. de Castro	Mercaderes 36, Hav.	P. C. Andreu	191,500	70,000	
Nueva Paz	Nueva Paz	Colonos de Nueva Paz C	B N 408, Havana	M. V. Cuervo, Pres.	44,070	40 000	
Occidente	Quivicán	C. A. Central Occidente C	B. N. 316, Havana	Gonzalo Calvo	66,638	50,000	
Portugalete	S. José Lajas	Manuel Otaduy S	S. Ignacio 72, Hav	Vicente Goicoechea	10,245	80,000	
Providencia	Güines	Cía. Az. de Güines C	Mercaderes 24, Hav.	Arturo Sorhegui	226,824	180 000	
Rosario	Aguacate	Hershey Corporation A	Man. Góm. 364 Hav.	Julio G. Pelayo	218,244	150,000	
San Antonio	Madruga	Cía. Az. Gómez Mena S	Man. Gómez, Hav	R. G. González	201,031	150,000	
Toledo	Marianao	Cía. Az. Central Toledo S	Mercaderes 21, Hav.	R. B. Pérez	450,000	400 000	
				Sacos (Bags)	2,979,313	2,470,000	

*Antes Fortuna.

(Continued on page 116)—(Continúa en la pág. 116)

Every Sugar Central is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

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REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA
OBISPO 53 HAVANA

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

35 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN MATANZAS—35 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN MATANZAS

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or essee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Alava	Banagüises	Cuban C. S. Corporation....A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	Antonio Zubillaga	334,415	300 000	
Araujo	Manguito	Cía Az. Central Araujo....C	B. N. 551 Havana	Ramón Rguez. Olano	151,191	100,000	
Armonía	Bolondrón	Cía. Az. Central Armonía..A	Marina 22, Havana	Juan Santos Olano	75,058		
Australia	Jagüey Grande	C. A. Ing. Australia....C		Mario Paéz	151,678	150,000	
Buenaventura	Jagüey Grande	Cía. Az. Buenaventura....C	Jagüey Grande	J. Esnara	Grinds 1922		
Carolina	Coliseo	M. Flores Pedroso....C	Coliseo	F. Fernández	104,026	80,000	
Conchita	Unión de Reyes	Cuba C. S. Corporation....A	Barraqué Bld. Hav.	Lorenzo Alzugaray	268,460	220,000	
Cuba	Pedro Betancurt	Central Cuba Sugar Co. A-A	Aguacate 110, Hav.	Gerardo Fundora	194,887	160,000	
Dolores	Jovellanos	Ingenio Dolores....C	G y 7a Vedado	Aurelio Martínez	75,714	60,000	
Dos Rosas	Cárdenas	Hires Sugar Co....A	Obrapía 46, Havana	Edw. L. Poole	58,661	40,000	
Elena	Ceiba Mocha	Jaen, Oteiza y Hnos....S	Ind. 80, Matanzas	A. Oteiza	9,098	9,000	
España	Perico	Cía. Nac. de Azúcares....C	B. N. 229-230 Havana	José M. C. Casanova	495,028	400,000	
Esperanza						no muele	
Feliz	Unión de Reyes	Cuba C. S. Corporation....A	Barraqué Bld. Hav.	Gabino Solís	121,117	no muele	
Flora	Güira M'crijes	Central Cuba Sugar Co....A	Aguacate 110, Hav.	Julio Tarafa Ruiz	105,945	80,000	
Guipuscoa	Hato Nuevo	Sobrinos de Arocena....S	Hato Nuevo, Martí	Ramón G. Arocena	207,175	150,000	

(Continued on page 118)—Continúa en la pág. 118)

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT:
Amargura 49, Havana, Cuba

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There are people who would like to live at a hotel that offers large pleasant rooms, accurate hotel service and excellent food—yet feel they cannot afford the rates.

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FRANK E. JAGO,
Resident Manager.



Broadway at 32nd Street

35 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN MATANZAS—35 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN MATANZAS

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality		Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Jesús María	Benavides	Mat-Amer. Sugar Co.	A		Bauduy Lainé	111,0[illegible]	1[illegible]	
Limones	Limonar	José I. Lezama	C. A	Empedrado 6, Hav.	Socorro Garbayo	154,12[illegible]	50 00[illegible]	
*Loft	Macagua	George W. Loft	A	New York		62,167		
Mercedes	Mercedes	Cuba C. S. Corporation	A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav	Leoncio Superville	360 6[illegible]	250,000	
Por Fuerza	Calimete	La Paz Sugar Co.	A	Reina 105, Havana	Juan Pademonte, Pr	141,85[illegible]	80,000	
Porvenir	Cidra	C. García Espinosa	C	Apartado 20 Cidra	Cruz R. Espinosa	25,759	15,000	
Progreso	Cárdenas	Laurentino García	S	Ap. 42, Cárdenas	M. Bardiales	123,000	110,000	
Puerto	Canasí	José Avendaño	S	Inquisidor 22, Hav.	Agustín Agüero,	31,850	30,000	
Reglita	Perico	Cía. Nac. de Azúcares	C	B. N., Havana	Séptimo Sardiñas	102,0[illegible]		
San Ignacio	Agramonte	Cía. Az. San Ignacio, S. A.	C	Agramonte	Víctor Muiica	92,451	60,000	
San Vicente	Jovellanos	Manuel Rubio	C	Jovellanos	Plácido Alonso	100,65[illegible]	8[illegible],000	
Santa Amalia	Coliseo	García Mdez. Co., L.	S	Colisco	Laurentino García	143,330	110,000	
SantaGertrudis	Sta. Gertrudis	Cuba C. S. Corporation	A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav	Juan M. Campaneria	20[illegible],865	15[illegible],000	
Santa Rita	Baró	Cía. Az. Caobillas	C	B. N. 405, Havana	Julio Soler Baró	110 87[illegible]	50,000	
Saratoga	Aura. Sabanilla	Cen. Cuba Sugar Co.	B	Aguacate 110, Hav.	Manuel Moyron	51,927	50,000	
Socorro	Socorro	Cuba C. S. Corporation	A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav	Carlos Arche	304,197	2[illegible],000	
Soledad	Jovellanos	Cuba C. S. Corporation	A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav	Eligio Suárez	112,586	100,000	
Tinguaro	Perico	Cuban Amer. Sugar Co.	A	Robins Bdg. 605 Hav.	J. W. Caldwell	250,000	200,000	
Triunfo	Limonar	Juan Menéndez	C	Limonar	José A. Méndez	52,025	70,000	
Unión	Agramonte	Frank Peterson	A	Man. Gómez 514, Hav.	C. F. Nelson	116,840	[illegible]0,000	
						5,012,344	3,494,000	

Formerly Dulce Nombre

(Continued on Page 120)—(Continúa en la pag. 120)

Every Sugar Central is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

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We have deflated, so have the Companies we represent. We are now Selling at 1914 Prices

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A full line of water works supplies
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EXPLOSIVE DIVISION—Explosives of all kinds
THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO.
Laundry machinery and supplies.
THE CHAPMAN VALVE MANUFACTURING CO.
Special valves for sugar mills and all kinds of power plants, both high and low pressure
HARBISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES CO.
Superior fire brick and clay, special brick for furnace lining
ACME CEMENT PLASTER COMPANY
Manufacturers of pure white Superfine Plaster for ornamental decoration and wall finish
We carry a large stock constantly on hand
F. W. BIRD & SON
Makers of the well known brand of "Paroid" roofing that will last in this climate. Write for samples and prices.
MAGNOLIA METAL COMPANY
Babbit metal for all services. Special babbit metal for dynamos and electric motors
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Hot and cold water meters and special fluid meters
A. M. BYERS COMPANY
Genuine hand puddled wrought iron pipe and fittings
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Write for booklet and prices
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61 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN SANTA CLARA—61 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN SANTA CLARA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Adela	Remedios	C. A. Central Adela S	B. of C 316, Havana	J. Elorriaga	95,284	80,000	
Altamira	Zulueta	Cía. Az. Altamira C	Empedrado 30, Hav	Miguel Marey Hdz.	7,502		
Andreita	Cruces	Cía. Az. Andreita S	Oficios 22, Havana		158,084	170,000	
Cabaiguán	Cabaiguán	Cía. Az. Eden C	Sancti Spíritus	Fernando J. Cancio.	84,325		
Caracas	S. I. de Lajas	Cía Az. Caracas C	Ap. 2446, Sta. Clara	Walter H. Armsby.	180,000	200,000	
Carmita	Vega Alta	Gerardo Machado C	Oficios 22, Havana	Rafael Gómez	35,625	90,000	
Cieneguita	Abreus	Central Cieneguita, S. A. S	Robins Bldg., Hav.	L. R. Gonzalez.	73,470	100,000	
Constancia	Constancia	Colonial Sugar Co. A	B. N. 206-10, Havana	Alan B. Bailey	156,857	140,000	
Constancia	Encrucijada	Constancia Sugar Co. A	Ap. 8 S la Grande	J. Escobar	142,457	120,000	
Constancia	Sitiecito	Juan Amezaga y Cía. C	Apartado 88, Hav.	Ignacio Aguirre	105,572	110,000	
Cr'z n de Jesús	Carreño	Manuel Carreño Fdz S	Obispo 7, Hav.	Alejo A. Carreño.	217,417	175,000	
Covadonga	Cruces	Dos Hnas Sugar Co. B	Cienfuegos	A. E. Martí	80,615	60,000	
Dos Hermanas	Palmira	José Ferrer S		Francisco Rabassa	41,637	90,000	
Dos Hermanos							

(Continued on Page 122)—(Continúa en la pag. 122)

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GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
LONDON
Compañía Inglesa de Seguros contra Incendios
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Special discount in larger quantities.
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PLANTS, FLOWERS and SEEDS
Agents for Cypher's Incubators and Poultry Supplies

renuncia en pleno, quejándose que la comisión bancaria les ha usurpado sus prerrogativas y derechos.—Se dice que media docena de agentes prohibicionistas americanos están en la Habana.—Walter M. Daniel,agente general, niega reporte de la "Discusión" de que la United Fruit Co., haya cancelado contrato con la Port of Havana Docks Co.—Diario de la Marina dice que la legislatura cubana es "volúmen desatendible y puede muy bien no existir"; editorial de La Lucha se resiente de la actitud de E. U. hacia Cuba y sostienen que la presencia del Gen. Crowder en Cuba es innecesaria.—Día del Gen. Gómez se guarda en Oriental Park, y el producto total de entradas se dedica a fondos para monumento del ex-presidente.—Azúcar cubano baja a 2¼ en New York, futuros Diciembre 2.87; acciones Cuban-American 22⅜; Cuba Cane comunes 14⅛; preferidas 32⅛; Punta Alegre 39⅜.—Nuevo destacamento repone soldados cubanos destacados en Santa Cruz del Sur, donde ha habido rozamientos con los soldados y negros jamaiquinos empleados de la Caribean Sugar Co., firma americana.—José Marzal, comerciante español se mata en su oficina de Muralla 29, Habana por depresión en los

that presence of General Crowder is unnecessary.—Victor S. Sissman, 35 year old, who came to Havana many years ago from London, dies at Country Club, where he was foreman in charge.—Gen. Gómez day observed at Oriental Park, entire receipts being devoted to fund for monument to ex-president.—Cuban sugar declines to 2¼ in New York; December futures 2.87; Cuban-American shares 22⅜; Cuban Cane common, 14⅛; preferred, 32⅛; Punta Alegre, 39⅜.—New detachment replaces Cuban soldiers stationed at Santa Cruz del Sur where there has been friction between soldiers and Jamaicans negro employees of Caribbean Sugar Co., American concern.—José Marzal, Spanish merchant of Muralla 29, Havana, shoots self to death in office because of business depression.—Nine persons injured when two automobiles crash on Güines road.—William Henry Richmond, 100 years old, winter visitor to Cárdenas and La Gloria for many years, dies at Daytona, Fla.; was pres. Elk Hill Co., Crystal Lake Water Co. and many other concerns in Scranton, Pa.—Recrudecense thefts of plumbing and lighting fxtures, etc., from vacant houses by crooks who get keys from owners on pretext of desiring to rent houses.—Meanest thief snatches purse from

(Po'itica Cómica)



"Arroyito," a famous bandit, was captured in Santa Clara in March and brought to Havana for safe keeping. Despite his murderous record he was greeted as a hero, especially by the feminine portion of the population.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK residences; only high class type construction

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negocios.—Nueve heridos resultan de choque de dos automóviles en carretera de Güines.—Recrudecen los robos de efectos eléctricos y plomería de las casas vacías por rateros que obtienen las llaves de los dueños con pretexto de verlas para alquilarlas.—Rateros roban a María Cartaya de Someruelos 46, la cartera acabado de cobrar check por sueldo de mecanografa en Obras Públicas del mes de Diciembre.

MARZO 25. (Sab.)—Llegan a Habana Col. L. G. Nutt, jefe comisión prohibicionista de E. U. y H. S. Forrer, Salvador Pacetta, Benjamin Haskell, William J. Spillard, T. E. Middlebrook y Sherman Ceneó (el último director publicista del servicio de impuesto del timbre) y se hospedan en Hotel Harding, vienen a investigar el tráfico de licores.—Margarita Sylva, cantante de ópera (en privado esposa del Capitán Smith, administrador del Aeromarine airways, con quien se casó en Paris donde era el attaché naval durante la guerra) es invitada de honor el almuerzo del hotel Sevilla dado por Dave Echemendia.—Mensaje presidencial al Congreso trasmite a la comisión de impuestos recomendación sobre tributos en las entradas de teatros, cines, y billetes de trenes y vapores (calculado elevarse $1.300.000 anualmente) contribución sobre compañías de seguro (calculadas elevarse a $500.000) e impuesto especial sobre corredores de bienes y agentes de Aduana, lavaderos, garages y otros negocios y profesiones (calculados producir varios cientos de miles de pesos durante el año. Reapertura de arena de boxeo en calle Zulueta Havana es un fracaso, el público silbó la mala exhibición.—Potro de 4 años Last One (105)de F. C. Paul, Pool 3-1 y $10.20 gana handicap Overseas en Oriental Park.—A instancias de R. S. Carpenter, director de Caribean Sugar Co., Central Macareño, en Manopla, Camagüey, Alejandro Rodríguez Pino, teniente policía y Dr. Ernesto Valdés Suárez, juez municipal de Santa Cruz del Sur, son arrestados por exigir soborno para proteger el juego.—Trujillo Marín, conocido agente anunciador de Habana muere de afección al corazón en su casa de Habana.—Presidente Zayas nombra comisión compuesta de Erasmos Regueiferos, Secretario de Justicia y con Dr. Manuel Gutiérrez Bolsomeda de Secretario par reformar leyes de Cuba de acuerdo con ley pasada recientemente por el Congreso.—Cuerpo de Bomberos de Habana extingue pequeño fuego que se inició en el edificio del Banco de Canadá.—Hermandad de la Catedral Trinity and Episcopal tienen gran éxito en venta de dulces y pasteles en Hotel Plaza.

Mrs. María Cartaya de Robau, Someruelos 46, Havana, who has just managed to cash pay check for December as stenographer in public works department.

MARCH 25 (Sat.)—Arrivals in Havana include Co. L. G. Nutt, U. S. prohibition enforcement head and H. S. Forrer, Salvator Pacetta. Benjimen Haskell, William J. Spillard, T. E. Middlebrook and Sherman Ceneo (latter publicity manager Internal Revenue service), guests at Hotel Harding, who will investigate rum running. — Marguerita Sylva, Metropolitan opera singer (in private life wife of Capt. Smith, manager Aeromarine airways, whom she married in Paris where he was naval atttaché during war) is guest of honor at Hotel Sevilla luncheon given by Dave Echemendia.—Presidential message to congress transmits tax commission recommendations for levy on admissions to theatres, cines, railway and steamship tickets (calculated to raise $1,300,000 yearly), tax on insurance companies (calculated to raise $500,000), and special tax on Real Estate and customs brokers, laundries, garages and other business and professions (calculated to produce several hundred thousand dollars yearly). — Cuban sugar from 2¼ to 2⅜ cents at New York as week ends.—Revival of boxing at Zulueta street arena, Havana, results in fiasco crowd hissing poor exhibition.—F. C. Paul's 4-year-old colt Last One (105), Pool, 3-1 and 10.20 wins overseas handicap at Oriental Park —Grant W. Spear, vice-pres. Dearborn Chemical Co., Mrs. Spear and their daughter, Miss Emily, of New York, who have been Hotel Almendares guests, depart for home. —On instigation of R. S. Carpenter, manager Caribbean Sugar Company's Central Mocareño, at Monopla, Camagüey, Alejandro Rodriguez Pino, police lieut., and Dr. Ernesto Valdés Suárez, municipal judge of Santa Cruz del Sur, are arrested on charges of demanding and receiving graft to protect gambling.—Trujillo Marín, well-known Havana advertising agent, dies from heart disease at Havana home. —President Zayas appoints commission headed by Erasmos Regüiferos, secretary of justice, and with Dr. Dr. Manuel Gutiérrez Bolsomeda, secretary, to reform and recodify laws of Cuba in compliance with law recently passed by congress.—Havana fire department extinguishes trivial blaze in Royal Bank of Canada building Boy born to Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart of Bartle, Oriente.—Woman's Guild of Trinity Episcopal cathedral holds successful cake and candy sale at Hotel Plaza, Havana. — Following Jewish relief fund committee appointed in Havana: Bernard Barker, Joseph Steinberg, Morris Schechter, John Zoller, Moises Bensignor, A. Muldwien, Charles Berkowitz, Henry Feinman, Louis Jurick, Adolf Kates.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

MARZO 26 (Dom.)—Horace G. Knowles, antiguo Ministro de E. U. en Republic Dominicana y actualmente Cónsul en dicha nación, predica que los E. U. persiguen "régimen imperialista en la administración dominicana", en la iglesia Comunity de New York.—El servicio de cosecheros dice que habrá un sobrante de menos de 50.000 toneladas al finalizar la presente zafra.—Club de mujeres de Habana no elije presidenta y continúa la vieja directiva.—Banco de Cuba en New York (sucursal del quebrado Banco Nacional de Cuba) apela al supremo para que permita pagar segundo dividendo de 25 por ciento a depositarios en Marzo 31.—Charles Forson, Belgica 12,

MARCH 26 (Sun.)—Horace G. Knowles, former U. S. Minister to Dominican Republic and now counsel for that country, reiterates charges that U. S. is pursuing "imperialistic course in Dominican administration" in Community church (New York) address.—Hearst servce estimates that there will be less than 50,000 tons surplus on hand at the end of present Cuban sugar crop.—Havana Woman's club advances officers Mrs. Louis Tartar becoming president succeeding Mrs. James Macfarlane.—The Bank of Cuba in New York (branch of defunct National Bank of Cuba) applies in Cuban supreme court for permission to pay second dividend of 25 percent to depositors March 31.—

(Polit'ca Cómica)



Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of foreign merchandise have disappeared from Havana customs warehouses where they were stored pending the ability of importers to pay the duties.

Habana, americano, arrestado por denuncia de Andrés Lueza y Mickalka Laslo, checoeslavos, de haberles aceptado $20.00 cada uno para que pudieran entrar en E. U. alegando que era íntimo amigo del Cónsul, y ellos están aun en Cuba.—"El Mundo" dice que Cuba se alzará contra intervención americana "con doble furia y pasión mas intensa que desplegaron contra el dominio colonial, que era cuna de nuestros padres, fuente de nuestra lengua, nuestra religión y costumbres".—Dick Finnell de 3 años de Tomás Monahan, potro Rebuke (110), W. Kelsay 8 a 1 y $24.80 vence a Lady Aster, Quesada, Cherry tree,

Charles Forson, Bélgica 12, Havana, American, arrested on charges of Andrés Lueza and Mickalka Laslo, Czeko-Slovakians, that he accepted $20 each to get them into U. S. claiming he was an intimate friend of consul; they're still in Cuba.—El Mundo says Cuba would rise against American intervention "with double the fury and more intense passion than they fought against Colonial dominion which was cradle of our fathers, source of our language, our religion and our customs."—Thomas Monahan's 3-year-old Dick Finnell-The Scold colt Rebuke, (110), W. Kelsay, 8 to 1 and $24.80 defeats Lady Astor, Quesada, Cherry Tree,

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is provided with electric light and city water

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Llewllyn, Tomahoi, Leghorn, Olynthus y Costigan (nombrados por orden) en 1:54 1/5, 3 2/5 segundos mas despacio que records del track, y gana $15.000 Cuban Derby en el último dia de temporada invernal en Oriental Park.—A pesar de la amenaza de lluvia gran gentio participa del último dia de carnaval en Habana.—Rovers vence Cataluña 4-1 en juego de foot-ball en Almendares Park.—Josef Hoffman, notable pianista, su señora y su entenado George Hustis, llegan a Habana y se hospedan en el Country Club.—Gran baile en club cubano señala las fiestas del Centenario en Key West, aunque Cuba no toma parte oficialmente.—Club Rotario elige siguientes miembros nuevos: Carlos de la Torre y Huerta, Rector Universidad Nacional, Malecón y Lealtad; Alfredo Bensabat, agente manufacturero, Aguacate 61; Andrés Poliakoff, comerciante petrolero, Manzana de Gómez 451 y Waldemar Edmund Currlin, Secretario Cámara Comercio Americana, Obispo 7.

MARZO 27 (Lun.)—Azúcar cubana a flote ahora se vende por 2-5/16 en New York, 2 7/16 se paga por entrega segunda mitad Abril.—Se dice que Col Nutt puede recomendar establecimiento de bureau de prohibición de E. U. en Habana con un personal de tres oficiales lo menos para cooperar con despartamento del impuesto en Florida y otros estados.—Hotel Sevilla rebaja desde primero de Abril precios para verano a razón de $3.00 por cuarto sencillo y $5.00 por doble.—La Prensa y otros periódicos de Habana se aprovechan del discurso de Knowles para atacar a E. U.—Mose Goldblatt ganó $47.370 durante la temporada hipica: Establo Goldapple $26.025; Establo C. & D. $24.790; R. L. Baker $17.525; Thomas Monaham $16.645; E. E. Maojr $16.225; H. E. Swan $15.920 Keene Bros. $13.520; Frank Steinhart $12,750; W. F. Knebelkamp $10.775; Nick Adan ganó $6.565; "Pepe" D'Estrampes $4.550 y Frank del Barrio $4.450; L. Penman encabeza jockeys vencedores con 61 primeras, 51 segundas y 37 terceras; D. Pribble 66-50-46; B. Kennedy, 60-44-53; B. Scheffel 42-41-37; A. Pickens, 36-40-16; G. Fields, 38-29-36; W. Kelsay, 31-33-34; N. Swart 29-37-25; J. Chalmers, 26-29-32; J. Maiben 25-25-26; Mack Garner uno de los mejores ginetes en todos los E. U., no fué lo bastante largo para ocupar puesto entre los liders.—Mestre & Co. dispone desalojo de sucursal de correos en el Hotel Plaza, por falta de pago, y se muda a Zulueta 24, al lado Hotel Sevilla.—Logia Masónica cubana en Guantánamo agasaja 500 marineros americanos y marinos, en manifestación por las calles de la ciudad con banderas cubanas y americanas, siendo entusiastamente aplaudidos por el pueblo.—Diario de la Marina firma contrato con Alberto Lee para publicar en edición cubana modas de New York de revista mensual Vogue.—Ex-presidente Menocal dice al Presidente Zayas que deben haber gabinete y funcionarios, después de pasar una hora en Palacio, y declara que rencillas politicas deben olvidarse y que todos los cubanos deben trabajar juntos patrióticamente y sin egoismo; agrega que él no tiene ambiciones politicas.—D. W. Morrow, representante de Morgan declara a su vuelta a New York que condiciones en Cuba han mejorado grandemente y estima que empréstito de $50.000.000 puede hacerse.—Licorera cubana reelige Ramón Iñiesta, presidente y Ramón Guerra Vicepresidente, Pedro Figueras, tesorero y Pedro Fino, Admor. Gen.—Repórter de Washington dice que Boaz W. Long, que renunció el mes pasado de ministro de E. U. en Cuba, se relacionará con una gran entidad mercantil Centro-Americana.—J. T. Monahan, Admor. del quebrado Banco de Cuba en New York, es cuarto vicepresidente del Metropolitan Trust Co. y hace ofertas por negocios cubanos.—Decreto sobre marcas registradas, señala que marcas registradas después de Agosto primero, 1914, deben ponerse en uso antes de Enero 15, 1923, concediéndose periodos de dos años de extensión para trabajar las patentes establecidas en Agosto 1919; periodos anteriores determinados por convención internacional se extienden hasta Junio 30, 1922; permitiéndose un año libre de pena para cumplir el reglamento.—Daniel E. Blumenthal, abogado de unos acreedores de la quebrada casa comisionista de E. D. Diez & Co., citado por el Financial American que dice que él procederá en las cortes federales para recobrar $3.500.-0000 de Charles A. Stonehan & Co.

MARZO 28 (Mar.)—Col. Nutt y sus compañeros salen de Habana para Nassau, Bahamas; despacho de Washington indica que pacto prohibicionista entre E. U. y Cuba puede llevarse a cabo.—Hotel Plaza, Habana, anuncia que 6830 huespedes, 4408 de ellos americanos, se registraron allí desde Noviembre 27.—Policia Habana arresta Dr. Juan Manuel Alfonso sobrino del presidente Zayas y consultor legal de Secretaria de O. P., y Calixto Martinez, de 19 años, hijo del Secretario Martinez Lufriu, de Gobernación; Alfonso buscó a Martinez por la calle de Obispo después de haberle dado éste una bofetada; el ataque se debe a carta del Heraldo de Cuba criticando al padre de Martínez Alfonso habiendo aceptado proteger a Rafael Egües contra cargos hechos por el Secretario Martínez Lufriu.—Sesión del Ayuntamiento habanero acaba en desorden

Llewyyyn, Tomahoi, Leghorn, Olynthus and Costigan (in order named) in 1:54 1/5, 3 2/5 seconds slower than track record, and wins $15,000 Cuban Derby in last day of winter racing at Oriental Park.—Despite threatening weather, almost record crowd participates in last day of Havana carnival.—Rovers defeat Cataluña 4-1 at football game at Almendares park.—Josef Hoffman, noted pianist, Mrs. Hoffman and their stepson, George Hustis, arrive in Havana where they are guests at Country club.—Grand ball at Cuban club mark festivities at Key West Centennial despite fast that Cuba takes no official part.—Rotary Club elects following new members: Carlos de la Torre y Huerta, rector National University, Malecón y Lealtad; Alfredo Bensabat, manufacturer's agent, Aguacate 61; André Poliakoff, petroleum merchant, Manzana de Gómez 451, and Waldemar Edmund Currlin, Secretary American Chamber of Commerce, Obispo 7.

MARCH 27 (Mon.)—Cuban sugar now afloat sells for 2 5/16 at New York; 2 7/16 paid for second half of April delivery.—Report that Col. Nutt may recommend establishment of U. S. prohibition bureau in Havana with staff of at least three officers to co-operate with revenue department in Florida and other states.—Hotel Sevilla announces summer rates from April 1, minimum for single room being $3 and double $5.—La Prensa and other Havana newspapers take advantage of Knowles speech to attack U. S.—J. Nelson Pohamus, well-known Cuban-American, appointed assistant gen. manager Dearborn Chemical Co. in Havana.—Mose Goldblatt won $47,370 during racing season; Goldapple stable, $26,025; C. & D. stable, $24,790; R. L. Baker, $17,525; Thomas Monahan, $16,645; E. E. Major, $16,225; H. E. Swan, $15,920; Keene Bros., $13,520; Frank Steinhart, $12,750; W. F. Knebelkamp, $10,775; Nick Adan won $6,565; José ("Pepe") D'Estrampes, $4,550, and Frank del Barrio, $4,450; L. Penman heads winning jockeys with 68 firsts, 51 seconds and 37 thirds; D. Pribble, 66-50-46; B. Kennedy, 60-44-53; B. Scheffel 42-41-37; A. Pickens, 36-40-16; G. Fields, 38-29-36; W. Kelsay, 31-33-34; N. Swart 29-37-25; J. Chalmers, 26-29-32; J. Maiben, 25-25-26; Mack Garner, one of the best all round riders in U. S., was not long enough in Havana to get placed with leaders.—Mestre & Co. dispossess branch post office from Hotel Plaza lobby for non-payment of rent; moves to Zulueta 24, adjoining Hotel Sevilla.—Cuban Masonic lodge at Guantánamo entertains 500 American sailors and marines, who parade through city carrying Cuban and American flags, being enthusiastically applauded by people.—Diario de la Marina signs contracts with Albert Lee to publish Cuban edition of New York fashion monthly Vogue.—Ex-President Menocal, in hour at palace, tells President Zayas there must be changes of cabinet and officials; says political lines must be forgotten and that all Cubans must work together patriotically and unselfishly; asserts he has no political ambitions.—D. W. Morrow, Morgan representative, declares on return to New York that Cuban conditions have greatly improved and intimates that $50,000,000 loan may be made.—Havana visitors include Col. Walter B. Carlin of Brooklyn, commander 47th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and Mrs. Carlin.—C. Licorera Cubana re-elects Ramón Iñiesta, president, and Ramón Guerra, vice-president, Pedro Figueras, treas. and Pedro Fino, gen. mgr.—Washington report says Boaz W. Long, who resigned last month as U. S. minister to Cuba, will become connected with large Central American business interests.—J. T. Monahan, manager defunct Bank of Cuba in New York, becomes 4th vice-pres. Metropolitan Trust Co. and bids for Cuban business.—Cuban trade mark decree provides that marks registered after Aug. 1, 1914, must be put into use before Jan. 15, 1923; work periods extension to 2-years granted to effect working periods for patents established Aug., 1919; priority periods, determined by international conventions, are extended to June 30, 1922; one year allowed free of penalty to comply with regulations.—Daniel E. Blumenthal, counsel for certain creditors for failed New York brokerage house of E. D. Dies & Co., quoted by Financial America as saying he will proceed in federal Courts to recover $3,500,000 from Charles A. Stoneham & Co.

MARCH 28 (Tues.)—Col. Nutt and his companions leave Havana for Nassau, Bahamas; Washington dispatch indicates that prohibition agreement may be negotiated between U. S. and Cuba.—Hotel Plaza, Havana, announces that 6,830 guests, 4,408 of them Americans, registered there since November 27.—Havana police arrest Dr. Juan Manuel Alfonso, nephew of Pres. Zayas and legal counsel for public works department, and Calixto Martinez, 19-year-old, son of secretary Martinez Lufriu, Interior department; Alfonso was chasing Martinez in Obispo street after latter had struck him in face; attack follows Heraldo de Cuba letter critisizing Martinez's father, Alfonso having accepted retainer to protect Rafael Egues on criminal libel charge brought by secretary Martinez Lufriu.—Havana city council meeting breaks up in disorder after alderman Narciso Morán had sarcastically moved that each councilman receive special commission to travel somewhere, that $45,000 travel fund might be equally distributed, commission to be made granting

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den, después que el concejal Narciso Moran propone sarcásticamente que cada concejal reciba comisión especial para viajar a algún lado, que fondo de $45.000 para viajes se distribuya por igual, pues se concerta comisión concediendo $3.500 al concejal Cisneros para un viaje por E. U. para estudiar asilos de huérfanos.—Abél Lineras, promotor del base ball en Habana envia estrellas cubanas 14 fuertes al recorrido anual por E. U.—Dr. Viriato Gutiérrez, representando invento inglés, solicita patente para combustible de automóvil a base de alcohol, para ser manufacturado en Cuba y vendido en el mundo entero; intenta usar 60.000.000 galones de alcohol anualmente, hecho de las sobras de melado de caña.—Policía de Habana actuando por denuncia de Francisco Torres Martel de San José de las Lajas, del comercio, sorprende a la señora de éste con jefe de policía Inocente Núñez Díaz de San José, a medio vestir en habitación de un hotel; ella dice que el jefe de policía le estaba aconsejando sobre causa de divorcio que sigue ella contra su esposo.—Se dice que capitales intimamente relacionadas con el hipódromo de Habana proyectan una emisión de bonos por $4.000.000 para tomar el Hipódromo, El Casino, El Hotel Almendares, y propiedades de la Playa.—Gobierno de E. U. envía comunicación oficial al gobierno cubano diciendo que Washington propone que Cuba reduzca la zafra para obtener rebaja en las tarifas.

MARZO 29 (Miér.)—Azúcar cubano baja a 2 9/32 en New York, futuros Diciembre 2.90; Punta Alegre 40¼.—Vapor Orizaba de Ward Line descarga 3,000 barriles de ginebra valuados por oficiales de la prohibición en $3,000,000 en New York, que habían sido almacenados en Habana desde 1920.—Zena Keefe, artista de cine, sale para New York después de visitar la Habana.—Hotel Plaza anuncia precios para verano a partir de Abril primero a razón de $2.50 en adelante por día.—Secretario Guiteras destituye al Dr. Ramón la Puerta, inpector general de farmacias, y públicamente reprende al Dr. Adan Galarreta, Jefe del departamento de Sanidad, por convenir en engañar al Presidente Zayas sobre las 1000 libras de opio recientemente ocupadas a contrabandistas; el Presidente rescindió decreto eximiendo el opio, que probablemente será destruído; se corre que los paquetes han sido sustituídos por raspadura de caña en la Aduana.—Harry Payne Whitney, Cherry Tree, Keene Bros, Llewellyn y M. Goldblatt, Tomahoi entran en Kentuckey Derby.—Manuel ("Ojitos") Silva, concejal habanero, dispara seis tiros de revólver desde el balcón de su casa en Gloria y Figuras y amenaza matar cualquier policía que entre en la casa (policías no entran) después de haber asaltado pagador Machado en edificio de Tesorería, cuando éste rehusó dar precedente a cuenta que él presentó para su pago.—Dos policías designados especialmente para evitar el juego, son arrestados por apostar con jugadores que apuntan para los terminales del jai-alai.—Josef Hofman tiene gran éxito en concierto dado en teatro Nacional.

$3,500 to alderman Cisneros for trip through U. S. to study Orphan asylum.—Abel Lineras, Havana baseball promoter, sends Cuban stars 14 strong on annual U. S. tour.—Dr. Virriato Gutierrez, representing British inventor, applies for patent for new automobile fuel with alcohol base to be manufactured in Cuba and sold throughout world; plans to use annually 60,000,000 gals. of alcohol made from waste sugar mill molasses.—Havana police acting on charges of Francisco Torres Martel, San José de las Lajas business man, surprise and arrest Mrs. Torres and police chief Inocente Núñez Diaz, of San José, partially dressed in hotel rooming house; she says police chief was giving her legal advice in divorce suit she is bringing against husband.—Reported plan on interests intimately connected with Havana race track to issue $4,000,000 in bonds to take over race track, Casino, Hotel Almendares, and Playa property.—U. S. government sends official communication to Cuban government stating that there has been a proposition from Washington that Cuba reduce sugar crop in order to secure lower tariff.

MARCH 29 (Wed.)—Cuban sugar drops to 29/32 in New York; December future, 2.90; Punta Alegre 40¼.—Ward Liner Orizaba lands 3,000 barrels of gin, valued by prohibition officials at $3,000,000, in New York; had been stored in Havana since 1920.—Zena Keefe, moving picture actress, sails for New York after Havana visit.—Plaza hotel announces summer rates beginning April 1 from $2.50 up daily.—Secretary Guiteras summarily dismisses Dr. Ramón la Huerta, inspector general of sanitation, for conniving to deceive President Zayas regarding 1,000 pounds of opium recently seized from smugglers; President rescinded decree releasing opium, which will probably be destroyed; current rumor says molasses has been substituted for it in packages at customs house.—Harry Payne Whitney's Cherry Tree, Keene Bros.' Llewellyn and M. Goldblatt's Tomahoi are entered in Kentucky Derby.—Manuel ("Ojitos") Silva, Havana city councilman, fires six revolver shots into street from balcony of Gloria and Figuras streets home and threatens to shoot any policeman who enters premises (they do not enter) after having assaulted Paymaster Machado in treasury building when latter refused to give precedence to bill he presented for payment.—Two policemen assigned to special duty to prevent gambling are arrsted for betting with gamblers who sell chances on jai alai terminal numbers.—Josef Hoffman gives successful concert at National theater.

MARCH 30 (Thurs.)—American Chamber of Commerce elect following officers at annual meeting: Pres., L. E. Brownson; 1st Vice-Pres., F. P. Mattox; 2d Vice-Pres., C. T. A. McCormick; Sec., W. E. Currlin; Asst. Sec., Francisco Faure; Treas., W. P. Field; Assist. Treas., C. T. Bunbury; Directors (first ten new), J. Z. Horter, L. S. Houston, H. Hartenstein, John M. Draper, Andrew P. Moody, M. T. McGovern, Fred E. Lykes, J. W. White, W. P. Field, Col. Walter F. Martin, Frank Bowman, Leonard E. Brownson, Raphael Doniphan, E. G. Harris, Walter Hartman, F. P. Mattox, F. C. Randall, Frank Robins, Walter Fletcher Smith, Frank Steinhart, Charles Berkowitz, F. L. Craycraft, J. H. Durrell,

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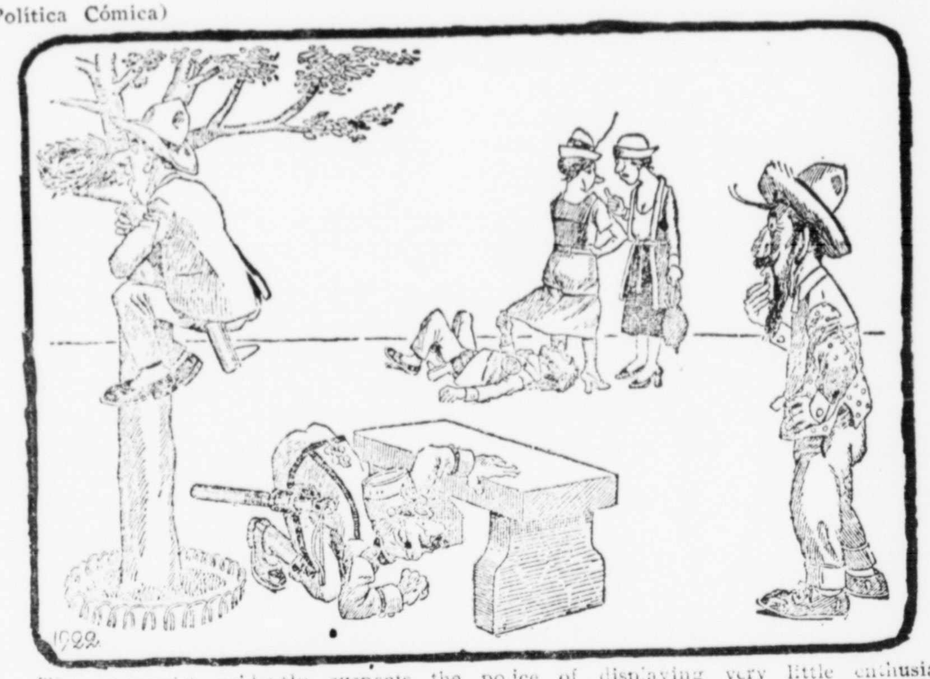

The cartoonist evidently suspects the police of displaying very little enthusiasm in looking for Representative Cano, who assassinated Representative Alonso in Hotel Luz (Havana) in February.

MARZO 30 (Juev.)—Cámara de Comercio Americana elije la siguiente directiva en sesión anual: Pres: L. E. Brownson; Vice-Pres., F. P. Mattox; Segundo Vice-Pres. McCormick; Secretario, W. E. Currlin; Secretario-Aux. Francisco Faure; Tesorero, W. P. Field; Tesorero-Aux., C. T. Bunbury; Vocales: (los diez primeros nuevos) J. Z. Horter; L. S. Houston; H. Hartenstein; John M. Draper; Andrew P. Moody; M. T. McGovern; Fred E. Lykes; J. W. White; W. P. Field; Col. Walter F. Martin; Frank Bowman; Leonard E. Brownson; Raphael Doniphan; E. G. Harris, Walter Hartman; F. P. Mattox; F. C. Randall; Frank Robins; Walter Fletcher Smith, Frank Steinhart, Charles Berkowitz, F. L. Craycraft, J. H. Durrell, C. T. A. McCormick, F. O. Morgan, Lorenzo Quesada, Lawrence B. Ross, E. H. Rapalje, William M. Whitner, George S. Younie.—Secretary Gelabert, and Sub-Sec. Rodriguez Acosta, treasury department, both visit Pres. Zayas at palace after clash over bonded warehouse robberies, former demanding resignation of latter.—Seventy-nine barrels of gin valued at $79,000, and part of 200 barrels which disappeared from bonded warehouses, and which according to records were destroyed as "empty" by sanitary department, are found in warehouse at Baratillo 7 stored under name of Jacinto Rodriguez, San

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cher Smith; Frank Steinhart; Charles Berkowits; F. L. Craycraft; J. H. Durrell; C. T. A. McCormick; F. O. Morgan; Lorenzo Quesada; Lawrence B. Ross; E. H. Rapalje; William M. Whitner; George S. Younie.—Secretario Gelabert y Subsecretario Rodriguez Acosta de Hacienda, visitan al presidente Zayas en Palacio sobre los robos de los almacenes afianzados; el primero pide la renuncia al último.—Setenta y nueve barriles de ginebra valuados en $79.000 y parte de 200 barriles que desaparecieron de almacenes afianzados, y que de acuerdo con records fueron destruidos como "vacios" por departamento de Sanidad, aparecen en almacén de Baratillo 7 bajo el nombre de Jacinto Rodriguez, de San Ignacio 42, quien dice que él los compró de José Dopico; se dice que alto funcionario del gobierno es cómplice.—La Playa de Marianao se abrirá bajo administración de Fausto Campuzano el primero de Mayo; hay cincuenta casetas de baño nuevas.—Aparece que el Pres. Zayas se aprovechará del plazo de diez días para no incurrir en responsabilidad aprobando o vetando medidas rebajando las tarifas de puertos al nivel de antes de la guerra.—Secretario de O. P. autoriza a Francisco Cuéllar, Ingeniero Jefe de Construcciones, a usar $3.640 para monumento temporal del Maine en Calzada y Linea, Vedado, mientras se levanta el monumento proyectado de $100.000.—El Dia insiste en que Cuba se desquite contra la Ley Fordney renovando sus propias tarifas.—Charles C. Riggs de Habana, solicita ingreso en casa de contratación de Azúcar y Café en New York.—Se anuncia concierto en teatro Capitolio por Margarita Sylva el Martes por la tarde.

MARZO 31 (Vier).—Washington instruye legación de Habana que proteste contra decreto de Pres. Zayas reduciendo re-exportación de mercancias americanas en almacenes de Aduana de Habana.—Vapor Habana-americano City of Miami, desmantelado en puerto de Habana, va a manos de recibidores nombrados por juez Julian W. Mack de Newark; siendo presidente de la compañia Fred G. Crosby de Milwakee y William F. Drohan de Milwakee y Miami, administrador.—Vapor Miami, navegando entre New York y Nassau es invadido por funcionarios de la prohibición.—"Eddie" Enderle que salió de Habana hace cuatro años en mal estado de salud, y que ha estado manejando establecimiento conocido por "Green Room" en Miami, vuelve a abrir un cabaret en Habana.—Mr. William E. González, de Charleston, S. C., embajador del Perú y antiguo ministro de E. U. en Cuba, sale para Washington después de pasar invierno en el Jockey Club Habana.—Cuban Portland Cement Co. reduce precio a $4.15 barril.—Sesión entre Pres. Zayas y comisión financiera del Senado, decide limitar el presupuesto de 1922-23 a $55.000.000 y aprobar la ley de impuesto para que produzca mayores ingresos; cada Secretario de despacho debe someter cálculo detallado de gastos.—Havana Post No. 1. Legación Americana, hace consignación para lápida conmemorativa de bronce a los hombres de Cuba que murieron en servicio americano durante la guerra mundial.—Fuego destruye hotel Colonial de Nassau. Bahamas.—Ferrocarriles Unidos de Habana ganan $567.658.02 en semana que termina Marzo 25, contra $891.922.52 en mismo período año anterior; Havana Central ganó $60.816.03 comparado con $82.042.72.—Azúcar cubano se cotiza a 2-9/32 en New York sin ventas; Mayo 2.46; Julio 2.65; Sept. 2.82; Diciembre 2.87; Acciones Cuban-America 22, Cuba Cane comunes, 15; preferidas 33¼; Punta Alegre 41¾.—Agentes "secos" de E. U. dejados en Habana por Col. Nutt, completan sus trabajos y van para Miami.—Exceso de ganado en Cuba es exportado a E. U. por la conocida firma de Lykes Bros.—Aviadores portugueses llegan salvos a Islas Canarias en vuelo aéreo entre Lisboa y Brazil.—R. H. Leeder adquiere tierras sobrantes de la compañia que organizó la Colonia Chicago, en Itabo, Matanzas.—Amigos de Anthony Czarnecki, corresponsal del Chicago News, le ofrecen un arroz con pollo en Hotel Albany, Habana.—Srta. Angela Valdés, joven demente, atraviesa claraboya del cuarto donde está recluida, sexto piso del edificio Cuba en la calle Empedrado, cayendo al pavimento y causándose heridas mortales.—Secretario Gelabert, contestando a los periódicos, dice que aun no se ha hecho nada para nombrar el nuevo sub-secretario de Hacienda.—Cañoneros cubanos "Pinar del Río" y "Hatuey" persiguen goleta María Concepción que se cree ha salido de Habana con un cargamento de chinos para internarse en Florida de contrabando.

MARCH 31 (Fri.)—Washington instructs Havana legation to protest against Pres. Zayas's decree curtailing re-exportation of American goods in Havana customs warehouses.—Havana-American S. S. City of Miami, disabled in Havana harbor, goes into hands of receiver appointed by judge Julian W. Mack of Newark; Fred G. Crosby of Milwaukee is president of company and William F. Drohan of Milwaukee and Miami is manager.—S. S. Miami, plying between New York and Nassau, raided by prohibition officers.—"Eddie" Enderle who left Havana 4 years ago in bad health, and has been operating resort known as "Green Room" in Miami, returns to open cabaret in Havana.—Mr. William E. González of Charleston, S. C., U. S. ambassador to Peru and former minister to Cuba, leaves for Washington after spending winter at Jockey Club, Havana.—Cuban Portland Cement Co. reduces price to $4.15 barrel.—Meeting between Pres. Zayas and senate finance committee decides to limit 1922-23 budget to $55,000,000 and to pass tax legislation to produce larger revenue; each cabinet secretary must submit detailed estimate of expenditures.—Havana Post No. 1. American Legion, makes appropriation for bronze memorial tablet to men from Cuba who died in American service during world war.—Fire destroys Colonial hotel at Nassau, Bahamas.—United Railways of Havana earned $567,658.02 in week ending March 25, against $891,922.52 same period previous year; Havana Central earned $60,816.03, compared with $82,042.72.—Cuban sugar quoted at 2 9/32 in New York with no sales. May 2.46; July, 2.65; Sept. 2.82; Dec. 2.87; Cuban-American shares, 22; Cuba Cane common, 15; preferred 33¼; Punta Alegre, 41¾.—U. S. dry agents left in Havana by Col. Nutt complete work and depart for Miami.—Excess of cattle in Cuba results in exportation to U. S. by well-known firm of Lykes Bros.—Portugese aviators reach Canary Islands safely in hydroplane in flight from Lisbon to Brazil.—R. H. Leeder acquires remaining land of company which promoted Chicago colony at Itabo, Matanzas.—Friends tender arroz con pollo dinner to Anthony Czarnecki, Chicago News correspondent, at Hotel Albany, Havana.—Miss Angela Valdes, slightly demented girl, crawls through transom of room in which she is confined on sixth floor of Cuba building in Empedrado street and leaps to pavement sustaining fatal injuries.—Secretary Gelabert, answering newspaper inquiry, says no movement has yet been made to appoint new subsecretary treasury dept.—Cuban gunboats Pinar del Rio and Hatuey pursue schooner Maria Conception believed to have sailed from Havana with cargo of Chinese to smuggle into Florida.

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TURKEY HET HUP

"Lily," queried Mrs. Vedado of her Jamaican criada, "did you heat up the cold turkey as I told you to?"

"Yes, mistress," said Lily.

"Then serve it for luncheon," directed Mrs. Vedado.

"But 'ow can I, mistress," asked Lily, "when I've het hit hup."

HAVANA MAN GETS HOME

Somebody stole the clothes of a Havana man who was swimming out at Marianao the other day and he had to run all the way home in his B.V.D.s like a track athlete.

VEDADO VERSE

He came home from the club to snooze
Filled to the neck with awful booze
His wife said: "Here, you cut that out,
We'll have no more of it, old scout!"
He couldn't, so we print it here
So she can cut it out, old dear.

ANOTHER MEANEST MAN

The Meanest Man we ever heard of bought his bride five cent's worth of peanut brittle and then said: "Let's save some for the children."

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OUR MONTHLY ENIGMA

My Whole is an axiom which has to do with the effect of this month on the blooms of next month in those lands which have a real winter.

My 21-23-8-22-27 enjoyed their annual day the first of the month. They are also said to dash in where angels fear to tread.

My 12-24-25-1-14 is what we do when we take the name of our Lord in vain, which we never should do, especially in the Easter season.

My 2-11-19-20-10-3 rhymes with my 12-24-25-1-14, to which it is diametrically opposed in every other way. We should always practice it, especially in the Easter season.

My 7-4-18 is a masculine pronoun. The girls are inclined to think of 7-4-18, especially in the spring.

My 13-4-22-5-6 are what father has to pay after the family has arrayed itself in celebration of the season.

My 17-26-15-16 is something he seldom wears while he pays the 13-4-22-5-6. If he does he is our idea of Kipling's he-man.

My 24-8-9 is the second syllable of a dog's favorite exclamation. It is also used by father as he first sights the 13-4-22-5-6.

Answer to March Enigma: In like a lion out like a lamb.

My 25-4-3-18-9-15-11 was MILLION. We would all like to have a MILLION dollars.

My 26-7-2-5 was BANK—where we would put the MILLION if we had it.

My 20-19-8-18 as KILL. "Thou shalt not KILL."

My 17-12-13-14-22 was TANDA. You must pay again or go out after each TANDA of a Cuban motion picture show.

My 13-6-21-14 was need.

My 1-15-16 was I O U. Spurred on by NEED we may have to sign an I O U.

My 24 was A, or Aleph in the Hebrew alphabet.

HE MARRIED A WIDOW

FRIEND (flippantly)—"Well, so you've got married—signed up as the skipper of the good ship Matrimony, eh?"

FEDERICO (sadly)—No, my wife's the skipper. I'm just her second mate."

WOW!

An Havana man (we will refrain from publishing his name) bought a lot of beautiful lace lingerie for a certain little tourist lady last month. As the clerk was about to tie up the package she drawled: "Take a good look at 'em, Holly, you wont's see 'em again.

AT THE LOCAL Y

"I don't like your heart action," said Physical Director McDonald, at the Havana Y, applying his stethoscope. "You've had some trouble with angina pectoris, haven't you?"

"You're more or less right," admitted the young man sheepishly, "only that wasn't her name."

ANS. TO CORRESPONDENTS

DEAR EDDIETOR: "What is the greatest depth that has ever been reached in the well known ocean?"—BRANNEN & NAYLOR.

ANS.: See "Life of McGINTY."—EDITOR.

BOCK cork tipped, oval, shaped. They are Cuba's finest Cigarettes

Small Towne Stuff

Dave Echemendia, our local wit and hummerist, was seen in ernest conversation with Bill Harris, the cigar man, and Gray, the gunman, in the Sevilla House the other day. Despite this fact, April Fool Day passed with no especial observance. Somebuddy presented Harry Roberts with a bouquay of vegetables on his arrival from Tampy the preceding evening, however. There was much indignation.

Col. Nut, the well known and noted prohibition agent, has went away after a short stay in our midst. The Col. says that American whisky can be made here for 6 cents per gal., the molasses alcohol costing but 2 cents per gal. Better come back, Col. and go into the business. It beats prohibitioning.

Our well known and popular hotel kpr, John Bowman, got two valices seized off him at New Orleans the other day. Later on a stevedore was seen to be lapping the surface of the missisippi River.

Pres. Todgham of the Harding House, says that the Almendares House may close but that drummers and others can secure accomodations at the Harding the year around. A man said the other day that his mother never made any meals like they serve at the Harding House.

Our mayor has been having a lot of trouble dividing up the money which has been appropriated for paying the travelling expenses of the selectmen. Perhaps it might be a good idee to keep em all travelling.

They ain't going to be no intervention in Cuba even if the Tampy Times does say so. The Times probubbly wants to come over here and start a metrypolitan sheet like the Miami Herald did. As if our well known and timely periodicles, the Pest, Snooze and Telegraft wassent metrypolitan!!!

We expect to sell our crop of sugar around three cents before long and business is getting good again. Now is the time to buy lots and so 4th. Come one come all

—YE SCRIBE.

THE CAMAGÜEY SCOTSMAN

The two Scotsmen were arguing about the proper way to mix Bacardi. "You're no richt," insisted the Camagüey Scotsman. "Dinna pour the whusky fairst; ye mak' the dreenk weaker when ye put th' water in it. But pour th' water fairst, an' we mak th' dreenk stronger an' stronger as ye pour th' whusky in it."

AS IT IS IN HAVANA

"Is Mrs. Vedado a friend of yours?"

"Yes, what has she been saying about me now?"

KIDDING THEMSELVES

"My wife is afraid to stay home alone."

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

T/C ADVICE TO INVESTORS

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

By DOUGLAS WATERMAN

Prosperity and depression in Cuba follow closely similar conditions in the United States, but with a lag of from six to eight months.

The peak of inflation in the United States culminated in January 1920; the break in Cuba came the following summer. The low point of depression in the United States was passed in July and August of last year; the turning point for Cuba dates from the dissolution of the Selling Commission, followed almost immediately by a recovery in the price of sugar, and larger volume of sales.

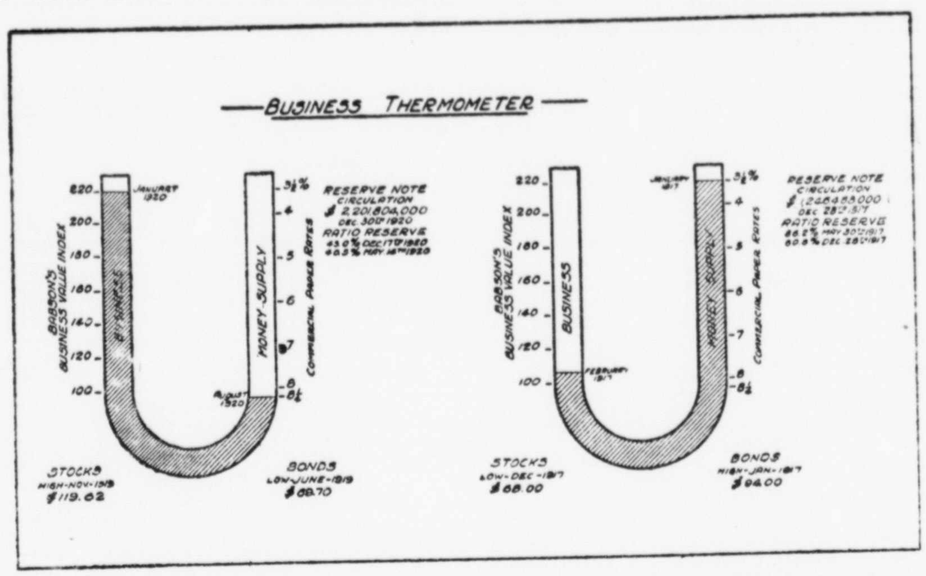
The accompanying diagram shows the relation of money-supply to business during a complete cycle. Note the cheap rate for money and the high Federal Reserve ratio in January 1917. It was natural that money should flow back into business, now thoroughly deflated.

The heat of speculation soon carried business beyond the point of equilibrum, and in two years money was all in business, and the Reserve reduced to the danger point; then the break.

Interest rates are now 4½ per cent; the money-supply tube is again filling up.

At the bottom of the depression last year, Babson's Business Value Index stood at 78; it now stands at 113. The average of forty stocks has risen from a low of 68.36 in August to 84, and bonds from 69.70 to 85.1.

While the average of stocks has risen above the accumulation zone, many are still a good purchase. Among these are sugar stocks and low-priced rails. The average rise in the price of sugar stocks is 104



BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

per cent over the extreme low of last year. The following is the percentage of rise of individual stocks.

American Beet Sugar	60%
American Sugar Ref.	46
Punta Alegre	60
Cuban American	100
Cuba Cane Pref.	161
Cuba Cane Com.	200
Guantánamo Sugar	100

It is interesting to note that the Cuba Cane issues show the largest percentage of advance. In difficult times such as last year, the shares of the weakest companies are depressed the most; with improvement in the industry they have the greatest advance.

There is a decided improvement in the sugar industry. Labor has been entirely deflated, and the excellent physical condition of the mills, together with the strict economies now practiced, should allow the larger companies to produce sugar at a profit on the present price of sugar; they will make a handsome profit should the price rise to any extent. Wall Street is now engaged in discounting such improvement.

HORSE ON WILLIE

LITTLE JACK LA GLORIA—"Paw, the grocer's horse k-kicked me."

FATHER—"What were doing, annoying it?"

JACK—No, I was only trying to carve my name on it."

IN THE D. & A. N.* (1951)

LITTLE WILLIE—"Father, what is a 'highball?'"

FATHER—"I don't know—ask grandfather."

*D. & A. N.—Dry and Arid North.

LUCK

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

Love hid in the shade of a willow tree,
Blinking and thinking none could see;
He carried a trap with Luck for bait,
Love hid in the shade to watch and wait.

There came a maiden with eyes so clear
That Love saw her heart—and soul I fear—
Snap! went the trap. "She is mine," he said.
Love wasn't divorced, so they never were wed.

—BETH CHENEY NICHOLS.

WE SHOULD SAY NAY

Speaking about signs, do you think that Frank Robins Co., which is always urging Newlyweds to buy its furniture, should declare: "We stand back of every bed we sell."

FAUNAL NOTE

MARGARET.—"My papa has a rabbit tattoed on his arm."

WILLIE.—"That's nothing; my daddy has hares all over his chest."

Bear the best humbly and the worst resigned.—HOMER.

FILIPINITIS

A Barber's Sign: "While improvements are going on in front I will shave my customers in the rear."—Manila Elks *Bulletin.*

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NEWS AND COMMENT

THE EASTER REVIVAL

Easter is a period when joy succeeds sorrow, gladness follows mourning and a rejuvenated and revivified earth casts off the dull mantle of winter for the varicolored garments of spring. It signifies rebirth, arising progress.

This season is peculiarly expressed in Cuba this month. Coincident with the religious festival of Easter and the warm and fragrant spring we find ourselves well advanced on a resumption of business and a renaissance of confidence and credit both economic and political. Our sugar is moving to market at advancing prices, low to be sure, but well above the average cost of production even with the 1.60 Fordney tariff operating against us, and there are good prospects that the price will advance considerably further before the next crop is begun.

Now is the time to lay plans and begin future campaigns of merchandising. Old stocks bought at high prices have either been largely liquidated or have been placed on a replacement basis and losses absorbed. The depression of the last two years is well behind us; the future is bright with promise for the man who is willing to whistle and work But we musn't overlook the necessity for hard and continued work. . Business is not "coming back." We have got to go after it with all the tools at our disposal, advertising, personal solicitation, careful pricing and faithful and sustained service.

God is a piece of white paper upon which every man draws a picture of his own face..—LUTHER.

THE SALVATION OF CUBA.

Through reasons which may be interesting but which are unimportant compared with their result, Cuba has grown to be virtually a one-product country. Sugar comprises over seventy percent of its exports. Thus when a foreign tariff or a slump in demand threatens that industry we are devoured with anxiety and our whole business structure trembles.

Cuba can grow virtually every product of the tropics and many of the temperate climes. Its soil is marvellously rich. Its broad lands, now largely unoccupied or planted to cane in such quantities that if it were all turned into sugar instead of being mercifully burned or left uncut in the fields it would glut the world market, could be turned into a pasturage that would feed countless thousands of cattle. Cattle raising, before the devastating wars of independence, was Cuba's chief industry.

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During recent years Cuba has not produced enough cattle to supply its own needs and large numbers have been brought in from the United States. We note with pleasure now, however, that the tide has at last turned. The well known Havana firm of Lykes Bros. began the exportation of beef cattle last month. Incidentally this firm itself owns many square miles of cattle lands in Oriente province

With sugar, cattle and tobacco as its leading products, and with as much other diversified production as possible Cuba will have little need to dread the effect of foreign influences on its economic welfare.

Great men are rarely isolated mountain peaks, they are the summits of ranges.—T. W. HIGGINSON.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE

The successful business man is to a large extent an opportunist, and super-successful business men seem almost clairvoyant at times. Wall street shears the lambs as much by studying the immutable laws that regulate values and thereby keeping one jump ahead of the speculator as it does by setting traps to ensnare him. The difference between speculating in stocks or on the races and gambling on the turn of a wheel is chiefly that in the latter the player is up against forces which he cannot control or anticipate, while the careful student and close observer has a decided advantage over the blind operator in the stock market or the capricious player who selects his favorite horses by their names or the colors worn by the jockeys.

The student of business conditions knows that values rise and fall according to well defined laws. Had the United States not protected itself with its wise federal reserve system the late war would assuredly have been followed by a panic in which its greatest financial institutions (some of which are even now virtually bankrupt) must have toppled, as did Cuba's three leading banks in the terrible days of 1920-21. Action is followed by reaction. Too great prosperity carries within it the seed of disaster, while panic and depression must inevitably produce those retrenchments and economies which are natural restoratives of good times.

Cuba has passed through her time of stress. She reached the bottom last December. Sugar, stocks and her industries were most of them at their lowest ebb during that month, although the light was already beginning to soften the obscurity in the east. Then was the time to have bought sugar stocks. Cuba Cane common was 5; it has since reacted to 18. Six thousand dollar automobiles, of late models and only slightly used changed hands at $1,500.

Some business houses preserved a stiff upper lip through the bitter months, took their creditors into their confidence, retained most of their good advertising and went doggedly after new business. Others cut their advertising, confessed their inability to pay their creditors, gave up the seemingly hopeless task of selling or trying to find good credits and slumped down into an innocuous desuetude from which they may

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or may not be able to rally. The live firms, the fellows who stuck it out, are now reaping the rewards of their plucky pertinacity, or rather, of their good business sense. Their careful study kept them several jumps ahead of their pessimistic fellows.

It is not yet too late, however, for the faint hearted one to gather his forces about him and rally to the fray. For instance, Frank Robins will probably resume advertising next month, although Lombard & Company and Quiñones are not likely to come back. Ellis Bros. are selling more merchandise to sugar mills this very month than firms which have existed in Cuba for years but which have gradually lost out through antiquated methods and a failure to appreciate or understand the psychology of modern merchandising, which is after all, the same psychology which obtained in the garden of Eden. If the snake had not advertised the desirability of the apple, Eve wouldn't have fallen for it and we would probably all have been in the garden up to this very minute.

United States, and other well advertised tires are going to replace the product so widely touted yesterday unless the sleepy fellows wake up. Westinghouse blazoned its wares over Havana last year and then cut it all out, with the result that General Electric, which maintained the even tenor of its advertising ways, is today exceedingly busy right here in Cuba. The National City Bank is advertising for the first time in its life, and it is getting more and more business from our Canadian friends with every leaf that is torn off the calendar.

Where are the business firms which advertised yesteryear—we refrain of mentioning their names—are they still doing business? We will never tell for the very good reason that we do not know. The one best bet, however, is to buy advertised goods. Only an honest product and an honest business can stand the light of continued publicity. And the advertised product is almost invariably the cheapest.

He who has learned unlearns with difficulty.—MODERN GREEK.

AS TO CANE FIRES

A reader writes THE TIMES OF CUBA from Mathews, La., inquiring as to the truth of sensational Cuban newspaper charges that beet and other United States sugar interests are deliberately setting fire to Cuban canefields and that the same interests instigated the fire which destroyed Central Los Palacios last month. He stated that he read reprints of these reports in a Louisiana sugar tradepaper.

We immediately wrote this gentleman that these reports were so ridiculous that they were hardly worthy even of a denial. The sugar industry of the United States, no matter what its ideas may be on the degree of protection to which it is entitled from foreign competition, is in the hands of honest, law-abiding men and not ruffians or incendiaries.

The facts are that the cane fires this year, while they may be greater in proportion than in other years when the mills lacked neither the financing nor the desire to grind every ounce of cane possible, are by

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no means exceptional. A lighted match thrown aside by a careless cane cutter or a cigarette stub, fanned into flame by a vagrant breeze may set a fire which will destroy acres of cane. When it is considered that THE TIMES OF CUBA limits its list of colonos (growers) to those who produce over 12,500,000 pounds yearly (not an unusual amount) it will be readily understood that only a small proportion of the cane actually grown is burned. Everyone familiar with the sugar industry also understands that many cane fires are set by the owners themselves. The fire does not injure the sugar content of the cane, which may be cut and ground any time within a week or until a rain turns it sour. It does not rain frequently in the winter in Cuba. It is customary for his fellow growers to abandon their work and turn in and cut the cane of the chap who has suffered (or set) the fire, enabling him to get it ground at once, knowing that they can count on a similar service from him in case of fire in their fields. As billions of pounds of cane are left standing in the fields at the end of the grinding season (curtailed by the summer rains, rendering transportation impossible) the cane which is burned is often saved by this very seeming destruction.

HEAVENLY MENU

"I am going to be a good girl all this year," said little Margaret, "because dey has such good fings to eat in Heaven."

"Good things to eat in Heaven," asked her puzzled mother, "what do you mean, Margaret?"

"It says in my catechism," said Margaret with dignity, "dat de Lord makes preserves and keeps us."

DECK RAN OUT

Mrs. Vedado has a new chauffeur. The other afternoon she started on a visiting expedition to the homes of her friends, but as she was suffering with rheumatism she had the chauffeur leave cards at the various houses at which she stopped, first sending him into the library to get the cards. As night drew on and there were only a few calls left to make, she inquired how many cards there remained. Imagine her dismay when the chauffeur replied: "Only the ace of diamonds, ma'am."

WRITE YOUR OWN HEAD

A darky and his sweetheart, followed by three halfgrown pickaninnies, applied for a marriage license to a Georgia justice. "Whose children are those?" asked the Justice. "Dey's our'n," admitted the would be husband.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," said the Justice, "waiting to get married until you have a family half grown up."

"Yo'll have to excuse us, Jedge," interpolated the mother, "de roads out our way is so bad."

Power dwells with cheerfulness. —EMERSON.

DIDN'T LIKE SOLITAIRE

Mrs. Calle J—"Why do you want to leave me; don't I treat you well and pay you liberally?"

Dorothy (from Kingston)—"Hi 'ave no complaint, ma'am; but Hi worked before where there were three other servants and we could 'ave a little bridge in de hevenings."

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THE SPELL OF CHANCE

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

By DONALD A. BLACK

You've always heard of the "Call of the Wild"
And the land of the Midnight Sun
Where men have fought, an' lost an' smiled,
And worked, while hipped with a gun.
You've always heard of the Northern Lights,
With the stories of hard earned gold;
That yellow dust which caused the fights
In the lives of the men of old.

The Spell of the Yukon got them there
With a slogan "Go North young men,"
And up they went, the flower fair,
From the cities an' country, an' then
They fought the battle, with Berserk call
Some failed, but those who really were men,
Were caught by that something, that holds 'em all
And they always went in again.

But what have you heard of that other call,
One with a lure so strong,
That it attracts bold men, both large and small
Who work with a smile and a song?
Haven't you heard of the Southern Cross,
Or the Pearl of Antilles Isles?
Where the sun coming up, gives a balmy gloss
To the earth, which answers and smiles.

Here in these lands, one never finds snow
Or a trip with the dogs and sled;
But the battle is here, with the same old show
And its wake of the living or dead.
Here, tropical heat and fever abound,
With the swamps and treacherous sands,
That hamper all men in their battle for ground
Tho they come from the hardiest lands.

But the main thing is this, wherever you go
You'll come back again, I am sure;
And once the queer Spell has you in its throe,
It presents an unconscious lure
That men have followed the wide world o'er,
And try to break it they may
But back they come for just once more,
Conquered and held in its sway.

The place may be North, the place may be South,
The quest may be land or gold,
But the Spell just yawns and opens its mouth
And swallows the young and old.
So, if once you come, just join the dance
And play the game straight through,
'Cause here you'll stay, with the Spell of Chance,
But Success—It depends on you.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

"IT SOUNDS TO ME"

(TUNE: "AULD ACQUAINTANCE")

"It sounds to me,
"It sounds to me,
"It sounds to me,
Like a LIE!"
—U. S. ARMY SONG.

EVERYTHING the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says about Cuba is true, none of it being quoted from Havana political newspapers with congressional immunity from libel suits. This explains why the Tampa *Times* knows what it is talking about when it says another American intervention is imminent.

MIAMIANS are preparing to make Colonel Nutt the adopted son of that wet and refreshing city. The honor will be conferred in the shape of a solid gold card which will be presented to him at a banquet. The Bootleggers Association will give him a loving cup.

MEN ABOUT TOWN rejoice that the Havana racing season is ended, as they are now enabled to follow their natural bent and spend their afternoons playing checkers at the Y. M. C. A.

MR. W. E. GONZALEZ has just been appointed American Minister to Peru, the Havana *Post* to the contrary notwithstanding.

MESSRS. GAMARD and BOYLE will not be connected with the Hotel Almendares next season for the very good reason that the hotel has lost so much money this winter that it will be turned over to Jimmy Goss to use as a home next winter.

THE NATIONAL BANK liquidation committee fully expected that their recent resignations would be accepted. The fact that his $25 daily salary no longer obtained had nothing to do with President Porfirio Franca's resignation.

PUNTA ALEGRE stock is a very poor buy around 40.

—THE LIAR.

WHO THEY ARE

I am the woman with the climbing bug. Never having had the opportunity to shine at home (in fact there never was no special society in my home town, where the grocer thought himself a little better than his customers), I appreciated the chance I had in Havana, where my husband had got a good job, and learned to play bridge whist and everything. But now my husband has lost his good job and we have had to sell the automobile we had bought. I am ashamed to take in boarders and don't know where to turn. Ain't it awful!

WHY WE ARE UNIQUE

Because we still say after instead of awfter.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

A Havana man promised his bride to stop smoking after they were married. Now she does the smoking.

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CABBAGES AND KINGS

By O. HENRY

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes and ships and sealing-wax,
And cabbages and kings."
—THE WALRUS AND THE CARPENTER.

SYNOPSIS

This series of short stories, linked together by the thread of a plot but each almost complete in itself, began in the April number of THE TIMES OF CUBA and will continue in succeeding numbers until completed. The scene is laid in "Anchuria," a volatile republic of Central America, and much of the material on which the stories are written is supposed to have been gathered by the author during several years of active experience as a soldier of fortune on the Isthmus. It is to be feared that O. Henry (his real name was Sidney Porter, but it is said that, for reasons best known to himself he adopted the O. Henry nom-de-plume even before attaining fame as a master of the short story) saw in his fabled republic more of the slapstick brand of humor than the real patriotism and pathos which are always not far distant in Latin America, but his Cabbages and Kings richly repays the reading. Back numbers containing previous installments can be obtained at the publication office of THE TIMES OF CUBA, San Lázaro 95, Havana.

XII

SHOES

John de Graffenreid Atwood ate of the lotus, root, stem, and flower. The tropics gobbled him up. He plunged enthusiastically into his work, which was to try to forget Rosine.

Now, they who dine on the lotus rarely consume it plain. There is a sauce **au diable** that goes with it; and the distillers are the chefs who prepare it. And on Johnny's menu card it read "brandy." With a bottle between them, he and Billy Keogh would sit on the porch of the little consulate at night and roar out great, indecorous songs, until the natives, slipping hastily past, would shrug a shoulder and mutter things to themselves about the "**Americanos diablos.**"

One day Johnny's **mozo** brought the mail and dumped it on the table. Johnny leaned from his hammock, and fingered the four or five letters dejectedly. Keogh was sitting on the edge of the table chopping lazily with a paper knife at the legs of a centipede that was crawling among the stationery. Johnny was in that phase of lotus-eating when all the world tastes bitter in one's mouth.

"Same old thing!" he complained. "Fool people writing for information about the country. They want to know all about raising fruit, and how to make a fortune without work. Half of 'em don't even send stamps for a reply. They think a consul hasn't anything to do but write letters. Slit those envelopes for me, old man, and see what they want. I'm feeling too rocky to move."

Keogh, acclimated beyond all possibility of ill-humour, drew his chair to the table with smiling compliance on his rose-pink countenance, and began to slit open the letters. Four of them were from citizens in various parts of the United States who seemed to regard the consul at Coralio as a cyclopaedia of information. They asked long lists of questions, numerically arranged, about the climate, products, possibilities, laws,

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business chances, and statistics of the country in which the consul had the honor of representing his own government.

"Write 'em, please, Billy," said that inert official, "just a line, referring them to the latest consular report. Tell 'em the State Department will be delighted to furnish the literary gems. Sign my name. Don't let your pen scratch, Billy; it'll keep me awake."

"Don't snore,' said Keogh, amiably, "and I'll do your work for you. You need a corps of assistants, anyhow. Don't see how you ever get out a report. Wake up a minute!—here's one more letter—it's from your own town, too—Dalesburg."

"That so?" murmured Johnny showing a mild and obligatory interest. "What's it about?"

"Postmaster writes," explained Keogh. "Says a citizen of the town wants some facts and advice from you. Says the citizen has an idea in his head of coming down where you are and opening a shoe store. Wants to know if you think the business would pay. Says he's heard of the boom along this coast, and wants to get in on the ground floor."

In spite of the heat and **his** bad temper, Johnny's hammock swayed with his laughter. Keogh laughed too; and the pet monkey on the top shelf of the book-case chattered in shrill sympathy with the ironical reception of the letter from Dalesburg.

"Great bunions!" exclaimed the consul. "Shoe store! What'll they ask about next, I wonder? Overcoat factory, I reckon. Say, Billy—of our 3,000 citizens, how many do you suppose ever had on a pair of shoes?"

Keogh reflected judicially.

"Let's see—there's you and me and—"

"Not me," said Johnny, promptly and incorrectly, holding up a foot encased in a disreputable deerskin **zapato**. "I haven't been a victim to shoes in months."

"But you've got 'em, though," went on Keogh. "And there's Goodwin and Blanchard and Geddie and old Lutz and Doc Gregg and that Italian that's agent for the banana company, and there's old Delgado—no; he wears sandals. And, oh, yes; there's Madama Ortiz, 'what kapes the hotel'—she had on a pair of red kid slippers at the **baile** the other night. And Miss Pasa, her daughter, that went to school in the States — she brought back some civilized notions in the way of footgear. And there's the **comandante's** sister that dresses up her feet on feast-days—and Mrs. Geddie, who wears a two with a Castilian instep—and that's about all the ladies. Let's see—don't some of the soldiers at the **cuartel**—no: that's so; they're allowed shoes only when on the march. In barracks they turn their little toeses out to grass."

" 'Bout right," agreed the consul. "Not over twenty out of the three thousand ever felt leather on their walking arrangements. Oh, yes; Coralio is just the town for an enterprising shoe store—that does not want to part with its goods. Wonder if old Patterson is trying to jolly me! He always was full of things he called jokes. Write him a letter, Billy. I'll dictate it. We'll jolly him back a few."

Keogh dipped his pen, and wrote at Johnny's dictation. With many pauses, filled in with smoke and sundry travellings of the bottle and glasses, the following reply to the Dalesburg communication was perpetrated:

MR. OBADIAH PATTERSON,
Dalesburg, Ala.

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of July 2d, I have the honor to

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inform you that, according to my opinion, there is no place on the habitable globe that presents to the eye stronger evidence of the need of a first-class shoe store than does the town of Coralio. There are 3,000 inhabitants in the place, and not a single shoe store! The situation speaks for itself. This coast is rapidly becoming the goal of enterprising business men, but the shoe business is one that has been sadly overlooked or neglected. In fact, there are a considerable number of our citizens actually without shoes at present.

Besides the want above mentioned, there is also a crying need for a brewery, a college of higher mathematics, a coal yard, and a clean and intellectual Punch and Judy show. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your Obt. Servant,
JOHN DE GRAFFENREID ATWOOD,
U. S. Consul at Coralio.

P. S. — Hello! Uncle Obadiah. How's the old burg racking along? What would the government do without you and me? Look out for a green-headed parrot and a bunch of bananas soon, from your old friend

JOHNNY.

"I throw in that postscript," explained the consul, "so Uncle Obadiah won't take offence at the official tone of the letter! Now, Billy, you get that correspondence fixed up, and send Pancho to the post-office with it. The **Ariadne** takes the mail out to morrow if they make up that load of fruit to-day."

The night programme in Coralio never varied. The recreation of the people were soporific and flat. They wandered about, barefoot and aimless, speaking lowly and smoking cigar or cigarette. Looking down on the dimly lighted ways one seemed to see a threading maze of brunette ghosts tangled with a procession of insane fireflies. In some houses the thrumming of lugubrious guitars added to the depression of the **triste night.** Giant tree-frogs rattled in the foliage as loudly as the end man's "bones" in a minstrel troupe. By nine o'clock the streets were almost deserted.

Nor at the consulate was there often a change of bill. Keogh would come there nightly, for Coralio's one cool place was the little seaward porch of that official residence.

The brandy would be kept moving; and before midnight sentiment would begin to stir in the heart of the self-exiled consul. Then he would relate to Keogh the story of his ended romance. Each night Keogh would listen patiently to the tale, and be ready with untiring sympathy.

"But don't you think for a minute"—thus Johnny would always conclude his woeful narrative—"that I'm grieving about that girl, Billy. I've forgotten her. She never enters my mind. If she were to enter that door right now, my pulse wouldn't gain a beat. That's all over long ago."

"Don't I know it?" Keogh would answer. "Of course you've forgotten her. Proper thing to do. Wasn't quite O. K. of her to listen to the knocks that—er—Dink Pawson kept giving you."

"Pink Dawson!"—a world of contempt would be in Johnny's tones—"Poor white trash! That's what he was. Had five hundred acres of farming land, though; and that counted. Maybe I'll have a chance to get back at him some day. The Dawsons weren't anybody. Everybody in Alabama knows the Atwoods. Say, Billy—did you know my mother was a De Graffenreid?"

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. You can take 300 north duty free

"Why, no," Keogh would say; "is that so?" He had heard it some three hundred times.

"Fact. The De Graffenreids of Hancock County. But I never think of that girl any more, do I, Billy?"

"Not for a minute, my boy," would be the last sounds heard by the conqueror of Cupid.

At this point Johnny would fall into a gentle slumber, and Keogh would saunter out to his own shack under the calabash tree at the edge of the plaza.

In a day or two the letter from the Dalesburg postmaster and its answer had been forgotten by the Coralio exiles. But on the 26th day of July the fruit of the reply appeared upon the tree of events.

The **Andador,** a fruit steamer that visited Coralio regularly, drew into the offing and anchored. The beach was lined with spectators while the quarantine doctor and the custom-house crew rowed out to attend to their duties.

An hour later Billy Keogh lounged into the consulate, clean and cool in his linen clothes, and grinning like a pleased shark.

"Guess what?" he said to Johnny, lounging in his hammock.

"Too hot to guess," said Johnny, lazily.

"Your shoe-store man's come," said Keogh, rolling the sweet morsel on his tongue, "with a stock of goods big enough to supply the continent as far down as Tierra del Fuego. They're carting his cases over to the custom-house now. Six barges full they brought ashore and have paddled back for the rest. Oh, ye saints in glory! won't there be regalements in the air when he gets onto the joke and has an interview with Mr. Consul? It'll be worth nine years in the tropics just to witness that one joyful moment."

Keogh loved to take his mirth easily. He selected a clean place on the matting and lay upon the floor. The walls shook with his enjoyment. Johnny turned half over and blinked.

"Don't tell me," he said, "that anybody was fool enough to take that letter seriously."

"Four-thousand-dollar stock of goods!" gasped Keogh, in ecstasy. "Talk about coals to Newcastle! Why didn't he take a ship-load of palm-leaf fans to Spitzbergen while he was about it? Saw the old codger on the beach. You ought to have been there when he put on his specs and squinted at the five hundred or so barefooted citizens standing around."

"Are you telling the truth, Billy?" asked the consul, weakly.

"Am I? You ought to see the buncoed gentleman's daughter he brought along. Looks! She makes the brick-dust señoritas here look like tar-babies."

"Go on,' said Johnny, "if you can stop that asinine giggling. I hate to see a grown man make a laughing hyena of himself."

"Name is Hemstetter," went on Keogh. "He's a— Hello! what's the matter now?"

Johnny's moccasined feet struck the floor with a thud as he wriggled out of his hammock.

"Get up, you idiot," he said, sternly, "or I'll brain you with this inkstand. That's Rosine and her father. Gad! what a drivelling idiot old Patterson is! Get up, here, Billy Keogh, and help me. What the devil are we going to do? Has all the world gone crazy?"

Keogh rose and dusted himself. He managed to regain a decorous demeanor.

"Situation has got to be met, Johnny," he said, with some success at seriousness. "I didn't think about its being your girl until you

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is provided with electric light and city water

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

spoke. First thing to do is to get them comfortable quarters. You go down and face the music, and I'll trot out to Goodwin's and see if Mrs. Goodwin won't take them in. They've got the decentest house in town."

"Bless you, Billy!" said the consul. "I knew you wouldn't desert me. The world's bound to come to an end, but maybe we can stave it off for a day or two."

Keogh hoisted his umbrella and set out for Goodwin's house. Johnny put on his coat and hat. He picked up the brandy bottle, but set it down again without drinking, and marched bravely down to the beach.

In the shade of the customhouse walls he found Mr. Hemstetter and Rosine surrounded by a mass of gaping citizens. The Customs officers were ducking and scraping, while the captain of the **Andador** interpreted the business of the new arrivals. Rosine looked healthy and very much alive. She was gazing at the strange scenes around her with amused interest. There was a faint blush upon her round cheek as she greeted her old admirer. Mr. Hemstetter shook hand with Johnny in a very friendly way. He was an oldish, impractical man—one of that numerous class of erratic business men who are forever dissatisfied, and s king a change.

"I am very glad to see you, John—may I call you John?" he said. "Let me thank you for your prompt answer to our postmaster's letter of inquiry. He volunteered to write to you on my behalf. I was looking about for something different in the way of a business in which the profits would be greater. I had noticed in the papers that this coast was receiving much attention from investors. I am extremely grateful for your advice to come. I sold out everything that I possess, and invested the proceeds in as fine a stock of shoes as could be bought in the North. You have a picturesque town here, John. I hope business will be as good as your letter justifies me in expecting."

Johnny's agony was abbreviated by the arrival of Keogh, who hurried up with the news that Mrs. Goodwin would be much pleased to place rooms at the disposal of Mr. Hemstetter and his daughter. So there Mr. Hemstetter and Rosine were at once conducted and left to recuperate from the fatigue of the voyage, while Johnny went down to see that the cases of shoes were safely stored in the customs warehouse pending their examination by the officials. Keogh, grinning like a shark, skirmished about to find Goodwin, to instruct him not to expose to Mr. Hemstetter the true state of Coralio as a shoe market until Johnny had been given a chance to redeem the situation, if such a thing were possible.

That night the consul and Keogh held a desperate consultation on the breezy porch of the consulate.

"Send 'em back home," began Keogh, reading Johnny's thoughts.

"I would," said Johnny, after a little silence; "but I've been lying to you, Billy."

"All right about that," said Keogh, affably.

"I've told you hundreds of times," said Johnny, slowly, "that I had forgotten that girl, haven't I?"

"About three hundred and seventy-five," admitted the monument of patience.

"I lied," repeated the consul, "every time. I never forgot her for one minute. I was an obstinate ass for running away just because she said 'No' once. And I was too proud a fool to go back. I

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. You can take 300 north duty free

talked with Rosine a few minutes this evening up at Goodwin's. I found out one thing. You remember that farmer fellow who was always after her?"

"Dink Pawson?" asked Keogh.

"Pink Dawson. Well, he wasn't a hill of beans to her. She says she didn't believe a word of the things he told her about me. But I'm sewed up now, Billy. That tomfool letter we sent ruined whatever chance I had left. She'll despise me when she finds out that her old father has been made the victim of a joke that a decent school boy wouldn't have been guilty of. Shoes! Why he couldn't sell twenty pairs of shoes in Coralio if he kept store here for twenty years. You put a pair of shoes on one of these Caribs or Spanish brown boys and what'd he do? Stand on his head and squeal until he'd kicked 'em off. None of 'em ever wore shoes and they never will. If I send 'em back home I'll have to tell the whole story, and what'll she think of me? I want that girl worse than ever, Billy, and now when she's in reach I've lost her forever because I tried to be funny when the thermometer was at 102."

"Keep cheerful," said the optimistic Keogh. "And let 'em open the store. I've been busy myself this afternoon. We can stir up a temporary boom in foot-gear anyhow. I'll buy six pairs when the doors open. I've been around and seen all the fellows and explained the catastrophe. They'll all buy shoes like they was centipedes. Frank Goodwin will take cases of 'em. The Geddies want about eleven pairs between 'em. Clancy is going to invest the savings of weeks, and even old Doc Gregg wants three pairs of alligator-hide slippers if the've got any tens. Blanchard got a look at Miss Hemstetter; and as he's a Frenchman, no less than a dozen pairs will do for him."

"A dozen customers," said Johnny, "for a $4,000 stock of shoes! It won't work. There's a big problem here to figure out. You go home, Billy, and leave me alone. I've got to work at it all by myself. Take that bottle of Three-star along with you—no, sir; not another ounce of booze for the United States consul. I'll sit here to-night and pull out the think stop. If there's a soft place on this proposition anywhere I'll land on it. If there isn't there'll be another wreck to the credit of the gorgeous tropics."

Keogh left, feeling that he could be of no use. Johnny laid a handful of cigars on a table and stretched himself in a steamer chair. When the sudden daylight broke, silvering the harbor ripples, he was still sitting there. Then he got up, whistling a little tune, and took his bath.

At nine o'clock he walked down to the dingy little cable office and hung for half an hour over a blank. The result of his application was the following message, which he signed and had transmitted at a cost of $33:

TO PINKNEY DAWSON,
Dalesburg, Ala.

Draft for $100 comes to you next mail. Ship me immediately 500 pounds stiff, dry cockleburrs. New use here in arts. Market price twenty cents pound. Further orders likely. Rush.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

T/C WANT ADVS.

WORMHOLE BORER in antique furniture manufacturing plant would like easier job. Position in American Swiss cheese factory preferred.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK residences; only high class type construction

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THAT INCOME TAX

NEAL R. O'HARA TELLS WHAT THEY ARE UP AGAINST IN THE U. S. A.

By NEAL R. O'HARA

Paying income tax will be a pleasure when we get an ideal tax blank like this:

(FORM 10.40 A. M.)

Name... If you are a citizen of the United States, write from one to three cheers here.....Are you married? (Yes or No.)..... On the last day of 1921 were you living with your wife?..... Were you speaking to her?.....

On New Year's Eve, 1921, were you supporting any one?..... Are you sure you could walk yourself?..... How many children are dependent on you for support? (Write name, age, college degrees and voting precinct of each child).....

Anything you say in the following list of income questions is liable to be held against you at the rate of 4 per cent.

INCOME

1. Salaries, wages, commissions, tips, trading stamps, beer checks, cigar coupons received. (See instructions No. 46772-B, ready made clothing section, any mail order catalogue.).....

2. Income from partnerships, fiduciaries, phrenology, philology, psychiatry, etc. (Explain in schedule adopted by Pacific Coast League.).....

6 7-8th. Profit (or loss) fromibusiness or profession (including Sundays and holidays) don't you love the way (they use parentheses) to make everything seem (so much simpler?) (Answer "No, dammit" or "H——l, yes!").....

3.1416. Profit (or loss) from real estate (with parentheses).... without parentheses.....

99 44-100ths. Other income (including bootlegging, wire-tapping, flim-flamming, panhandling, sponging, cleaning or pressing your friends).....

TOTAL INCOME (Items 1 to 2.30, minus one hour for lunch).....

DEDUCTIONS

57. State your deductions as to whose initials were on that pink innings.....

371-W. Have you any other interest in the Hollywood mystery?.....

371 J. Taxes paid (not including Federal tax, State tax, municipal tax, poll tax, auto tax, tobacco tax, water tax, amusement tax, luxury tax, inheritance tax or club tax).....

1492. Losses by fire, storm, stud poker, earthquakes, wrong numbers in pay-station booths, cyclones, betting on Pittsburg Pirates, typhoons, slot machines, droughts, roulette wheels, hurricanes, blizzards, church fairs, floods, cloudbursts and automat slots.....

1776: Contributions to waiters, Ponzi, your wife's alma mater, taxi drivers, lodge brothers who left their money in their other pants pocket, hat check boys, hat check girls, guys that haven't tasted food for two days, Pullman porters, bookmakers, G.O.P. collectors.....

TOTAL OF ITEMS 5 to 3, 13 innings.....

COMPUTATION OF TAX

Net income (Item 19 above plus one tablespoon of butter, stir well until cooked, minus 10½ C, with cloth tops, subtracted from 1861-65, inclusive).....

Less personal exemption and credit for dependants (For children, deduct $400 apiece. Three for $1,000. For wives, deduct $2,000 each. Only one wife allowed to a customer).....

TOTAL OF ITEMS 9, 10, Jack, Queen, King.....

BALANCE (Item 2640, without morocco binding, minus Item 9316, postpaid).....

Normal tax (4 per cent, of Item 2640).....

Abnormal tax (8 per cent. of Item 9316).....

Surtax on what you've got left....

TOTAL TAX (including your last nickel).....

Signature .....

(Full set of directions to nearest bread line on receipt of your money, check or draft.)

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. You can take 300 north duty free

EYE TO BUSINESS

A tourist was hit by an automobile in front of John Horn's Bohemia newsstand in Central Park the other day. He got up dazed, rubbed the dust from his clothes and inquired: "Where am I?" "Here you are," said John, "a map of Havana for a peseta."

Send *him* the T/C for a year.

HYMNS OF HATE

(Contributed by Heddin Helward—nom de splash)

I hate the March winds, and I
hate April showers;
And there's one thing I hate to
admit—
But when Spring decorates old
Long Island with flowers,
I do not hone for Cuba one bit.

DEEP STUFF

one afternoon about two thirty a
chic note i do not say chick
young lady approached the
cashiers cage in a new york
bank and said I have here a draft
for one hundred thousand
roubles i do not know how much it
is worth gurgled she but i
would like to take the money
away with me if you
will be so kind
as to cash it for
me in a minute said the
cashier i will have to look
it up in a few minutes he
returned and said my dear
miss this draft according
to the rate of exchange
today is worth
thirty five cents and
i can give you
the money now if you
desire with a face grown
all apucker the mean
horrid thing said she and
i gave him breakfast
too

ABBREVIATED MINSTRELS

WARK.—"What is taken from you before you get it?"

KILGORE.—"Give it up. What is taken from you before you get it?"

WARK.—"Your photograph."

(Business of Irish jig)

DIVISIONS OF BARBERITY

"There are just two kind of men," declared Bill Alleyn at the American Club, "the rich and the poor."

"I beg your pardon,' interpolated the club barber, "but you are wrong. The two kinds of men are those who shave themselves and those who don't."

COUNTRY CLUB PARK residences; only high class type construction

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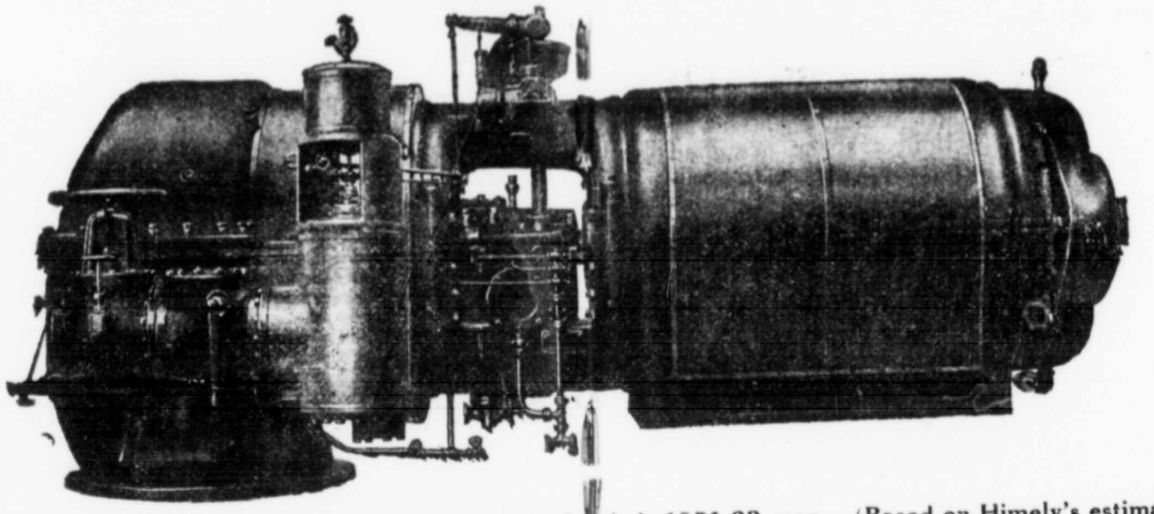
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF CUBA

1921
MAKING LOW
PRICED
SUGAR



1922
MAKING LOW
PRICED
SUGAR

Centrals using G-E Turbo-Electric Generators will make 33.7 percent of Cuba's 1921-22 crop. (Based on Himely's estimate, February 28, 1922)

G-E INSTALLATIONS

Central	No. of Units	Size each Unit in KW	Total Capacity G-E Turbines
Agramonte	1	750	
	2	500	
	1	100	1850
	3	500	1500
Algodones	2	500	1000
Andorra (Artemisa)	2	500	1000
Australia	2	500	1000
Baguanos	2	2000	
Céspedes	1	600	4600
	1	800	
Corazón de Jesús	1	500	800
	2	600	1000
Colonos de Nueva Paz	3	500	1500
Covadonga	5	1500	
Cunagua	1	500	8000
Chaparra	2	1000	2000
Delicias	3	1000	
	1	2000	
	1	1500	6500
Elía	1	1500	1500
Francisco	2	1000	
	1	300	2300
Hersey	2	1000	2000
Jagüeyal	2	1000	2000
	5	1500	
Jaronú	1	600	8100
Jatibonico	3	750	2250
Lequeitio	3	300	900
Lugareño	2	1000	2000
Macagua	2	300	600
Macareño	2	1000	2000
Mercedes	3	750	2250
Manatí	1	2000	
	2	1200	
	1	300	
	1	50	4750
Miranda	3	1250	3750
Morón	2	1000	
	1	2000	4000
Occidente	2	300	600
Por Fuerza	2	1000	2000
Punta Alegre	1	500	500
Río Cauto	1	200	200
Santa Ana	1	300	300
Santa Isabel	2	500	1000
Santa Rosa	2	500	1000
San Cristóbal	2	600	1200
Stewart	2	1000	2000
Soledad	1	100	100
Tacajó	2	750	
	1	125	1625
Tánamo	2	1500	
	1	500	3500
Tuinicú	2	1000	
	1	125	2125
Vertientes	1	750	750
Violeta	3	1000	3000

THE RESULTS ARE THEIR BEST GUARANTEE

Installations 41
Number Turbo-generators 105

Total KW Capacity 89625

Total KVA capacity 111030
Average KW capacity 850

Every central having G-E turbines installed is grinding. To make cheap sugar at a profit demands modern electrically equipped centrals. If you investigate you will learn why G-E turbines are the choice of the best engineers. We shall be glad to give you details

OBISPO 79, APARTADO 1689, HAVANA

HEREDIA ALTA 15, APARTADO 477, SANTIAGO DE CUBA

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS WITH THE GREAT AND NEAR GREAT

RICHARD L. BRANNEN

I arrived at the well known Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company's wharf at the Arsenal, the latter also well known since the United Railways obtained it from Cuba by the simple expedient of trading the Villanueva Station (which also belonged to Cuba) for it.

As I heeled in at the entrance to the pretentious new wharf I noticed a line of black smoke proceeding from the funnel of the Florida steamer.

The aforesaid smoke seemed to be moving toward the open sea.

Snatching my watch from my pocket I saw that it was three minutes after ten.

Horrors!

The steamer had left on time.

I was indeed undone, although I was no worse off than two other would be passengers whom I saw in a musselcar leisurely crossing the tracks behind me.

As the tradewind was blowing and I knew there would be no airboat until the breeze died down I decided to postpone my trip until the following day when I could have the pleasure of crossing with Cad Cole on the Cuba.

The tradewind has never made Colesore—he's too good a chap (copyrighted in U. S. and Cuba; Florida and other foreign rights reserved.)

Having arrived at this decision, and the Mascotte (for such was the steamer which had just sailed) having disappeared in the offing, whatever that is, I decided I would approve the opportunity and penetrate into the upper reaches of the wharf.

Ascending a winding stairway I found myself in a space occupied by desks and other office impedimenta. Leaping over several intervening rails I found myself at last at a Sanctum Sanctorum where sat deeply engrossed in a mass of papers one whom I intuitively recognized as the chief.

He was ample of form and cherubic of face. A better description would be that he fitted his rather generously constructed clothes adequately. His eyes gleaned kindly and his brown hair was brushed back smoothly from a lordly brow.

Entering the room I advanced to his desk, seating myself on a corner and lighting a cigarette.

"Have one?" I suggested, passing the box to him.

He looked at me with a quizzical expression.

"Whatinell do you want?" he queried sweetly, taking the box of cigarettes from me and tossing it nonchalantly into a convenient wastebasket.

"Oh, sir, speak to me not thusly," I expostulated, as I retrieved the cigamaroots, which were Bilharris Beuts, from the wastebasket. "Is is not true that I have the honor of addressing Richard Brannen, general agent for Cuba of the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company?"

"You have," admitted Mr. Brannen succinctly.

I made a deep genuflection, but bumped my head on the corner

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. They fit both mouth and purse

of the desk as I resumed the perpendicular.

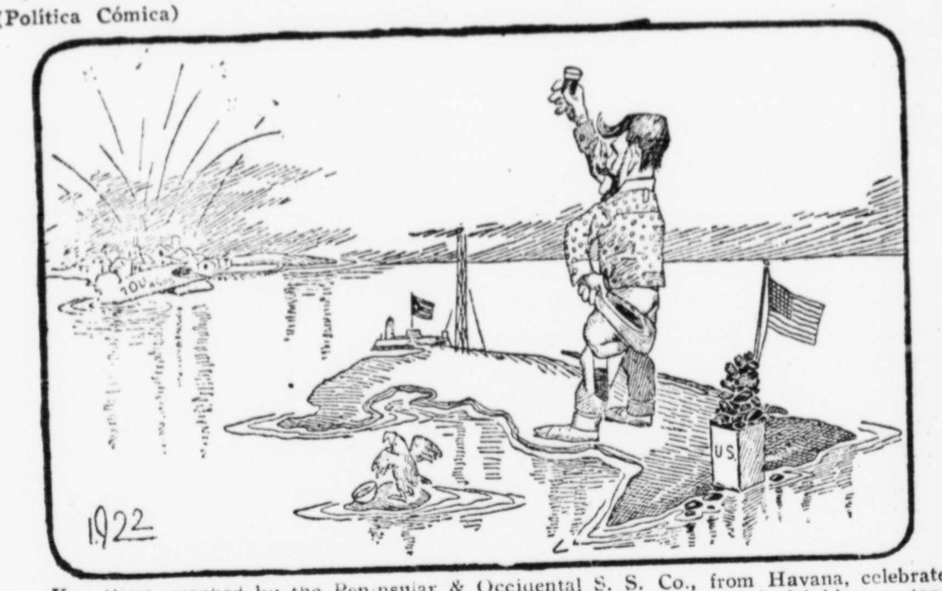
Mr. Brannen was immediately all sympathy, dispatching a messenger for Bacardi with which to bathe the wound.

Stooping down he bumped his own head on the desk.

"Make it two," he said to the boy who was just disappearing through the door.

We waited in silence until the boy came back with the Cuban

(Política Cómica)



Key West, reached by the Peninsular & Occidental S. S. Co., from Havana, celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding in March. Cuba is represented drinking a toast to the "Cradle of my Independence."

arnica which is made infamous Santiago.

Applying it to our wounds we smacked our lips in unison.

Richard was himself again.

So was I.

"Have there been many tourists in Havana this winter?" I inquired.

"I should say there have been," said Mr. Brannen. "We have carried many thousands."

"You have carried Paul Saunders back and forth several times also," I added.

"We have done that too," agreed Mr. Brannen.

"And you also have the entire custom of Robert Hollingsworth," I pointed out.

"We have also carried you a couple of times," added Mr. Brannen.

"And then again there is John L. Stowers," I added.

"Yes, we are thinking of issuing him a commutation ticket," said Mr. Brannen.

"You carry mails between Havana and Florida regularly I believe?"

"But we never discriminate against females," protested Mr. Brannen.

"Of course not," I agreed.

We relapsed into silence.

There apparently being nothing else to say I sighed deeply and arose to go.

"Au Revoir, Richard," I said as I again attempted a genuflection.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is provided with asphalted streets—free from dust.

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It was a warm day, and my throat was dusty.

As I attempted to arise I bumped my head twice on Mr. Brannen's desk.

Leading me to an adjacent stairway he bumped me on another and softer portion of my anatomy.

"Buy your own Bacardí," he shouted after me.

I made haste to the nearest cafe.

I did.

—THE INTERVIEWER.

AND LAINE WAS CAREFUL

"Be careful, Doctor," prompted the Havana man just before he went under the anesthetic.

"Oh, that will be all right," assured Dr. Lainé brightly as he laid his various cuchillos beside the operating table and rolled up his sleeves.

"But I want you to tell me that you will surely be careful with me," persisted the patient.

"Of course I will be careful," said the good surgeon, "what is the matter?"

"To tell you the truth," said the patient confidentially, "I have got $900 insurance on my life and I don't like my wife."

COUNTRY CLUB PARK

William M. Whitner says that the best way to get out of the hustle of Havana is to move to the outskirts.

TROPICAL ARITHMETIC

Flattery + love talk + embraces + kisses × application = hasty wedding.

CONTENTMENT

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

I'd rather be hot in Havana,
Than cold and alone in New York,
There's no Malecon there, there's no old iron chair,
And no passerby willing to talk.

I'd rather be hot in Havana,
For summer as well has its joys,
Than adrift in a town, where I'm not even known,
And I can't pal around with the boys.

I'd rather be stranded in Cuba,
If I must be stranded at all,
Than too far from the land, where you stretch out your hand,
And a Daiquirí answers your call!

—LOUISE WINTER.

AT THE SEVILLA

He had just arrived on a Miami excursion and he had wined and dined expansively at the Sevilla. "Shall I bring you a demi tasse?" suggested the obsequious waiter. "Sure thing," he replied heartily as he fingered a large yellow diamond ring, "and while you are about it bring me a cuppa cawfee."

The battle is over when the foe hath fallen.—OVID.

T/C DEFINITIONS

Laugh (laff), **n.** The peculiar giggle-giggle sound which a woman makes when she is embarrassed or doesn't know what the conversation is all about. Antonym; Weeps.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped, oval shaped. The sweetest smoke

FACTS NOT WORTH KNOWING

The life of a Z on the typewriter is much longer in Ireland than it is in Russia.

A Key West man has applied for a patent on a device to prevent P. & O. passengers from being hit in the eye by flying fish.

No matter how much you trim grass on a Marianao lawn it never becomes discouraged. The reverse is true of the Prado.

Florida has no game laws to prevent fishermen from diving after Tarpon.

A La Gloria man has invented a rubber rolling pin. He is married.

Onion aroma cannot be transmitted over the telephone, which partially explains why it is bad luck to fall in love with a voice.

A Vedado woman has invented a windshield for keyholes to enable her Jamaican maid to eavesdrop comfortably.

There are 120 shopping days to Christmas.

TIMELY QUERIES

How much did you w-n on the r--- ?

H-H-HOW'S T-T-THIS?

H. E. Swan stopped at an Havana bird store the other day and asked: C-c-c-c-an t-t-that pup-p-parrot t-talk?" "If he couldn't talk better than you I'd wring his neck," responded the proprietor.

POST TOASTIES

The Red Cross is too scared and serious an organization for its insignia to be used as a masquerade costume, in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the local institution.—The Havana *Post*.

ANOTHER SET OF FOURS

An Havana boy, just back from college in the north, was detected wearing a pin with the mystic letters "C. K. H. D." engraved thereon. Asked by his father what they meant, he replied: "Catch 'em, Kiss 'em, Hug 'em, Ditch 'em, Gee, it must be hell to be old!"

THE TOMCAT

Malevolent, bony, brindled,
Tiger and devil and bard,
His eyes are coals from the middle of hell
And his heart is black and hard.

—DON MARQUIS.

FAIRY TALES

"My hair just naturally turned blonde."

COUNTRY CLUB PARK means high class neighborhood only

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

FROM THE TIMES OF CUBA CORRESPONDENTS

(The Times of Cuba "Pays the Postage" and supplies writing materials without cost to its correspondents. Do NOT permit your section to be without representation in this department. Send in your letter before the 25th of the month preceding publication. Stamped envelopes and stationery will be sent to you after receiving your first letter, and copies of The Times of Cuba containing your letters will be mailed to you promptly. Write on only one side of paper and DOUBLE SPACE typewriting. Business agents wanted.)

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

AMIGO, Havana: That's some story but we don't think it is quite fair to the Ward Line, which isn't particularly prone to prunes as far as we know.

E. F. DICKINSON, c/o C. S. Mathews, Mathews, La.: Don't believe everything you read in the papers. See News and Comment Department of this number.

F. S. MORRISON, 62 Raymond Ave., West Somerville, Mass.: We also went broke when you went broke when sugar when broke as practically everybody in Cuba went broke, but we have no idea of staying broke. You can have the subscription on credit for a year if you want it. Just drop us a card.

D. B. WESTON, Cunagua, Camagüey: It's a good one and appears in this number of the T/C no matter what happens. Thanks.

GORDON WILSON, Wall Street, New York: You win the iron man. We have applied it to the office thirst assuagement fund, of which we are chairman and chief beneficiary. Thanks.

WALTER BREEN, Glenwood, Iowa: Clippings very interesting but out of our line to print. Thanks, nevertheless. Am printing letter herewith. We also admire W. J. B. with reverse English.

W. E. MOCKETT, Philadelphia: Greetings. Come down and see us.

JAMES B. STARR, 812 McDowell Ave., Chester, Pa.: We doubt if we could use your MSS. but would of course consider it. Send stamps.

HERRADURA, PINAR DEL RIO, MAR. 29—Over seven thousand crates of winter vegetables shipped last week; Kerr Fulton, L. C. Scott, Clarence Wellwood, H. J. Bode and Armando Pino, having over 500 crates each in it.—The district has been without rain for over two months and the farmers without irrigation are dropping out, as their stuff is drying up. Latest cabled prices from New York market are peppers, $3.00 to $4.25 per crate; eggplant, $2.50 to $3.25; squash, $5.00 to $6.00 per crate; grapefruit, $2.75 to $3.00. Returns as high as $5.50 were obtained during the middle of the month on fancy peppers. Reports that stuff was not arriving in good shape caused the growers to send two cars by all rail on March 17, arrived in good condition and sold at top market price. This cost, however, is much higher than boat shipment, and Florida is shipping heavier, making the market keener, so it was decided to finish the year by boat shipments. Named as a committee by the Herradura shippers, Sr. Armando Pino and W. G. Root visited Havana and interviewed General Jack and Mr. Medley, United Railways, on the question of better rates on shipments. Better rates were promised and it is felt that the railway company will do better for the growers in the future.—A picnic was given by the ladies of the colony on the occasion of the departure of our minister, Mr. Milton Davis, to Asheville, N. C. There was a large attendance and at a request for an offering to assist him a liberal sum was obtained. There will be no services until the new minister arrives.—Mr. Beatley, of Havana, is out here again and Mr. Austin has him in hand.—The lake Mr. Austin is irrigating from is reported dry. Laguna Hatilla still has an abundance of water but is said to be at its lowest for many years. Many cattle are starving for lack of food, and rain is hoped for soon.—Mrs. W. B. Fulton held the last ladies' club gathering. There was a large attendance.—Mr. Maysohn, New York commission merchant of Manniello Bros. and Maysohn was here during the month visiting the growers. This firm gets a lot of stuff from here and the people are very well satisfied with them. —The colony baseball team plays every Sunday at 12 30. In our last game we beat Paso Real team, 9 to 6. Large attendances every Sunday.

Send *him* the T/C for a year.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

AS IT IS IN SPANISH

(Confetti)



La florista.—¿Violetas? ¿Una caja de bombones?

El.—¡No!

—La florista.—Aunque sea una sola rosa...

—El.—He dicho que no. ¿No se dá usted cuenta de que somos marido y mujer?

Flower Girl—"Violets, sir, or a box of bonbons?"

He—"No!"

Flower Girl—"Not even a single rose?"

He—"I have told you no. Can't you see that we are man and wife?"

TOURIST TRAVEL TO CUBA

By WALTER BREEN

Several New York newspapers are running advertisements relative to European and West Indian tours. Tours to Europe, which include Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, can now be made for $395, although two years ago the very cheapest such a tour could have been covered for would have been about $650. Here we have evidence of a very healthy reduction in travelling costs, and all such reductions are going to incline the great volume of tourist travel to Europe.

In the same papers are tours (30 days) to the West Indies, for which the White Star line quotes a minimum of $300.

This is an excellent example of the discrimination that at present exists in the matter of tourist traffic as it relates to Cuba, and such a state of affairs can only be remedied by a proper presentation of the subject to powerful tourist agencies and the managers of steamship lines.

If the Cuban tourist association would lay this phase of the matter before the general passenger agents of lines running into New Orleans, and show these gentlemen that if 20,000 tourists per annum (they could get that easily from the California traffic and it would not be missed) passed through the port of New Orleans bound for West Indian points that it would materially help the present poor showing of the southbound passenger business from the "Middle West." Just consider what an effect such a movement would have on general business at Havana, for Havana would be for Cuba what Los Angeles is for all that great stream of traffic which now heads to Southern California.

One person going to a place brings another, and so on indefinitely, and round trips from New Orleans to Havana with a thirty-day sojourn, should not be made to exceed $200, and considering the distance as compared with European itineraries, such a charge would be most profitable to the railroads, the steamship companies and most of all to the tens of thousands who are now deadly sick of life under the club of Prohibition.

Speaking personally I wish to say that the monthly visits of the T/C and the genial optimistic tone of the editorials are always of personal interest to the writer. Alert people who read your magazine, and understand conditions in other countries besides their own will fully agree with you that you are better off in Cuba today than the people will be in Nebraska for the next twenty years. Your Republic has at least not saddled itself with a mountain of bonded and private debts as is the case in Nebraska; and surely one-third of the real estate of Cuba is not being offered for sale for taxes, as is the present condition in Nebraska. "Passed for want of bidders" is the order of the day in all the local County Treasurer's Offices throughout the state.

Glenwood, Iowa, March 12, 1922.

The true Sovereign is the Wise man.—CARLYLE.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK provides good park facilities

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GIRL CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Yorktown, Texas, March 30, 1922.

Mr. E. F. O'Brien, Havana, Cuba.

Dear Mr. O'Brien: I am coming to you with a very queer request. I wish to correspond with some one living in Cuba—and I do not know a single person living there. I saw that you were the editor of The Times of Cuba—or rather the publisher. Do you now of any girl—preferably a native—who would care to correspond with a girl from the U. S.? If you have any friends that you would ask to write to me, I would be most grateful to you for the service. If such a person could be found, I would like to exchange snap-shots, post cards, etc., with her; also I'm sure I could tell her quite a few interesting things of this little western town—though I usually find it dull.

I would prefer a girl of my own age—which is 16—but if you know of no one who has reached that "old maid" (?) period I'd be satisfied. Trusting I shall put you to no trouble, and also that you may find me a friend, I am

Sincerely

(Miss) Dallas T. Wofford.



John S. Hord, former chief internal revenue bureau, and later president Bank of the Philippines, whose recommendations for Cuban tariff reform are now under consideration.

GARDEN CITY (CAMAGÜEY), MAR. 23.—A meeting of the Association of Orange Growers of La Gloria and Garden City was held at the Hutch nson residence. All of the Garden Cityites are to join the coming season.—Sorry to say that J. Pole, our most successful colored orange grower, has been obliged to take his wife away for medical treatment. She travelled too quickly after a serious illness.—Hear that the jam and marmalade makers of Garden City have ordered a thousand jars from the States. Peanut butter was also made here but has been relinquished as not sufficiently profitable.—Grain is still very high in price, oats and corn each costing five cents per pound.—Thrice-a-week World's of November 16 and November 23 arrived in Garden City March 11.—March 12: afternoon service at the Palmer house by the Rev. Holcroft of La Gloria.—Eleven high-class records were ordered from the States for the Palmer phonograph. When they arrived five had been stolen.—Many cool nights middle of month, thermometer 56 at sunrise.—The Valencias sure are loaded with blossoms and smell delightful. There is promise of a large crop the coming season and hope is beginning to spring up in the heart after the long winter of discontent.—A sugar mill seems to be assured for Sola, other new businesses are opening and the worst seems over.—E. Hutchinson is a long time recovering from the operation he underwent some months ago in the States; thinks he too travelled too soon after, has also had malarial fever but is now a little better.—Much competition among the orange buyers, one having offered a thousand dollars deposit for the privilege of buying fruit but the manager could not accept.—The consumption of eggs in Sola is truly wonderful for the size of the place and there seems to be a great future for the poultry as well as the orange business.—Great advantage buying fertilizer through the association; just bought three tons for the Sherwood place.—Seven hundred and seventeen eggs for the month of February.

LEFT OVER FROM MARCH

"You'll Find no Chinese Laundries Where the River Shannon Flows."

When Mrs. Murphy found her husband hanging in the barn she ejaculated tartly: "So there's where me clothes line went to!"

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. They fit both mouth and purse

CHEERFUL

(Política Cómica)



The Voice of José Miguel's spirit says: "Never fear. They emptied the treasury. They finished me. They'll get you—why should you expect to be overlooked? Good night!"

IMMEDIATE ECONOMY

They burst in the bathroom door and discovered Rebecca dead in the tub. Rushing downstairs to the kitchen Ikey directed: "Cook only von poached egg this morning."

Miracles are within us—natural facts which some call supernatural. —BALZAC.

OUR MONTHLY JOEMILLER

"How is your mother?" asked the kind lady of little Margaret on the eve of an interesting event in the family.

"Dey say she has a headache and has gone to de hospital," was the answer, "but I fink dey are spelling fings on me."

LEAVING HOME

(Written for The Times of Cuba)

'Neath tropic skies of cloudless azure hue,
Where sunbeams kiss the waves in pure delight,
And play upon the fishes in their flight;
An island fair is fading from my view,
My island home with pleasures ever new,
With parents, friends, all taken from my sight,
Enshrouded in a cloud of misty white;
My heart is heavy, and my lot I rue.
But memories soon dispel my musings sad,
And one small gleam of hope ends all my woe,
One thought sent down to cheer from Heaven above,
That shows me even how I can be glad:
Without sad partings I could never know
The joy of coming home to those I love.

—Beatrice Mercedes Hornsby.

ONE ON ALZUGARAY

Dr. Alzugaray of the Havana Merchants and Good Government associations was walking toward his office in Chacón street the other morning. So deeply engrossed was he in thought that he did not notice he was walking with one foot on the narrow sidewalk and the other in the street. A friend met him and inquired: "How are you this morning, Dr. Alzugaray?" "Well," returned the noted reformer. "I felt all right when I left home but I notice that I have developed a decided limp in my left leg."

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is provided with asphalted streets—free from dust

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SCRAMBLED EGG PUZZLE

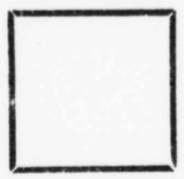


Before the letters in this Egg were scrambled they spelled what is inseparable from this month in the more or less arid north but which will not come to Cuba to any extent until later in the season. Brides-to-be are fond of having them in linen.

The answer to last month's puzzle was THREE CENTS. Cuban sugar is going to sell for THREE CENTS a pound before another twelve months have passed. In fact it had better sell for at least THREE CENTS if we are going to have any great resumption of Prosperity in Cuba.

The Subscription price of THE TIMES OF CUBA is $3.00 a year, or $7.50 for three years. We will send THE TIMES OF CUBA One Year for Two Dollars, or Three Years for Five Dollars with every correct solution of this month's puzzle sent or brought to the publication office, San Lázaro 95, Havana, before May 1, 1922. Subscriptions to be sent outside of Cuba or the United States and its possessions are fifty cents a year extra for postage which amount should accompany the solution. If you are already a subscriber to THE TIMES OF CUBA, why not send it to the folks back home? It makes a welcome present and carries a message of love and thoughtfulness from you every month in the year.

NOBODY



Here we have the man who does not feel like a pet pekinese after the barber has cut his hair.

People first abandon reason and then become obstinate; and the deeper they are in error the more angry they are.—BLAIS.

A BISHOP HULSE YARN

Bishop Hulse, of the Episcopal church in Cuba, started out from Havana to visit Central and Eastern Cuba the other day, but when the conductor came to him on the train he couldn't find his ticket. The conductor proceeded on his way, promising to come back later. However, the ticket was still missing. "Never mind," said the conductor, who knew the bishop well, "it will be all right if you never find it." "No, it won't," contradicted the bishop. "I've got to find that ticket to know where I am going."

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. They fit both mouth and purse

THEY SAY

"A chiel's amang ye taking notes and faith he'll prent it!"—Burns.



That business has shown a quickening improvement in Cuba during the last month, and—

That conditions should be normal well before the end of the year.

That wise business men are taking advantage of the psychological moment to begin strong advertising (the words are synonymous) campaigns.

That a peculiar slant on the situation is the automobile market.

That such well known used cars as the 1921 twin six Packard have been sold in Havana as low as $1,500 but—

That at the same time new cars are dropping in price seemingly almost daily.

That the Franklin and Studebaker cars will be a strong factor in the market this year.

That the former can now be bought in Havana under $3,000, while the Studebaker, light six costs only $1,550.

That Allen & Wilkinson are taking orders for both cars under the name Consolidated Motors Co., with offices at Aguila 3.

That Ned Allen, railway builder and quarry king, is the padre of the outfit.

That the Fisk tire agency is back in the hands of J. E. Barlow at San Lázaro 77.

That Eddie Biaggi, former Swift manager for Eastern Cuba, has succeeded Kahn as the Silz man in Cuba.

That another meat gentleman cleaned up on the last day of the Oriental Park races.

That his pocket notebook shows him to be various hundreds of dollars to the good during the season.

That most of the gamesters on the $15,000 Cuban Derby were well Rebuked.

That Tom Monahan's horse won a well deserved victory.

That Charlie Stoneham presented Dr. Jake Miller, the genial dispenser at the club house, with a $250 ticket on Rebuke at 8 to 1, and—

That Jake wound up the day with $2,000 rustling pleasantly in his jeans.

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That he went out to the corner of the clubhouse to watch the race.

That when the Monahan horse took the lead on the turn into the home stretch he bit his cigar in two, and—

That when it flashed by, a winner, he swallowed the remaining half.

That the pleasure of the victory was somewhat dulled by the succeeding quotations necessary to removing the tobacco from his anatomy.

That the racing season was not exactly a financial success this year, but—

That the sport was conducted in a manner that reflects honor on all who were connected with the track, and especially on Mr. and Mrs. Bruen, the general manager, and his clever and charming better half.

That Mr. Bruen will remain in Havana most of the summer.

That he is frank in his statement that Cuba hath charms both summer and winter which obscure the lure of the northland.

That the Hotel Almendares was managed at a profit by Messrs. Gamard and Boyle this winter, and—

That it will open again early next winter.

That the Casino will remain open for an indefinite time, business continuing to be good, especially on Saturdays, Sundays, fashion nights and holidays.

That it isnot out of the bounds of possibilities that the interests which now control the Casino, racetrack and Hotel Almendares may get the beach concession as well.

That it's a consummation devoutly to be wished by all who are really and honestly interested in making Cuba the playground of America—as it rightfully deserves to be.

That an Havana writer pulled off one of his oldtime stunts in a recent Philadelphia Ledger article lambasting Cuba and intimating that another American intervention was about due, but—

That with the caution of years he safeguarded it by taking virtually all his damning charges from Cuban newspapers.

That his readers, and probably his editor also, presumably did not realize, however, that, as Diario de la Marina sagely points out, you cannot believe all you read in Cuban political newspapers with editors protected from libel suits by congressional immunity.

That if the situation in Cuba was half as bad as some anti-administration Cuban newspapers charge from time to time, it could only be cleansed by fire.

That, as a matter of fact, we are getting along pretty well down here, now, and—

That there is no more chance of a U. S. intervention than there is of British, French or German intervention (Tampa Times please copy).

That the St. Petersburg and Tampa chambers of commerce are live wires, but—

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. They fit both mouth and purse

That they began their advertising season for Havana tourists rather late in the season—we suggest T/C publicity for them beginning in November of this year.

That Manager Drohan, of the ill-fated City of Miami has been playing in bad luck.

That the boat, lying disabled in Havana harbor, is now in the hands of receivers, and—

That a Boston bank holds a $250,000 mortgage on it besides—she is hardly worth this amount.

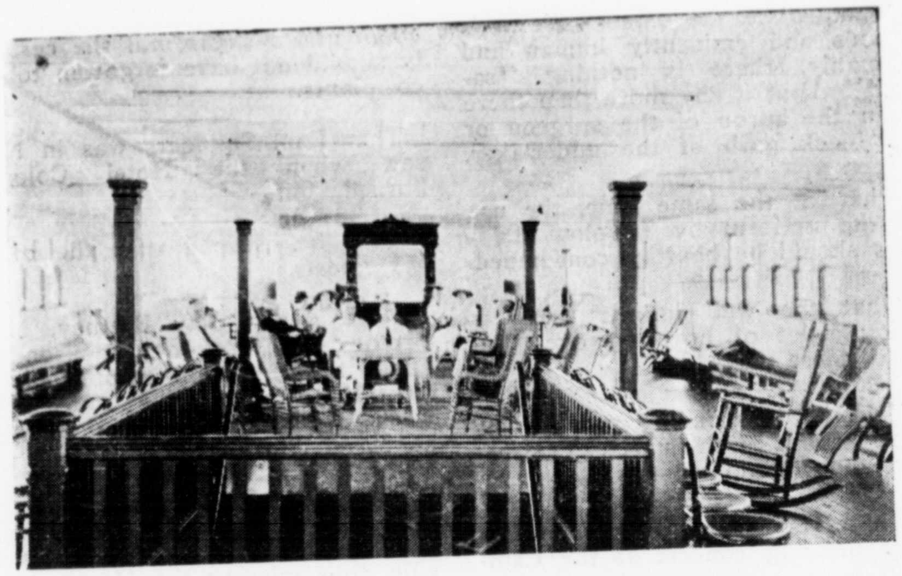
That it looks as though this line was out of commission for good, and—

That it may be well, for the Florida East Coast and P. & O. interests are the logical ones to hook up Havana and Miami by water.

That the Hotel Colonial, owned by the F. E. C. system, which burned at Nassau the last of March, will hardly be rebuilt, the company being glad to restrict its operations in Nassau to the smaller Royal Victoria, and—

That this will hardly justify the winter steamship run between Miami, Bimini and Nassau.

That the steamer used on this run might well be placed in service between Miami and Havana next winter, with through railway service north.



Recreation room in new steamer Hanover of the Isle of Pines S. S. Co.

That this would give the Florida Route connections with both the West and East Coasts as well as with Key West and the Overseas line.

That now Colonel Nutt has obtained the assistance of the British government in suppressing the liquor traffic between the Bahamas

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and Florida the trend of travel should gravitate to Cuba naturally.

That some criticism was caused by the use of the Red Cross nurse uniform as a masquerade costume in the Havana carnival.

That, as the young women wearing the costume, were modest and decorous, there appears to be little to criticise.

That, while the nurse uniform is serious and eminently human and womanly, there is nothing "sacred" about it any more than there is in the apron of the surgeon or the black garb of the undertaker.

That, at the same time, the use of the uniform by frivolous flappers should be heartily condemned.

That the well known stork is doing a lot of hovering over Vedado these days.

That he is spending part of his time around 17th street, J street and the Quinta Bastien.

That Marguerita Sylva gave a very pleasing concert at the Capitolio last Tuesday.

That this charming singer met and fell for the manly charms of Major Smith of the Aeromarine Airways while the gallant officer was serving with the colors in France.

That it takes both love and bravery to change the romantic name of Sylva for the prosaic Smith.

That Harry Roberts, Shriner Emeritus, came over from Tampa for a little visit to Havana on the eve of April Fool day.

That some of his good (?) friends presented him with a bouquet of lettuce and other garden products.

That Harry is no fool at that—he acknowledges no peer (unless it be Angel Cuesta) in the Tampa cigar industry.

That, talking of cigars, Miami has missed a bet in not promoting this industry.

That, having thought of an oil boom and a sugar mill she certainly should not have forgotten tobacco plants.

That Paul Saunders was in Nassau when the Hotel Colonial burned, but—

That he escaped with the other 150 guests.

That Henry Clay Bretney, Mrs. Bretney and Mrs. John Dickson, all good transportation people, have returned to Jacksonville after a busy week in Havana and another week at Miami and Palm Beach.

That Mr. Dickson accompanied them as far as Key West, from which he was recalled to Jacksonville, thus missing the Havana end of the trip.

That he also missed some perfectly good velvet (the loss was partially made up to him by certain substitutes for this smooth material on the return of the party to Jacksonville, however).

That Dalgren, the White man, is still in Jamaica expounding the virtues of the White truck to the natives of that delectable island.

That recent statistics show small exports of cattle from Cuba by Lykes Bros.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

That cattle constituted Cuba's chief industry at one time and—

That it is capable of great development in central and eastern Cuba.

That many thousands of acres of land now devoted to sugar could be turned into pasturage for cattle with benefit to both the cattle and sugar industries.

That R. H. Leeder, for many years a resident of Chicago Colony at Itabo, Matanzas, stands forth at last as the sole owner of the colony.

That he is in the position of the crew of the Nancy Brig—he has gobbled all the other colonists including the holdings of the Illinois company which started this project when American agricultural colonization schemes were popular a dozen or more years ago.

That there isn't much chance for other than Spanish-speaking settlers in Cuba, and these are mostly of the Spanish peasant class.

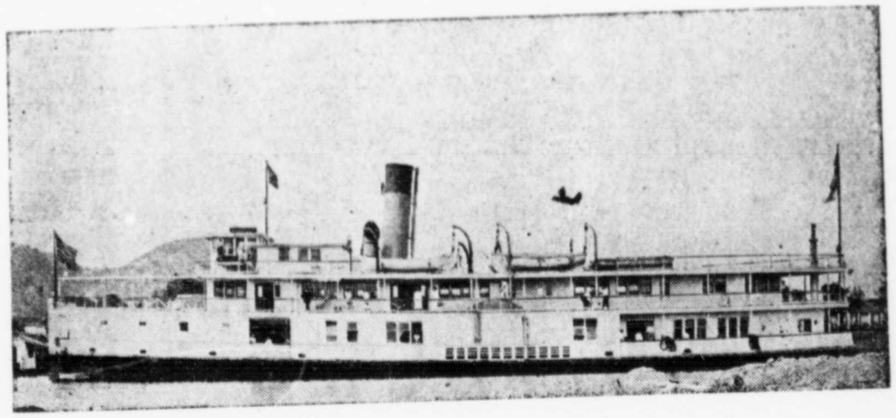
That conditions are somewhat different in the Isle of Pines, however, where the population is largely American.

That Captain Mills of the Isle of Pines S. S. Co. (he'd been a long time in the wagon business in Watertown, N. Y., before he'd been called captain) is giving an excursion to the Isle to Havana newspapermen on his new steamer Hanover as this number is being read.

That, asked why he retained the name Hanover (which means nothing in the Isle or in Cuba) he explained that the brasswork and other fittings of the boat were all stamped and painted Hanover when he bought her.

That this reminds us of Mrs. Smith, the widow who picked a new husband of the same name for obvious economic reasons.

That Anthony Czarnecki, Chicago News correspondent, has been investigating things in Cuba for his publication.



New steamer Hanover of the Isle of Pines S. S. Co. plying between Batabanó and Nueva Gerona.

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That another wandering knight of the pen (and, in this case, also of the purse) is preparing to write us up for two years or more at so much a writeup.

That Harry Berliner has departed for N. Y. C. with that $3,900,000 worth of gin or gin extract (whatever that is), and—

That the only point at issue now is what the owners are going to do with it.

That they were wise in taking it away from Havana where some 200 barrels had already been stolen from the customs warehouse with the connivance, it is alleged, of prominent government officials.

That President Zayas has his job cut out for him, even to having General Menocal as a counselor, but—

That he is old, wise and persistent, and—

That he will pull his people out of their slough of despond.

That some Cubans are not overly fond of Americans at the present time due to their belief that they are being unfairly treated in the Fordney law, but—

That most of the anti-Americanism in Cuba is being fostered by Spanish influences—there are still many of our Spanish brethren who have not yet forgotten the Spanish-American war.

That the main feeling between intelligent Americans and intelligent Cubans is brotherly love and fraternity—we are linked together by an indissoluble tie—by our blood spilled in a common cause.

That we honor none the less those brave Spaniards who fell in a struggle in which they were tristfully foredoomed to fail.

That Ambassador Gonzales has returned to Washington after spending the winter in Havana as a guest at the Jockey Club.

That he may or may not return to the Peruvian post—to which he was appointed by a Democratic administration.

That an Obrapía street merchant advertises that he has "empty sugar bags" for sale.

That there are also a lot of full sugar bags for sale in Cuba—ask Mr. Rubens.

That "Ask Mr. Foster" and his able manager, Eugene Sánchez, were looking over the Havana field last month.

That they may re-establish the Havana branch again next winter.

That Havana Post No. 1, American Legion, will erect a bronze memorial tablet in Havana to the men from Cuba who sacrificed their lives while fighting with the American forces in the world war, the names of such heroes should be sent to Adjutant George Street, Apartado 570, Havana.

That it might be a graceful act to extend the list to all men from Cuba who fought in the titanic struggle—many Americans fought with the Canadians in the early years, while there were various of other nationalities who made the supreme sacrifice.

That back files of THE TIMES OF CUBA contain a fairly complete list of those who went from Cuba

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

with the names of their organizations, without regard to nationality.

That the Cuban Portland Cement Company has dropped the price of its product to $4.25 a barrel, and—

That other building materials have been lowered proportionately.

That building now costs about half of the peak prices, and—

That there is already a considerable resumption of operations.

That Ellis Bros. plan an early opening of their brick factory.

That there are several apartment houses projected.

That Marcus W. Purvis dropped into Havana from Peru the other day bringing news that Li'l Arthur Chumway is still in the ring and doing well in Lima.

That in Peru, like Cuba and other countries, the Ford agency is no longer exclusive.

That William A. Campbell is organizing a Ford business in Havana to compete with the Lawrence B. Ross Corporation.

That Ross wouldn't starve, however, if he never sold another Ford in his life—his were the gains during the fat years.

That Publisher Little, of the Montreal Star, spent a very pleasant vacation in Havana in March, being entertained by Robert W. Forrester.

That he promises to come again next winter and bring other prominent Canadians with him.

That the American Chamber of Commerce made no mistake in electing Leonard A. Brownson president.

That there is no more able or representative American business man in Cuba.

That Wilson Fisher, for several years manager for Cuba of the Texas Company, has been ordered for duty in Tampico at an increased salary.

That Mr. Fisher has made a host of friends in Cuba who will sincerely hate to see him go.

That Lieut.-Col. Paul W. Beck, shot to death by an avenging husband in Oklahoma, was well known in Havana, where he was military attaché for several years.

That the Havana Rotary Club would oust the catchpenny devices from La Punta, replacing them by a park and a memorial shaft to Cuban patriots.

That the Episcopal church is considering eliminating the word OBEY from the marriage service.

That there are several Episcopalian husbands in Havana who consider that it is a dead letter already.

That Claus Spreckels, of the Federal Sugar Co., may possibly be right when he says the present price of sugar is "fictitious" and due to speculation, but—

That we have had about enough bear raids on our chief product, and—

That it is time for cheer rather than pessimism, especially when such reports are calculated to depress the market.

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That if the knockers will remain quiet for awhile all will be well.

That President Zayas said a mouthful when he declared his belief that the 1.60 Fordney tariff might aid rather than injure the Cuban industry.

That ex-President Menocal, writing in THE TIMES OF CUBA, in May, 1913, stated that a one-cent tariff was much preferable to free entry.

That the Illinois Central Railway will soon reopen an Havana office—another sign of better times.

That the United Railways of Havana are already finding such a demand for their new timetables, printed by THE TIMES OF CUBA, that it may become necessary to issue a new edition.

That the T/C printshop has materially lowered its prices for all printed matter, while the quality is even better than before.

That the plant is especially qualified to do sugar mill work, including loose leaves, special ruled and printed forms, ledgers and other books and difficult printing generally, in either English or Spanish—there is no need to send such work out of Cuba.

That the Spring Number of THE TIMES OF CUBA will be issued on May 10th.

That this will be an exceptionally good number with which to reach the revived Cuban sugar industry.

That N. H. Romero, former assistant secretary of the Havana Rotary Club, has been attached to the staff of THE TIMES OF CUBA to look after the needs of advertisers, and—

That copy should be sent in as early as possible.

—THE CHIEL.

THE WORST TO COME

There was a great commotion on the deck of the good ship Orizaba. Feet ran to and fro. Then there was a grinding sound and the engines hesitated and stopped. The timid one rushed from his cabin and almost collided with Captain O'Keefe.

"Whatever has happened?" he panted. "Where are the life preservers?"

"Be prepared for the worst," said Captain O'Keefe grimly. "The life preservers can do nothing for you now. I have done all that I can. From now on you must look out for yourself."

He led the timid one to the side of the ship. "Women and children first!" he commanded.

"No, no!" cried the trembling passenger, as he hid his face in his hands. "Tell me what has happened."

"We're at the dock in Havana," said the Captain.

Riches give a tongue even to the most timid of men.—AL-AHNAF.

Q'S OFFICE BOY

LORENZO QUESADA (who is endeavoring to impress upon his office boy that he should be sorry for making blunders)—"What should we do in order to be forgiven for making mistakes?"

OFFICE BOY.—"Make mistakes."

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know



Like a season ticket to the opera or theatre

If some one offered you a season ticket to the opera or theatre—wouldn't you be eager to accept it?

This is just what the Victrola does for you—permits you at any and all times to enjoy the greatest music and entertainment the whole world can offer you.

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VICTROLA

Advertisement of Local Vietor Agency will be found on page 22 of this issue

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

INDUSTRIA TABACALERA—CUBAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

The Times of Cuba publica cada mes una lista corregida y completa de las Fábricas y marcas de Tabacos y Cigarros más importantes de Cuba, así como una lista de los Almacenes principales de Tabaco en Rama y sus oficinas en la Habana. De modo que esta lista sea lo más correcta posible The Times of Cuba suplica encarecidamente cooperen a tal objeto todas las compañías tabacaleras, pues recibirá con agrado todas las rectificaciones y adiciones a la información adjunta. ESTAS LISTAS SE CORRIGEN EN CADA EDICION.

The Times of Cuba publishes each month a list of all the most important manufactures and brands of cigars and cigarettes in Cuba, as well as a list of the principal dealers in leaf tobacco and with their offices in Havana. In order that these lists may be as correct as possible The Times of Cuba earnestly requests the cooperation of the companies themselves, and will welcome corrections or additions to the information given herewith. THESE LISTS ARE CORRECTED IN EACH ISSUE.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS
FABRICAS DE TABACOS Y CIGARROS

NOMBRE—NAME	MARCA—BRAND	Address in Havana
Allones, Limited	Eminencia, R. Allones	Zanja 62
Azcano, Anselmo	La Imposición	Maloja 155
Arronto, Flores & Ca.	Antilla Cubana	M. González 10
Beck y Comp., C. E.	Beck	Obrapia 28
Behrens & Ca.	Sol y Devesa de Murias	Estrella 19
Cañaveral, Gonzalo		Monte 176
Castañeda	Castañeda	Galiano 102
Cifuentes, Pego y Comp.	Partagás	Industria 170 y 172
Deben, Leonardo	La Viajera	Luz 37 Guanabacoa
Digón, Dosal y Comp.	La Competidora Gaditana	Santa Clara 7
El Rey del Mundo Cigar Co.	El Rey del Mundo y Flor de A. Allones	Belascoain 90
Fernández y Palicio	Flor de A. Fernández García	Márques González 16
Fonseca, F. E.	Fonseca y Castañeda	Galiano 102
García y Hnos., F.		Reina 30
Gener, Hija de José	La Escepción y Hoyo de Monterrey	Monte 7
Henry, Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd.	Oficina Central	Zulueta 10
"	Cabañas, Carvajal y Villar y Villar	Zulueta 10
"	El Aguila de Oro	Princesa y San José
"	La Carolina, Henry Clay	Luyanó 100
"	La Corona	Reina 1
"	J. Suárez Murias	C. de la Valla 5
"	Henry Clay, cigarettes	Princesa 1
"	El Siboney, cigarettes	Carlos III 193
Hinojosa y Hno., R.	La Aroma Tropical	Monte 425
Vergara, Roche & Hermano	La Nautilus y La Veguera Cubana	Consulado 91 y 93
López Fernández, Manuel	La Belinda	Gervasio 96
López, Manuel	Punch	Rayo 28
López y Comp., Calixto	Eden	Zulueta 48 y 50
Mantilla, Florentín	El Rey del Mundo	Mrqués.González 13
Menéndez, Méndez y Comp.	París	Sitios 11
Montero y Comp., J.		San Rafael 181
Olombrada, P.	El Indio de Cuba	Indio 25
Otero, José	La Flor de J. Otero	San Rafael 93
Peso y Comp., C. del	Flor de Tomás Gutiérrez	Dragones 4, 6 y 8
Pita Hnos.		San Joaquín 133
Por Larrañaga	Por Larrañaga	Carlos III 225
Rocha y Comp., J. F.	El Crepúsculo y Gloria Cubana	San Miguel 100
Romeo y Julieta, S. A.	Romeo y Julieta y La Verdad	Belascoaín 2
Rodríguez, Méndez y Comp.	El Cuño	Cárdenas 53
Rodríguez y Hno.	El Crédito	Belascoaín 88
Rocha Plácido	Flor de Rocha	Monte 143
Sarrasqueta y Pertierra	La Africana y Hernani	Monte 232
Suárez, Benito	Flor de Benito Suárez	Gervasio 123
Villaamil, Antonio	La Flor del Puro Habano	Suárez 7
Villaamil, Santalla y Comp.	La Moda	Campanario 224

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ALMACENES DE TABACO EN RAMA—DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO

NOMBRE—NAME	Address in Havana
Abella, M.	Galiano 100
Aixalá y Comp.	Corrales 6 al 10
Alvarez, Fernández R.	Dragones 90
Alvarez & Co.	Monte 38
Armbrecht, W.	Amistad 120
Benitez, Tomás León	Monte 15
Bernheim & Son, Inc., J.	Belascoain 120
Bridat & Co.	Cuba 116
Callejas e Hijos, José	Monte 32
Camejo y La Paz	Belascoain 126
Cano y Hno.	Bernaza 39
Cárdenas, Fernando	Monte 116
Castañeda, Ignacio P.	Dragones 110
Cepa y Comp., R.	Industria 122
Cuban Land and Leaf Tobacco Co.	Clavel 1
Cuervo, Clemente y Ca.	Dragones 43
Diaz y Alvarez	Monte 136
Diaz y Comp., B.	Prado 125
Diehl Hermann	Gervasio 182.
Ellinger y Cia., Ernesto	Zulueta 44 y 46
Esquerro, F.	Luz 10
Fernández, Baldomero	Industria 176
Fernández, Grau y Hno.	Monte 116
Fernández, Manuel	Monte 139
Fernandez y Ca.	Gervasio 88
Foyo & Rodriguez	Reina 22
García Pulido, M.	Revillagigedo 8 y 10
García y Comp.	Monte 106 y 110
Gato E. H. Cigar Co.	Monte 28 y 30
Godinez y Hermano	Amistad 97
González, Hno. y Co.	Dragones 39
González, Sobrinos de A.	Industria 152 y 158
González y Hno., N.	Monte 72
Grau, Silva y Ca.	Reina 83
Gunst y Co., Inc., M.A.	San Miguel 58
Gutiérrez Facundo	Estrella 35
Havana Tob. Export Co.	Industria 128
Havana Tob. Stripping Co.	Lealtad 110
Haas, Abraham	San Miguel 85
Hernández y Alvarez	Rayo 66
Herrera, Calmet y Co.	Monte 199
Iglesias & Valle	Salud 15
Jorge Severiano & Co.	Egido 2, Por Dgnes
Junco, Constantino	Leatad 129
Kaffenburgh's Son, I.	Neptuno 6
León, Ruperto	Prado 123
Leon, Ruperto	Salud 25
Lobeto y García	Amistad 138
Lozano Manuel	Monte 130
Martínez y Ca.	Monte 114
Mendelsohn & Levison	Zulueta 44 y 46
Menéndez y Comp.	Amistad 87
Menéndez José	Galiano 102
Mederos T. Hno. e Hijo	Maloja 12
Menéndez, Florentino	Monte 167
Medio, Celestino	Industria 142
Montero, Hijos de Diego	Dragones 106
Múñiz, Hnos.	Reina 20
Múñiz y González	Industria 148
Obeso, Cándido	Prado 121
Oyarzún, Sánchez y Co.	Monte 68
Pantín, Leslie	Virtudes 74
Pendas y Alvarez, Y.	Zanja 75
Pérez, Calixto	Amistad 138
Pérez Capín y Comp.	Amistad 98
Pérez y Hno., M.	Zulueta 50
Pertierra y Silva, S. en C.	Dragones 41
Pollack, Mark A., Inc.	Figuras 4
Prieto y Ca.	Manrique 128
Puente y Co., José C.	Monte 108
Rocha, José F.	San Miguel 100
Rodríguez, Méndez y Co.	Cárdenas 53
Rothschild, Sidney	Industria 144
Ruisanchez, Gutierrez & Ca	Tenerife 37
Sánchez, Pastor	Monte 225
Selgas y Comp.	Consulado 138
Sierra y Diez	Monte 3
Smith, Hinsdale & Co.	San Miguel 108
Suárez, Angel María	Manrique 188
Suárez, Hnos.	Rayo 110
Suárez y Comp., José	Monte 56
Suárez y Cia., Manuel A.	Figuras 39 y 41
Sutter Co., S. A., W.	Virtudes 129
Toraño & Ca.	Estrella 53

REVISTA DEL MES

(Preparada especialmente para "The Times of Cuba" por José A. López)

Los mercados de tabaco en rama y torcido se encuentran en muy buenas condiciones al presente, habiéndose vendido todo el tabaco en rama que teníamos en existencia, y los fabricantes de tabacos están constantemente aumentando la producción de sus respectivas fábricas, para hacerle frente a la demanda de sus productos que va en crecendo.

Las vegas de tabaco en los distritos productores, se han mantenido en espléndidas condiciones, y la cosecha presente será sin duda una de las mejores que se han producido en Cuba, no sólo como cosecha saludable y buena, sino como una cosecha de extraordinarias condiciones pa-

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

(Prepared Especially for "The Times of Cuba," by José A. López)

The leaf tobacco and cigar markets are in very good condition; the leaf tobacco we had on hand having been disposed of, and the cigar manufacturers are constantly increasing their output in order to meet the demand for their products.

The leaf tobacco plantations in the growing districts have been kept in splendid condition and the present crop will no doubt be one of the best tobacco crops that Cuba has ever produced, not only as a good healthy and substantial crop, but as an extra fine smoking tobacco. Several tests have been made already as to the burning conditions of the crop and it has given very good results.

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

T/C

"The Public Be Damned"

THERE was a time—and not so long ago—when business men cared but little for public opinion.

Quite the reverse is true nowadays. Both little and big business men care a great deal what the public thinks of them and their concerns.

And yet the conception that some business men have of the public opinion of Cuba is almost stupid.

Many a business man starts out to influence public opinion to a favorable view of his merchandise; in other words, he begins to advertise. But he apparently thinks there are only a few people in Cuba and that they are exceedingly fickle, for he expects to change their habits almost over night.

If a few advertisements now and then could win for an article or a firm the favorable opinion of the varied public of Cuba, then it would not be worth the winning; whereas, in truth, it is the greatest asset of any business.

To make a place for your goods in the favorable public opinion of Cuba is possible only if your goods deserve it; and then it is possible only if you advertise enough, long enough, and well enough. Public Opinion, in business as in morals or politics, is something to regard with reverence.

Once a month we issue THE TIMES OF CUBA—the T/C for short. It reaches most of the best buying power in this field.

THE TIMES OF CUBA

Moulding favorable public opinion for articles or service that deserve it

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ra el fumar, por cuanto que se han hecho varias pruebas del modo como quema y todas han dado muy buenos resultados.

Nuestros tabacos son muy solicitados en todo el mundo, y todos los paises que los han usado dan muestras de estar muy satisfechos de poder volver a disfrutar el aroma de nuestros magnificos puros otra vez, porque desde que empezó la guerra mundial los precios de nuestro producto subió, y el promedio de nuestros fumadores tuvieron muy poca oportunidad de volver a encontrarse en el número de los qué pudieran fumar un buen tabaco en ese tiempo. Ahora los precios de los tabacos de Cuba se han rebajado bastante, y la mayoria de los fumadores que se veian compelidos a fumar tabacos de calidad inferior debido a su costo más barato, están volviendo a fumar de sus antiguas marcas favoritas, y por consiguiente la demanda de tabacos de Cuba es mucho mayor, y el comercio de exportación se ha casi doblado en volumen ultimamente.

Los embarques de tabaco en rama y elaborado demostrará, de por si, el volumen de negocios que se están haciendo al presente en ese giro, desde que se efectuó el proceso del reajuste, que bajaron los precios bastante.

Un suceso triste tuvo lugar hace unos dias cuando falleció el Sr. Angel González y González, almacenista de tabaco en rama, de la firma de González Hermano y Cia., fallecido en la Quinta "La Covadonga," después de pasarse alli algún tiempo bajo la atención facultativa, sufriendo de enfermedad del higado. Era el finado persona muy estimada entre todos los del giro de tabaco, y el sepelio de su cadáver fué una demostración de la alta estima en que era tenido. Nosotros le expresamos nuestro sentimiento de pésame a los familiares.

H. Upman y Cia., la acreditada firma manufacturera de tabacos, ha comprado la cosecha de capas de la vega "Aguacate," situada en Puerta de Golpe, provincia de Pinar del Rio (Vuelta Abajo) que rendirá más de mil tercios. Esta firma está haciendo muy buenos negocios y ha aumentado grandemente su producción para el comercio de exportación.

Francisco González, de la firma de García y Vega, de la ciudad de Tampa, Fla., fabricantes de tabaco, le ha hecho una visita a la Habana y ha comprado un bonito lote de tercios de tabaco para su firma, regresando para Tampa.

Allones Limited, la conocida firma manufacturera de tabacos, está haciendo importantes embarques de sus tabacos para la Gran Bretaña, y Sur América, asi como para los Estados Unidos, sintiéndose todos muy satisfechos de ello.

Manuel Garcia Pulido, el comerciante de tabaco en rama, nos ha hablado de unas buenas órdenes de tabaco para sus marchantes, consistentes en gran número

Cuban cigars are in great demand all over the world. In every country where they are used, smokers seem to be more than glad to be able to get some real good Cuban cigars again. When the war started the prices of our product went so high, and the average smoker had a very slim chance to get in on the regular cigar smoking crowd on a reasonable price smoker during that time. Now that the prices of the Cuban cigars have been reduced to some extent, the majority of the smokers who were compelled to use inferior quality cigars on acount of their lower price, are coming back to their old favorite brands, and consequently the demand for Cuban cigars is much larger and the export trade has almost doubled itself lately.

The regular shipments of tobacco leaf and cigars will show for itself the volume of business that we are doing at the present time, since the readjustment took place.

A sad occurrence took place a short while ago when Mr. Angel González y González, a leaf tobacco dealer, of the firm of González Hermanos y Cia., died in the Covadonga Hospital, after having remained there for some time under medical attention. He was suffering of liver troubles. The deceased tobacco man was high thought of among the members of the trade, and his funeral was a public demonstration of the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

U. Upmann y Cia., the famous cigar manufacturing concern, has just bought the entire crop of extra fine wrapper tobacco produced at the Aguacate plantation, situated in Puerta de Golpe, Pinar del Rio province (Vuelta Abajo), that will yield more than one thousand bales. This firm is doing a very nice business and has greatly increased their production for the export trade.

Francisco González, García y Vega, Tampa, Fla., cigar manufacturers, paid Havana another visit purchasing some nice lots of leaf tobacco for his firm and returning to his home city.

Allones, Limited, the well-known cigar manufacturing concern, is making some real important shipments of their cigars to Great Britain and South America, as well as to the United States, and the managers are very well satisfied.

Manuel García Pulido, the leaf tobacco merchant, has shown some nice orders for large lots of bales of their leaf tobacco to be shipped to customers in the United States. This firm is getting ready to handle the new crop.

W. Armbrecht, the leaf tobacco dealer, has just reported having sold a number of bales of leaf tobacco to local customers, and that he has purchased some also.

Walter Sutter Company, the leaf tobacco exporting firm, made some im-

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TEXACO MOTOR OIL

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You can afford to forget your engine

Most of it is out of your sight, anyway; put it out of your mind, too. That sort of forgetfulness is not carelessness. It's just a sensation of luxurious confidence; you're entitled to it.

No matter how good your engine; no matter how well it works—give it the right lubrication. Every engine is entitled to good oil.

The wise man uses TEXACO—and then forgets all about his engine. He can well afford to because he knows it's all right. He knows that TEXACO MOTOR OIL is keeping everything working smoothly, without friction.

This luxury of confidence is yours by right—when you use TEXACO MOTOR OILS.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
(West Indies) Ltd.

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de tercios de tabaco que han embarcado para los Estados Unidos. Esta firma se dispone para los trabajos de la nueva cosecha.

W. Armbrecht, el comerciante de tabaco en rama, acaba de informarnos que ha vendido un buen número de tercios de tabaco en rama a compradores en plaza, y que ha comprado algunos también.

Walter Sutter Company, la firma exportadora de tabaco en rama, ha hecho algunos importantes embarques de tercios de tabaco, consignados a algunos de sus marchantes de los Estados Unidos, y también de algunos de Europa y Sur América.

Arthur Morris, de Londres, Gran Bretaña, después de haberse pasado algún tiempo en la Habana, atendiendo a sus negocios de tabacos aquí, como uno de los más importantes importadores que es en los mercados europeos, salió de regreso para Londres, vía Nueva York, a cuyo lugar llegará pronto.

The Henry Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd., fabricantes de tabacos, ha hecho en estos días algunos importantisimos embarques de tabacos para la Gran Bretaña, Centro y Sur América, los Estados Unidos, Asia, Africa, y otros paises europeos.

Joe Cullman, presidente de la firma de Cullman Bros., enterciadores e importadores de la ciudad de Nueva York, ha estado en la Habana en viaje de recreo el pasado mes, inspeccionando al propio tiempo el mercado de rama.

Plácido Roche, el almacenista de tabaco en rama, le ha manifestado al que esto escribe que tiene gran número de tercios de tabaco de Remedios en mano, los cuales está dispuesto a vender a buen precio, de calidad superior.

Jorge León, miembro de la firma de San Martín y León, fabricantes de tabacos de la ciudad de Tampa, Fla., se ha pasado unos días en esta ciudad comprando tabaco para su fábrica, y después de hacer sus selecciones regresó.

Cifuentes, Pego y Cia., fabricantes de la acreditada marca "Partagás," han estado exportando grandes cantidades de tabacos para Europa y los Estados Unidos, en el pasado mes, ascendiendo sus embarques a algunos miles de tabacos de las mejores vitolas.

Sobrinos de A. González, almacenistas de tabaco en rama, se están preparando para el empilonado y enterciado de la cosecha de este año, que es una de las mejores que se han producido en muchos años. Esta firma he hecho muchos e importantes embarques para España en el mes de Marzo.

La fábrica de Romeo y Julieta ha hecho algunos importantes cambios en sus embarques últimamente, habiendo aumentado en gran cantidad el número de tabacos que están exportando, con especialidad a sus marchantes de España, y a otros paises de Europa, y a los Estados Unidos.

Leslie Pantin & Son, almacenistas de tabaco en rama, han hecho importantes

portant shipments of large lots of bales of leaf tobacco, consigned to customers in the United States, Europe, and South America.

Arthur Morris, of London, Great Britain, one of the most important importers of cigars in the European market, after having spent some time in Havana, attending to his cigar business left for London, returning via New York.

The Henry Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd., cigar manufacturing corporation, made some record shipments lately, of their cigars to Great Britain, Central, and South America, United States, Asia, Africa, and other European countries.

Joe Cullman, president, Cullman Bros. leaf tobacco packers and importers of New York, while in Havana on a pleasure trip during the past month, spent some time looking into the leaf tobacco market.

Plácido Roche, leaf tobacco dealer, has stated he has a large number of bales of Remedios leaf on hand, which tobacco he is willing to turn over on a small margin, the quality being first class.

Jorge León, senior member of San Martín y León, cigar manufacturers of Tampa, Fla., was in Havana for a few days purchasing leaf tobacco for his factory, returning home after making a good selection.

Cifuentes, Pego y Cia., manufacturers of the celebrated "Partagás" cigars, have been exporting some important lots of their selected cigars to Europe and the United States, during the past month. Their shipments aggregating some few thousands cigars, of the choicest quality.

Sobrinos de A. González, leaf tobacco dealers, are getting ready to handle the packing of this year's crop, which is one of the best produced in many years. This firm made some large shipments of bales of leaf tobacco to Spain during the month of March.

The Romeo y Julieta factory have made important changes in their shipments lately. This was necessitated by the increased demand from Spain and other European countries as well as the United States.

Leslie Pantin & Son, leaf tobacco dealers, have made important shipments of leaf tobacco and cigars, both stemmed and unstemmed leaf to their customers in the United States and Great Britain.

José M. Díaz, president of the Preferred Havana Tobacco Co. of the United States and Cuba, owners of the Calixto López y Cia., plant here, was in Havana for a few days last month, accompanied by his charming daughter.

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(Buy Fisk)

THE J. E. BARLOW CO.
Stanley F. Genovar, Manager

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embarques de tabaco en rama y elaborado para algunos de sus marchantes de los Estados Unidos y de la Gran Bretaña, tanto despalillado como sin despalillar.

José M. Diaz, presidente de la Preferred Havana Tobacco Co., de los Estados Unidos y Cuba, dueños de la fábrica de Calixto López y Cía., en esta ciudad, ha estado unos días del pasado mes aquí, acompañado de su interesante hija.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF LEAF TOBACCO DURING MONTH.—ESTADO DETALLADO DE LOS EMBARQUES DE RAMA DURANTE EL MES.

Para	Tercios
Alemania	5
Argentina	4,065
Africa Francesa	11
Brazil	40
Bélgica	587
Canadá	1,479
Canarias	12
Chile	516
Columbia	20
Estados Unidos	26,611
España	2,000
Gibraltar	100
Holanda	208
Gran Bretaña	412
Uruguay	354

DETAILED STAEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CIGARS DURING THE MONTH. — ESTADO DETALLADO DE TABACO ELABORADO EMBARCADO DURANTE EL MES.

Para	Tabacos
Argentina	93,625
Australia	171,225
Antillas Holandesas	25,000
Africa Española	5,000
Africa Francesa	10,000
Bolivia	10,000
Brazil	19,640
Canadá	69,200
Canarias	29,700
Colombia	5,200
Chile	40,000
Costa Rica	5,400
Estados Unidos	2,033,305
España	91,359
Francia	574,050
Gibraltar	5,184
Grecia	3,250
Gran Bretaña	2,269,873
India Inglesa	7,750
México	11,500
Portugal	11,000
Panamá	7,000
Uruguay	10,000
Venezuela	6,670

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sados antes de Marzo 20.—Tribunal Supremo de New York ordena a Julio de Sorzano Jorrin, colono cubano, y señora, (anteriormente señorita Virginia Foster, hija del ex-Juez Robert M. Foster, de St. Louis) que paguen $50 601 a Warren Conihe, abogado de New York, a quien dicha señora lo pidió prestado en 1919 para pagar su hipoteca sobre colonia de azúcar cubana; Jorrins ha estado en Europa varios años.

MARZO 6 (Lun.)—John McE. Bowman, conocido director de hoteles, anuncia en víspera de su partida para Los Angeles (donde construirá un Biltmore de $7.000.000) que construcción adicional del Sevilla comenzará pronto, un magnifico arco unirá las dos estructuras; se siente optimista sobre el futuro de Cuba.—Brig. Gen. John H. Russel, de Marina E. U. y ayudantes pasan por Habana en viaje a Haiti, a donde va de Comisionado de E. U.; comentarios ridículos de la prensa se hacen sobre la anexión de E. U. a Haiti.—Decreto presidencial disponen libertad de turistas americanos sorprenddos en casa de juego en Marianao mes pasado, negándose pagar multas.—Comité de Presupuestos del Reichstag dice que legación alemana en Habana es innecesaria.—Azúcar cubano sube a 2-3/16 cts. en New York; Punta Alegre sube a 41.—Heraldo de Cuba niega el cuento de que Gen.

Oriental Park.—Secretary Gelabert states that good times are well on their way to recovery in Cuba and that government employees will receive back pay before March 20th.—New York supreme court orders Julip de Sorzano Jorrin, Cuban planter, and Mrs. Jorrin (formerly Miss Virginia Foster, daughter of ex-Circuit Judge Robert M. Foster of St. Louis) to pay $50,601 to Warren Conihe, New York, attorney, from whom Mrs. Jorrin borrowed it in 1919 to pay mortgage on Cuban sugar plantation; Jorrins have been in Europe several years.

MARCH 6 (Mon.)—John McE. Bowman, noted hotel man, announces on eve of departure for Los Angeles (where $7,000,000 Biltmore will be built) that construction of Sevilla addition will begin soon, magnficent arcade to connect two structures; is optimistic about Cuba's future.—Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell, U. S. Marine Corps, and aides pass through Havana en route to Haiti where Gen. Russell is U. S. commissioner; ridiculous newspaper talk that U. S. would annex Haiti.—Presidential decree releases American tourists caught in raid of Marianao gambling house last month and who refused to pay fines.—Reichstag budget committee says German legation at Havana is unnecessary.—Cuban sugar advances to 2 3/16 cents at New York; Punta Alegre advances to 41.—El Heral-

(Political Cartoon)



Cuba depends on the United States market to sell her sugar. Incidentally the Fordney Law hurts U. S. citizens just as badly as it does Cubans, for over half of the capital invested in the Cuban sugar industry is from the land of Uncle Sam.

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Crowder visitará al ex-presidente Menocal en "El Chico", lo que hace que prensa de la tarde haga lo mismo, y nos obliga a nosotros a negar también que Cen. Crowder no visitó El Chico.—Final resolución de Rotarios que ordena la absoluta abstención de asuntos políticos. —Alberto Román Betancourt nombrado director comercial de la Nación.

MARZO 7 (Mar.)—Hacienda acuerda hacer pago inmediato cuando los impresores de sellos (herederos de suicida español millonario "Pote" Rodríguez) se niegan extender crédito; existencia de sellos casi agotada.—Potro de tres años Broomstick-Cerise Cherry Tree (112) de Harry Payne Whitney, Mack Garner 6-5 y 5.40 gana prestigio como candidato Cuban Derby ganando carrera 5½ furlongs en Oriental Park.—Cubanos **vencen Miami 5-2** en partida de polo en Habana; Habana también gana juego basketball 41 a 29.—Presidente Zayas rehusa perdonar soldado Herminio Aguilera, sentenciado a garrote en Marzo 9 en Holguín por asesinar sargento; El Mundo comenta perversidad de ejecutar **soldado por asesino mientras** bandido que ha asesinado a varias personas y robado a otras tantas es aclamado como héroe por populacho.—Obreros en Reparto Miramar encuentran esqueleto sin cabeza (con caravela a diez pies distancia) cerca del sitio donde cuerpo desnudo de mujer fué encontrado año pasado; papeles en ropa andrajosa lo identifican como de Belisario Jiménez, español, miembro del Centro Asturiano; había estado allí sesenta días y siendo limpiado por zopilotes.—Arroyito se niega contestar al primero de los treinta cargos **contra él.—El azúcar cubano sube a 2¼** centavos en New York; Punta Alegre 4¼.—Alcalde Díaz de Villegas da veinte días a Havana Electric Co. para desalojar parque de la Punta, que está arrendado a carrousels y otras diversiones, cuyo terreno es reclamado por el Municipio y la Cía. Eléctrica.—Fuertes lluvias fuera de estación azotan la Habana inundando calles bajas.

MARZO 8 (Miér.)—Mayor B. L. Smith declara que Aeromarine Airways mantendrán servicio durante el año Habana-Florida, usando hasta 25 máquinas; negocio aumentó 300 por ciento este invierno.—Sucursal de Cía. Teléfonos instalada en Florida, Camagüey.—Presidente Zayas conmuta pena de Herminio Aguilera, soldado que asesinó al sargento, en vispera de ejecución a cadena perpetua.—Francisco Ros, Jefe Fiscal de Cienfuegos, que impidió al inspector revisar los libros, renuncia cuando inspector es autorizado emplear fuerza.—La Lucha declara que los hombres, no las leyes, son responsables del

do de Cuba denies its own story that General Crowder visited ex-President Menocal at El Chico, which induces Evening News to do the same, which compels us to do the same; General Crowder did NOT visit El Chico, nor does he receive vegetables and milk from El Chico.—Closing resolutions of Rotary clubs demand absolute abstention from politics.—Alberto Román y Betancourt becomes business manager of La Nación.

MARCH 7 (Tues.)—Treasury department agrees to make immediate payment when stamp printers (heirs of suiciding Spanish millionaire "Pote" Rodriguez) refuse to give further credit; stock of stamps nearly exhausted.—Havana visitors include Capt. E. G. Hanegan, general secretary Knights of Columbus, and Father W. P. McIntyre, chaplain national sanitorium, of Johnson City, N. Y. —Harry Payne Whitney's three-year-old Broomstick-Cerise colt Cherry Tree (112), **Mack Garner, 6-5** and $5.40, gains prestige as Cuban Derby candidate by winning 5½ furlong race at Oriental Park.—Cubans defeats Miami 5-2 in polo game at Havana; Havana also wins basketball game, 41 to 29.—President Zayas refuses to pardon Herminio Aguilera, soldier sentenced to be garroted at Holguin March 9 for murdering sergeant; El Mundo comments on perversity of executing soldier for murder while bandit who has murdered several persons and robbed many others is acclaimed as hero by populace.—Workmen in Reparto Miramar find headless skeleton (with skull ten feet distant) near spot where nude body of girl was found last year; papers in tattered clothing identify it as that of Belisario Jimenez, Spaniard, member Asturiano club; had been there sixty days, being cleaned **by buzzards.—Arroyito** refuses to answer first of thirty odd charges against him.—Cuban sugar advances to 2¼ cents at New York; Punta Alegre 4¾.—Mayor Diaz de Villegas gives Havana Electric Co. twenty days to vacate Punta park, which it has rented to carrousels and other amusement devices; land claimed both by city and electric company.—Unseasonably heavy rainstorm strikes Havana, flooding lower streets.

MARCH 8 (Wed.)—Major B. L. Smith states that Aeromarine Airways will maintain Havana-Florida service year around, using up to 25 machines; business increased 300 percent this winter.—Telephone exchange installed at Florida, Camagüey.—President Zayas commutes sentence of Herminio Aguilera, soldier who murdered sergeant, to life imprisonment on eve of execution.—Francisco Ros, fiscal chief at Cienfuegos, who refused to allow inspector to audit books, resigns when inspector is instructed to use force.—La

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mal gobierno en Cuba.—Las lluvias terminan match Miami-Havana de basketball con score empatado.—Junta secreta del Senado favorece cambio de gobierno de constitucional al sistema parlamentario.—Central Los Palacios, en Los Palacios, P. del Rio, es destruido por llamas totalmente vispera de molienda.—Secretario Gelabert concede cuatro meses más para sacar mercancía de almacenes afianzados. —Rumores políticos dicen que liberales han inserto en su programa Alberto Barreras, gobernador de la Prov. Habana, para Alcalde y Ernesto Asbert, antiguo gobernador y asesino del Jefe Policía Riva, para gobernador.—Izquierdo Colón que alega ser descendiente directo de Cristóbal Colón, y que realmente es un ingeniero español, llega a Habana en camino de México.—Cámara de Representantes acuerda medidas negando más licencias a abogados extranjeros para ejercer en Cuba; mayoría de los abogados extranjeros ejercen actualmente por mediación de socios cubanos o empleados.—Comandante Juan Enrique Rivera, del cañonero Yara comparece ante consejo de guerra por insubordinación en demandar del Secretario de Cuerra comestibles para su barco.—Arroyito es llevado a Matanzas para prueba en cargo por rapto.—Soldados sorprenden y matan a Rafael Carmona, bandido en lomas de Santa Clara, donde había secuestrado a Juan Ruiz, rico ranchero.

MARZO 9 (Juev.)—Gen. Pershing pospone viaje a Habana, donde ha sido invitado por Gen. Crowder.—Capitalistas tabacaleros de E. U. amenazan procurar ley de represalias si Cuba aprueba ley proyectada doblando los extremadamente altos derechos sobre cigarros y otros productos tabacaleros americanos.—Thos. A. Anderson transfiere su existencia completa de 100 puercos Duroc registrados desde Tampa, Fla. a provincia de Habana, donde se dedicará al negocio de crias extensamente.—Molly Puff, forastero de primera, montado por Chalmers gana segunda carrera en Oriental Park pagando 12 a 1 en libros y $114.20 por billetes de mutua de $2.00.—Asistentes al baile en hotel Copley-Plaza en Boston, bailan con música de Victrola tocada en Habana, trasmitida por teléfono de larga distancia "loud speaker", siendo el disco escogido "Poor Butterfly" (Pobre Mariposa) tocado por Fritz Kreisler.—Cortes de New York declaran en bancarrota compañía constructora de barcos Marimón; $4.000.000 en acciones aguantadas en Cuba.—Prensa de Jamaica declara una "tontería" medida proyectada del Secretario colonial Churchill prohibiendo importación de periódicos, libros y documentos.—Tesorero de Jiguaní, Oriente desaparece con $25.000.—Resul-

Lucha declares men, not laws, are to blame for bad government in Cuba.—Mud upsets form at races, long shots getting majority of purses.—Rain ends Miami-Havana basketball match with score drawn.—Senate Caucus favors change of government from constitutional to parliamentary system.—Los Palacios sugar mill at Los Palacios, Pinar del Rio, is completely destroyed by fire on eve of grinding.—Secretary Gelabert grants four months more in which to take merchandise from bonded warehouses.—Political rumor says Liberals have slated Alberto Barreras, governor Havana province, for Havana mayor and Ernesto Asbert, former governor and slayer of Police Chief Riva, for governor.—Izquierdo Colón, who claims to be direct descendant of Cristóbal Colón (Christopher Columbus) and who really is Spanish engineer, arrives in Havana en route to Mexico.—House of Representatives passes measure denying further licenses to alien lawyers to practice in Cuba; most alien lawyers now practice through Cuban partners or employees.—**"Arroyito" is taken to Matanzas for trial** on abduction charge.—Comdr. Juan Enrique Rivera, gunboat Yara, faces court-martial charge for insubordination in demanding from war secretary food for his ship.—Soldiers surprise and kill Rafael **Carmona, bandit, in Santa Clara mountain** retreat, where he is holding for ransom Juan Ruiz, wealthy ranchman.

MARCH 9 (Thurs.)—General Pershing postpones trip to Havana, where he is to be guest of Gen. Crowder.—U. S. tobacco interests threaten to procure retaliatory legislation if Cuba passes projected measure doubling extremely high duties on American cigarettes and other tobacco products.—Thomas A. Anderson transfers entire stock of 100 registered Duroc hogs from Tampa, Florida, to Havana Province, Cuba, where he will go into extensive breeding business.—Molly Puff, rank outsider, ridden by Chalmers wins second race at Oriental Park, paying 12 to 1 in books and $114.20 for $2 mutual ticket. —Guests in ballroom of Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, dance to music of Victrola played in Havana, transmitted through "loud speaker" long distance telephone; record was "Poor Butterfly" played by Fritz Kreisler.—New York courts declare Marimón shipbuilding company in bankruptcy; $4,000,000 shares held in Cuba.—Jamaican press denounces as "pure nonsense" projected measure of Colonial Secretary Churchill prohibiting importation of newspapers, books and documents.—Jiguani (Oriente) municipal treasurer is missing with $25.000.—Chief result of meeting of Playa company stockholders is to hold another meeting later; titles to some properties seem to be dubious.—Gen. Asbert denounces proposed parliamentary

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tado de junta de accionistas de Cía. Playa es que celebrarán otra junta más adelante; los titulos de algunas propiedades parecen algo dudosos.—Gen. Asbert denuncia sistema parlamentario propuesto y extensión del periodo presidencial.—Hacienda investiga robos extensos de los almacenes afianzados — Habana pierde partida de 100 yardas a Miami en Inter-city sports pero gana el evento de 440 yardas.—Crucero Cuba enviado a Key West a asistir a celebración centenario de bandera americana izada en Key West en Marzo 1822 por virtud del Tratado con España.

MARZO 10 (Vier.)—Azúcar cubano sube a 2-5/16 en New York; futuro de 2.75 para Mayo a 2.93 para Septiembre; Cuban American 23⅞; Cuba Cane comunes 12¼, preferidas 34¼, Punta Alegre 39½.—Reporte del Banco de liquidaciones muestra que $94.816.000 en dinero fué exportado en 1921 contra $18.000.000 importado, habiendo un exceso de $76.816.000, cuyo desfavorable balance se explica por bajo precio del azúcar y altas tarifas de E. U.—Entre huespedes del Sevilla se encuentra George W. Sweeney, vice-presidente Bowman Hotel Corporation y administrador Hotel Commodore, New York.—Potro de tres años Atheline 11-Carseco Tomahoi (102) Penman de Mose Goldblatt, 3 a 5 y $12.70 se lleva carrera característica en Oriental Park, ganando quinta purse de la temporada y descollando como contendiente Cuban Derby.—Sr. Borrato dueño del almacén de Jesús Peregrino donde 50 por ciento de los robos de mercancías de Aduana se han efectuado pide al Secretario de Hacienda que le pague almacenaje que le adeudan por las cajas vacías; compró almacén (que ha cambiado de dueño cuatro veces en último año, los guardias de Aduana habiendo renunciado siempre) sin inventario del contenido en el mismo.—Boda de Srta. Rosita Jurick, hija de Mr. y Mrs. Luis Jurick de Habana, con Mr. Murray Dorf de New York tendrá lugar en Hotel Astor New York, Mayo 16.—Angeles Ostein, célebre soprano española, popular en Habana, hace debut de Rosina en "El Barbero de Sevilla" en Metropolitan Opera House de New York.—Se dice que seis submarinos de E. U. custodian las costas de Cuba para evitar contrabando de bebidas.—Bandido 'Arroyito" es devuelto a Habana para su custodia hasta nueva prueba.—Vapor británico Ganges, que llegó de India con 14.000 sacos de arroz, lleva de Matanzas 28,000 sacos de azúcar para puertos ingleses.—A pesar de lo tarde de la temporada el vapor Governor Cobb de la P. & O. trae 297 turistas de Key West.—Se anuncia el compromiso amoroso de Mr. W. B. Cowan, Admor Aux. de The Times of Cuba, con Miss Minnie Dobbie, de la Víbora.

MARZO 11 (Sáb.) — Diario habanero Heraldo de Cuba (propiedad de Orestes Ferrara) La Prensa (de la misma empresa de El Mundo y Havana Post) y La Nación (amigo del gobierno) comentan los extraordinarios incendios de centrales; La Nación acusa dos bancos canadenses y uno americano de conspiración para reducir la zafra quemando azúcar y centrales, y manifestando que el central Los Palacios fué quemado para obtener el seguro.—Cable de Washington anuncia que se pospone hasta el primero de Julio la venta de mercancias almacenadas por falta de pago de derechos, de las cuales $60,000.00 son producción de los E. U. en almacenes cubanos y de las que han sido robadas gran cantidad.—Long shot gana en Oriental Park, King B. en primera carrera pagando $52.40 por ticket de mutua $2.00.—Ward Line reduce flete del tabaco de Habana a Buenos Aires y Montevideo de 40 a 30½ cts. pie cúbico.—John Flaherty, Jefe departamento de órdenes por correo de United Cigar Stores, declara en New York a su vuelta de Habana que cosecha de tabaco cubano de 1922 no sólo será la mejor en muchos años sino que revivivirá el comercio de importación en E. U.; Liggett & Meyers

MARCH 10 (Frl.) — Cuban sugar advances to 25/16 in New York; futures from 2.75 for May to 2.93 for September; Cuban American, 23⅞; Cuba Cane common, 12¼, preferred, 34¼; Punta Alegre, 39½.—Havana clearing house report shows $94,816,000 in money was exported in 1921 against $18,000,000 imported, showing $76,816,000 excess; unfavorable trade balance explained by low sugar prices and high U. S. tariff.—Hotel Sevilla guests include George W. Sweeney, vice-president Bowman Hotel Corporation and manager Hotel Commodore, New York.— Mose Goldblatt's 3-year-old Atheline II Carseco colt Tomahol. (102), Penman, 3 to 5 and 12.70, accounts for feature race at Oriental Park, winning 5th purse of season and looming up as Cuban derby contender.—Sr. Borrate, owner of Jesús Peregrino warehouse where over 90 percent of thefts of stored customs merchandise has taken place asks treasury secretary who is to pay him storage due on empty cases; bought warehouse (which has changed hands four times in past year, customs guards resigning jobs each time) without inventory of contents.—Announced that wedding of Miss Rosita Jurick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jurick of Havana, and Mr. Murray Dorf of New York will take place at Hotel Astor, New ork, May 16th.—Angeles Otein, Spanish colaratura soprano, popular in Havana, makes debut as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Sevigla" at Metropolitan Opera House, New York.—Reported that six U. S. submarines are cruising off Cuban coast to prevent rum smuggling.—Bandit "Arrovito" is returned to Havana for safe keeping until trial.—British steamer Ganges, arriving from India with 14,000 sacks of rice, takes on 28,000 sacks of sugar from Matanzas for British ports.—Despite lateness or season P. & O. S. S. Governor Cobb brings 297 tourists from Key West.—Engagement announced of Mr. W. B. Cowan, asst.-mgr. The Times of Cuba, and Miss Minnie Dobbie, of Vibora.

MARCH 11 (Sat.)—Havana newspapers Heraldo de Cuba (property of Orestes Ferrara), La Prensa (owned by same interests as Havana Post and El Mundo) and La Nación (supporting administration) speak of unusually heavy cane fires. La Nación accusing two Canadian banks and one American bank of conspiracy to reduce sugar crop by burning cane and mills and charging that Palacios mill was burned for insurance.—Washington cable confirms postponement until July first of sale for customs duties of $60,000,000 merchandise, most of it from U. S. manufactures, in Cuban warehouses (from which much of it has been stolen, incidentally).—Long shots win at Oriental Park, King B. in first race paying $52.40 for $2 mutuel ticket.—Ward Line reduces tobacco freight rate from Havana to Buenos Aires and Montevideo from 40 to 30½ cents cubic feet.—John Flaherty, chief mail order dept. United Cigar Stores, declares in New York, after return from Havana, that Cuba's 1922 tobacco crop will not only be best in years but will revive imported trade in U. S.; Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. informs H. T. Roberts, Havana representative, that they consider proposed Cuban tariff direct discrimination against U. S. interests (which is exactly what it is intended to be).—Earl D. Babst, pres. American Sugar Refining Co., gives dinner at Hotel Inglaterra to prominent sugar men, including builders Central Cunagua, owned by company; opposes sugar crop reduction.—Costume dance largely attended at Hotel Harding.—Havana visitors include Samuel A. Pardee, manager R. & J. Dick Co., of New York, represented in Cuba by Ellis Bros.—Rural guards discover on small key near Cayo

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

(Politica Cómica)



Formerly the face used to be considered the chief point in deciding beauty contests. Now, according to the cartoonists, there may be other attractions, some of them hidden.

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Tobacco Co. informa a H. T. Roberts, representante en Habana, que consideran la propuesta tarifa cubana una directa discriminación contra intereses de E. U. (que es exactamente lo que se intenta ser).—Earl D. Babst, Pres. American Sugar Rfg. Co. ofrece comida en hotel Inglaterra a prominentes azucareros, incluyendo constructores del Central Cunagua, de dicha compañía; se opone a la reducción de zafra cubana.—Baile de trajes muy concurrido en hotel Harding.—Rurales descubren en un pequeño cayo cerca de Cayo Mambi mercancías robadas de propiedad cercana de la United Fruit Co.—Capitán del Puerto Armando André acusa al juez Leopoldo Sánchez por representarle falsamente que el Presidente Zayas deseaba que el Rep. José Cano (perseguido por el crimen de Alonso) se escapara clandestinamente por un barco de la United Fruit Co.—Antonio Pulido, antiguo comerciante rico habanero, habiendo perdido fortuna en el Jai-alai, se levanta tapa de los sesos en presencia de dos hijas por no poder mantenerlas.—Gobierno investiga cargos contra altos funcionarios de Aduana por permitir que importadores de calzado se beneficiaran en más de $1.000,000 por declarar precios falsos.—Legislatura de Massachusetts consigna suma para monumento a héroes del estado muertos en combate de Santiago.—El crucero "Patria" es enviado a Santiago a tomar parte en la celebración aniversario de tragedia de "Virginius."

MARZO 12 (Dom.)—Despacho de Washington dice que E. U. intenta un tratado con Cuba e Inglaterra para evitar el contrabando de licores.—Team cubano Zayas y Villalba, capturan los tres juegos de tennis del inter-city Miami por 6-3, 6-2 y 6-2.—H. Irving Hancock, químico, autor y editor de 54 años, que sirvió en Cuba y Filipinas como corresponsal, muere en Sayville, L. I.—J. Mark Smith, encargado hasta hace poco del departamento Ingersol-Rand de Zaldo Martínez y Cía. y su señora, se van de la Habana para fijar su residencia en Easton, Pa., pero quizás vuelvan.—Henry Keller, de 75 años, notable mágico, muere en Los Angeles, Cal.—Potro de 4 años Broomstick-Panacine Dr. Clark de Mose Goldblatt (125) Mack Garner 7-5 y $4.30 vence caballos crack (incluyendo Billy Barton que llega último en el campo de 7) y gana premio mayor de $15.000 handicap de milla y furlong en Oriental Park; caballo Sea Prince de H. E. Swan termina el segundo tramo detrás del vencedor.—Rovers vence a Habana once 3-0 en juego de foot-ball en Almendares; Fortuna vence Olimpia 1-0.—Boy scouts cubanos toman juramento de alianza a la Bandera Nacional en revista en la Batería de Santa Clara después de lo cual son bendecidos por el Obispo Católico Romano de Habana.

Mambi merchandise stolen from nearby Atlantic Fruit Co. property.—Port Capt. Armando André accuses Judge Leopoldo Sánchez of falsely representing to him that President Zayas desired that Rep. José R. Cano, wanted for Alonso murder, be allowed to slip through port and escape on United Fruit steamer.—Antonio Pulido, once well-to-do Havana market stall keeper, having lost all in jai-alai gambling, blows out brains in presence of two daughters at home he can no longer maintain.—Government starts investigation into charges of high customs officials that shoe importers have profited over $1,000,000 by false valuations.—Massachusetts legislature appropriates money for monument to state's heroes who died on Santiago battlefields.—Cuban cruiser Patria ordered to Santiago to take part in observation of "Virginius" tragedy anniversary.

MARCH 12 (Sun.)—Washington dispatch says U. S. may negotiate treaties with Cuba and Great Britain to end rum smuggling.—Zayas and Villalba, Cuban team, captures all three sets from Miami in inter-city games by 6-3 6-2 and 6-2.—H. Irving Hancock, 54-year-old, chemist, author and editor, who served in Cuba and Philippines as war correspondent, dies at Sayville (L. I.) home.—J. Mark Smith, until recently in charge of Ingerso'-Rand department of Zaldo Martinez & Co., and Mrs. Smith leave Havana to take up residence at Easton, Pa.; may return to Cuba later.—Following pupils take part in presentation of 1st, 2nd and 5th acts of Macbeth at Ruston academy; Duncan, John Lenhardt; Malcolm, Ward Buhl; Donaldbain, Elizabeth Horter; Macbeth, Leroy Youmans; Banquo, Stewart Rhodes; Scotch doctor, Isabel Buhl; Lady Macbeth, Cranda Putnam; gentlewoman, Elizabeth Horter; three witches, Marian Field, Katherine Field, Mary Riderigo; lords, gentlemen, soldiers murderers, attendants, messengers Richard Wilson, Sosthenes Behn, Jr., Edward Miller, John Miller, George Henderson, Thomas Smith, John McFarlane, Guido Petriccione, Frank O'Classen, William de Winter, Frances de Winter Josephine Picardo, Aurora Alvarez, Guillermina Alvarez, Carrie Jane McAvoy.—Henry Keller, 73 year old, noted magician, dies at Los Angeles (Cal.) home.—Mose Goldblatt's 4-year-old Broomstick Panacine gelding Dr. Clark, (125), Mack Garner, 7-5 and $4.30, defeats crack horses (including Billy Barton who finishes last in field of 7) and wins $15,000 mile and furlong Grand Prize of Cuba handicap at Oriental Park; H. E. Swan's Sea Prince finishes second, length behind winner.—Rovers defeat Havana eleven 3-0 in football game at Almendares field; Fortuna beats Olimpia 1-0.—Cuban boy scouts take oath of allegiance to National banner in review at Santa Clara battery after which they are blessed by Roman Catholic Bishop of Havana.

ROCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

MARZO 13 (Lun.)—K. R. Wilson, Administrador del American Banking Corporation, F. L. Graham, Administrador Banco Nueva Escocia y F. A. Gibson, Administrador Canadian Bank of Commerce, explican lo ridículo de las acusaciones de La Nación de que estos bancos instigaron el fuego del central Los Palacios; liquidadores calculan pérdida 50 por ciento: ni el Sr. Balsindi (dueño) ni los bancos que tienen hipoteca de $700,000 han ganado con el fuego según La Nación; 29,000,0000 arrobas de caña quemadas en Enero y Febrero.—Havana Post que está regido por dueños de El Mundo bajo el título de "Dampholis to say the least" señala el editorial de El Mundo que alega que incendios de caña cubana son instigados por intereses remolacheros de E. U. y que han sido prendidos por hombres pagados, al mismo tiempo dando publicidad a los cargos de El Mundo.—Jockeys vencedores en Oriental Park, L. Penman, 63-48-33; D. Prible 61-43-35; B. Kennedy 51-37-48; dueños principales M. Goldblatt $45,570; Codapple Stable $25,100; C. & D. Stable $24,740; H. E. Swan $15.870.—Secretaría de Hacienda suspende derechos de reexportación y se niega a cancelar más fianzas sobre mercancía en almacenes Aduana.—Treinta y ocho miembros de la American Engineering Societies en Cuba celebran comida en el Casino, en la cual Col. Deeds y señora son invitados de honor.

MARCH 13 (Mon.)—K. R. Wilson, manager American Foreign Banking corporation, F. L. Graham, manager Bank of Nova Scotia, and F. A. Gibson, manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, explain how ridiculous are La Nación's accusations that these banks instigated Los Palacios sugar mill fire; adjusters appraise loss at 50 percent; neither Sr. Balsindi (owner) nor banks, which hold $700,000 mortgages, gained by fire as charged by La Nación; 29,000,000 arrobas (arroba is 25 pounds) of cane burned in January and February.—Havana Post (which is controlled by owner of El Mundo)) under heading of "Dampholish to say the least," scores El Mundo editorial which charges that Cuban cane fires are instigated by U. S. beet sugar interests and are being set by hirelings, at the same time giving publicity to El Mundo's charges.—Winning jockeys at Oriental Park: L. Penman, 63-48-33; D. Prible, 61-43-35; B. Kennedy, 51-37-48; leading owners: M. Goldblatt, $45,570; Codapple Stable, $25,100; C. D. Stable, $24,740; H. E. Swan, $15.870.—Treasury department suspends right of re-export and declines to cancel more bonds on goods in customs warehouses.—Thirty-eight present at Casino dinner of Members of American Engineering Societies in Cuba at which Col. and Mrs. Deeds are guests of honor.

MARZO 14 (Mar.)—Seis mil de 7,000 paquetes de mercancía en almacenes de aduana de Montalvo y Campos Marquetti en calles Desagüe y Franco (a cargo de Mario Machado) se encontraron vacías, algunas llenas de aserrín y basura y vueltas a clavar; los hombres del almacén dicen que cajas estaban vacías al recibirlas.—Cámara Representantes rehusa pasar ley de Santiago Rey, leader de mayoría, asignando $400,000 para cubrir déficit Departamento Comunicaciones.—Senado pasa Ley de Amnistía a pesar vibrante alocución del Dr. Ricardo Dolz, que dice "parece talmente proyectada para ayudar funcionarios públicos delincuentes como si fuera muy loable que los funcionarios violaran leyes" y que será "un puntal más en camino del presidente"; Dr. Dolz y otros quince senadores votan a favor entonces, senador Cosme de la Torriente siendo la única voz en contra; parece que el sentir del Senado es que no se debe poner atención al aviso dado al Presidente Zayas por Gen. Crowder; la ley, si sancionada por el presidente, concederá inmunidad no sólo a los violadores de leyes electorales que es la intención) sino que J. I. Lezama (que

MARCH 14 (Tues.)—Six thousand out of 7,000 packages of merchandise in Montalvo y Campos Marquetti customs warehouse at Desagüe and Franco streets (in charge of Mario Machado) found to be empty, some filled with sawdust and trash and renailed; warehouse men say cases were empty when received.—House of Representives refuses to pass bill of Santiago Rey, majority leader, appropriating $400,000 to cover postal department deficit.—Senate passes Amnesty law despite vibrant address of Dr. Ricardo Dolz, who says it "seems planned purposely to aid dilinquent public functionaries as though it were commendable for functionaries to transgress," and that it will be "one more pillar in path of president"; Dr. Dolz and fifteen other senators then vote for bill, senator Cosme de la Torriente being only dissenting voice; sentiment of senate apparently is that no attention should be paid to advice given to President Zayas by General Crowder; bill, if signed by president, would grant immunity not only to violators of election laws (which is its avowed purpose) but to J. I. Lezama (who got away with $35,000,000), defaulting bankers and public officials, robbers of bonded warehouses

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huyó con $35,0000,000 defraudando banqueros y funcionarios públicos) ladrones de los almacenes afianzados y criminales en general, exceptuando tal vez, los acusados de primer grado de asesinato.—Gen. Crowder va al muelle a esperar antiguo amigo Cor. J. H. Carroll, consultor General de Baltimore & Ohio R. R., su señora e hija Sra. F. Lantz, de Baltimore, que llegaron en el Governor Cobb.—Ivan el Terrible-Arline de 4 años Eleanor S. (100) de P. J. Graham, Pribble 2-1 y $4.40 vence a Major Domo, pacemaker en últimas 100 yardas y gana handicap Carnaval en Oriental Park.—Azúcar cubano baja 1/16 a 2¼ cts. en New York, futuros de Mayo 2.48; Diciembre 2.89; Cuban American 26⅝; Cuban Cane common 10¼; preferidas 39⅞; Punta Alegre 42½.—El proyecto de arrendar los almacenes de Tallapiedra del gobierno por la ridícula suma de $300 es rechazado en la Cámara.—Vapor Cuba de la P. & O. trae de Key West 249 pasajeros.—Aeroplano naval vuela por la Habana rumbo de Key West a Guantánamo.—Empleados de O. P. se oponen a dar un día de haber para regalo a Ingeniero de la Ciudad Román; dicen que se les amenaza a perder empleo si no contribuyen.—Otros comerciantes protestan de circular de Secretaría de Hacienda que ordena a hospitales y asilos comprar todos los materiales de cirujía y medicinas a Mestre y Martínez, San Ignacio 8, Habana.

MARZO 15 (Mié-.)—Circular anónima del "comité huelguista" de asociación de empleados de Correo y Telégrafos demanda actuación.—Banco de Canadá acusa Codomiro Castro, antiguo comisionista y actual promotor de apuestas de luchas, de obtener $2,546 58 con pretensiones falsas.—Entre los visitantes de la Habana se encuentran F. S. Stevenson a cargo de las compañías de Teléfono de larga distancia y Telégrafo americana, huésped de Hernan Behn, Presidente de la Cuban Telephone Co., y William Childs, conocido dueño de varios restaurants de New York.—Las cortes de Cienfuegos acceden a queja del presidente del Ayuntamiento, cierra los juegos de ruletas ilegales y procesa al Alcalde y jefe de Policía por malversación.—El Mundo dice que en juicio público se pedirán pruebas al Alcalde Díaz de Villegas y otros funcionarios del gobierno por cargos, donde se pide prisión, pérdida de derechos de ciudadanía e indemnización metálica.—Mr. W. L. Levy, empleado del Oriental Park y Miss Alma Wasser, de Kentucky, van a Key West en aereoplano, se casan y vuelven a Habana volando a pasar luna de miel.—Guy'nor (114) del establo Goldblatt 6-5 y 3.40 vence a Arabat del establo Goldblatt por la nariz y gana el handicap Harbor en Oriental Park.—Congresista Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, señalando el peligro de la falta de pago del ejército dice: "hombre que lleva fusil puede estar tentado a usarlo para buscar pan para sus hijos" y agrega que enmienda Platt especifica que E. U. pueden intervenir si Cuba no puede hacer frente a sus obligaciones económicas, y que los recientes desarrollos demuestran que intervención no está lejos—Senador Sterling de South Dakota propone resolución al congreso de E. U. asignando $25,000 para investigar por el Secretario de Industria, las condiciones de Cuba, lo cual estará preparado por el General Crowder.—Azúcar cubano sube a 2 5/16 en New York, futuros para Diciembre cierran a 2.98.

and criminals generally, excepting, perhaps, those charged with first degree murder.—General Crowder goes to wharf to meet old friend Col. J. H. Carroll, general counsel Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Mrs. Carroll and their daughter, Mrs. F. Lantz, of Baltimore, arriving on S. S. Governor Cobb.—Commander Merrill B. Mills and party from New York arrive in Havana on yacht Cynthia.—P. J. Graham's 4-year-old Ivan the Terrible-Arline filly, Eleanor S. (100), Pribble, 2-1 and $8.40, beats Major Domo pacemaker in last 100 yards and wins Carnival handicap at Oriental Park.—Cuban sugar declines 1/16 to 2¼ at New York, May futures, 2.48; December, 2.89; Cuba American 26⅝; Cuban Cane common, 18¼; preferred, 39⅞; Punta Alegre, 42½.—Attempt to lease government Tallapiedra wharf to private company for ridiculous sum of $300 fails in house.—P. & O. S. S. Cuba brings 249 passengers from Key West.—Naval plane flys over Havana en route from Key West to Guantánamo.—Grip prevents President Zayas from seeing visitors.—Public work employees object to giving one day's salary to buy wedding gift for City Engineer Román; say they are forced to contribute or lose jobs.—Other firms object to sanitary department circular instructing hospitals and charitable institutions to buy all supplies, whether surgical, medical or provisions, from Mestre and Martínez, San Ignacio 8, Havana.

MARCH 15 (Wed.)—Unsigned circular issued by "strike committee" Association of Postal and Telegraph employees urges walkout—Royal Bank of Canada accuses Codomiro Castro, former commission merchant and present prizefighter promoter, with obtaining $2,546.58 under false pretenses.—Havana visitors include F. S. Stevenson in charge of long distance system American Telephone and Telegraph Co., guest of Hernand Behn, president Cuban Telephone Co.; William Childs, owner noted New York chain restaurants, and Daniel Frohman, famous theatrical man.—Cienfuegos criminal court, acting on complaint, president city council closes illegal roulette game and indicts mayor and police chief for malfeazance in office.—El Mundo says public prosecutor will soon bring to trial Mayor Díaz de Villegas and other government officials on embezzlement charges, asking prison terms, loss of citizenship rights and cash indemnities.—Mr. W. L. Levy, Oriental Park employee, and Miss Alma Wasser, of Kentucky, fly to Key West in air boat are married and fly back to Havana for honemoon.—Goldblatt stable's Guy'nor, (104), Garner, 6-5 and $3.30, defeats Goldblatt stable's Ararat by nose and wins Harbor handicap at Oriental Park.—Congressman Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, dwelling on danger of leaving army unpaid, says "man who carries rifle might be tempted to use it to seek food for his children"; points out that Platt Amendment specifies U. S. may interfere if Cuba is unable to meet its economic obligations; says that recent developments indicate that intervention is not far off.—Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, proposes resolution in U. S congress appropriating $25,000 for investigation, by Secretary of Labor, of conditions in Cuba, data to be prepared by General Crowder.—Henry Wells and Harry Miller wallop Havana chauffer who, they say, overcharged them, and, being found to be intoxicated, are sent to vivac charged with assault and disorderly conduct.—

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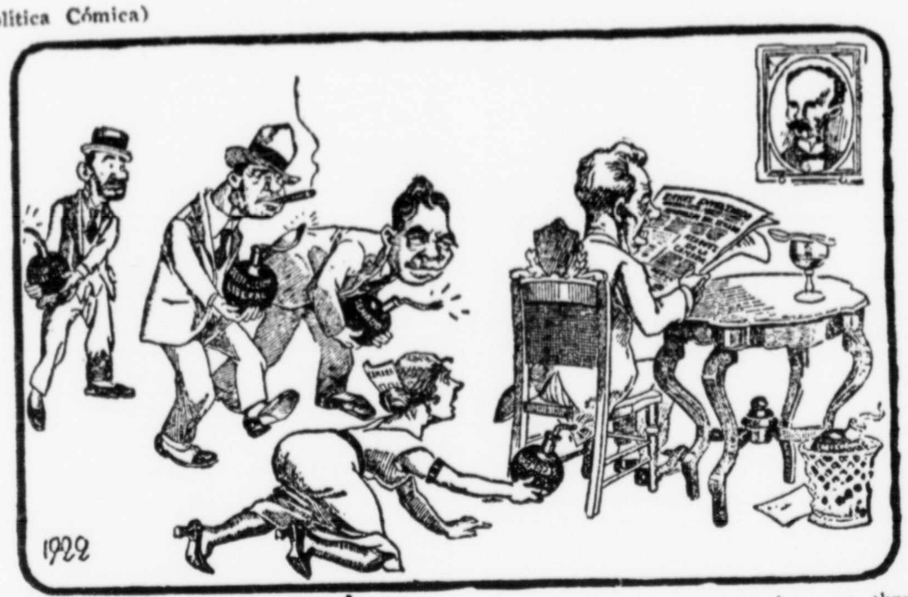

President Zayas has his troubles. He reads of attempts to poison him, of threats in the senate and attacks in the house, while the bomb of intervention smolders in the basket beside him and various malignant influences creep up behind him.

MARZO 16 (Juev.)—Azúcar cubano sube a 2 3/18 en New York, futuro para Diciembre cierra a 2.95.—Dr. Carlos de la Torre estrena terreno para stadium atlético en presencia de mil espectadores en loma de Universidad.—Dr. Carlos Alzugaray hablando en meeting semanal y almuerzo del Club Rotario de Habana dice que Gobierno Provincial es culpable del fraude permitiendo que Dr. Díaz de Villegas y cabildo municipal permanezcan en oficinas, citando entonces oposición del Alcalde a aceptar donación de terreno para extensión de calle Omoa diciendo que empréstito fué transferido a segunda persona para cubrir forma por $2,000 y Ayuntamiento pagando $70,000 Cuban sugar advances to 2 5/16 at New York, December futures closing at 2.92.

MARCH 16 (Thurs.)—Cuban sugar advances to 2 3/18 in New York, December future closing at 2.95.—Dr. Carlos de la Torre breaks ground for athletic stadium before several thousand spectators on University Hill.—Dr. Carlos Alzugaray, speaking at weekly luncheon Havana Rotary Club, says that provincial government is responsible for frauds by permitting Mayor Diaz de Villegas and city council to remain in office; then, citing refusal of mayor to accept gift of land for extending Omoa street, says loan was transferred to second party as matter of form for $2,000,

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unos dias después por propiedad que pudo haberse tenido gratis.—Comité de comerciantes de Habana piden al Alcalde establezca precio de 6 centavos metro cúbico para el gas y 12 centavos el kilowatt para electricidad.—James Gilbert y John Stanley son arrestados con veinte chinos en Campanario por tener fumadero de opio.—S. B. Cline de Hartford, Conn., se queja de oficina de pasajes que no acepta American Express cheque de viajeros en pago de su pasaje de Habana a Santiago de Cuba.—Bill Sunley (105) Swart, 3-1 y 5.90 gana carrera caracteristica en Oriental Park.—Dr. Julio Ortiz Casanova, abogado fiscal de Habana, pide 19 años de prisión para Alcalde Diaz de Villegas y otros once miembros del Ayuntamiento, acusados de hacer nóminas falsas, falsificar recibos por sueldos, cuentas de impresos y reparaciones de automóviles hasta el total de la existencia de Tesoreria.—Han sido situados guardias para vigilar almacenes de aduana después de atentado de quemar documentos que delatan delitos.

MARZO 17 (Vier.)—Encargado de Negocios Philander L. Cable, declara que americanos que vengan a Cuba deben llevar pruebas de ciudadania americana para evitarse dificultades.—Irlandeses de Habana celebran el dia de San Patricio con comida y baile en Hotel Plaza.—Sindicato azucarero Cubano-Dominicano formado hace dos años en New York y recientemente incorporado con subscripciones de $30,947.000 de los cuales $25.-0000,000 han sido pagados ya, se hacen cargo de Santa Ana Sugar Co. de Oriente, Cuba.—En el frontón del Jai-Alai recibe golpe el español espectador, Manuel Díaz de una pelota, y otros también son lesionados.—Dick Finnell-The Scold colt Rebuke, potro de tres años (95) de establo Coldapple, McLaughlin 2-1 y $7.10 gana la bolsa de San Patricio en Oriental Park.—Tres mil sacos azúcar cubano vendidos para entrega Marzo y Abril a 2½ centavos en New York; futuros de Diciembre $3.00; Cuban-American acciones 25½; Cuba-Cane comunes 17½; preferidas 39¾; Punta Alegre 42-⅞.—Ferrocarriles Unidos ganan $633,395.00 la semana que termina el 11 de Marzo contra $902.022.04 el mismo periodo año pasado; Havana Central ganó $61,749.10 contra $82,490.59.—New Orleans Times Picayune dice que Inspector Aduana Morrison destruyó dos galones de ron Bacardí de Juan McBowman, presidente Hotel Pershing Square y Sevilla de Habana, en aquel puerto en Marzo 11, yendo de paso para Los Angeles, pero que le devolvió los recipientes de plata que iban dentro de su maleta.—Autoridades de Aduana de Habana declaran que retrato de Henry Ford sin terminar, pintado por el famoso artista Harrington Mann, de Bellaire, Fla., por el cual ha recibido $11,000 debe

city paying $70,000 few days later for property which it could have had gratis.—Dr. Julio Ortiz Casanova, Havana prosecuting attorney, asking 19 years sentence for Mayor Diaz de Villegas and eleven other municipal officials, charges that they padded payrolls, forged receipts for salaries, bills for city printing, and auto repairs up to full amount of cash in treasury.—Havana retail merchants committee petitions mayor to establish price of 6 cents cubic meter for gas and 12 cents kilowatt hour for electricity.—James Gilbert and John Stanley arrested with 20 chinamen in raid on Campanario street opium joint.—S. B. Cline of Hartford, Conn., complains that railway ticket office refused to accept American express travelers checks in payment of fare from Havana to Santiago de Cuba.—Bill Hunley, (105), Swart, 3-1 and 5.90 wins feature race at Oriental Park.—Guards posted at custom warehouses after attempt to burn incriminating records.

MARCH 17 (Fri.)—Chargé Philander L. Cable states that Americans travelling to Cuba, to avoid difficulties, should carry proofs of U. S. citizenship.—Havana Irishmen celebrate St. Patrick's day with Hotel Plaza roof dinner and dance.—Newly incorporated Cuban-Dominican sugar development syndicate formed at New York two years ago with subscriptions of $30,947,000, of which $25,000,000 has already been paid in, takes over Santa Ana sugar company in Oriente province.—Manuel Diáz, Spanish spectator, is hit by ball and severely inured at Havana jai-alai fronton.—Coldapple stable's 3-year-old Dick Finnell-The Scold colt Rebuke (95), McLaughlin, 2-1 and $7.10 wins St. Patrick's purse at Oriental Park.—Three thousand bags Cuban sugar for March and April delivery sold at 2½ cents in New York; December futures 3.00; Cuban American shares, 25½; Cuban Cane common, 17½; preferred, 39¾; Punta Alegre 42⅞.—United Railway earned $[illegible] in week ending March 11, against $902,022.04 same period last year; Havana Central earned $61,749.10 against $82,490.59.—New Orleans Times-Picayune says Customs Inspector Morrison destroyed two gallons of Bacardi rum belonging to John McE. Bowman, president Pershing Square hotels and Hotel Sevilla, Havana, at that port on March 11, when he passed through en route from Havana to Los Angeles, but returned silver containers which were enclosed in valises.—Havana customs officials declaring that unfinished portrait of Henry Ford, painted by Harrington Mann, well-known artist, at Bellaire, Fla., for which he has received $11,000 must pay duty. Mr. Mann returns to Florida with painting.—Gabriel Vandama is appointed special judge in customs warehouse robbery case.—President

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pagar derechos y Mr. Harrington Mann, vuelve a Florida con el retrato.—Gabriel Vandama es designado juez especial en la causa por robos en almacenes de Aduana.—Presidente Zayas se restablece de su catarro agudo y reanuda sus audiencias.

MARZO 18 (Sáb.)—Havana Post No. 1, Legión Americana, celebra baile en sociedad de Medina del Vedado el dia de San Patricio.—Faustino Fernández Francis sigue pleito para obligar a Manuel Rodriguez Diaz a devolverle su depósito en caja de ahorros del Centro Asturiano, alegando que le han dicho que deben esperar hasta Mayo 7; pero dice que personas influyentes están sacando grandes sumas.—La Havana Electric amenaza cortar el alumbrado público si no le pagan su crecida deuda.—Procurador acusa cuatro banqueros y once hombres de negocios por cargos contra robos, abusos de confianza, falsedad, etc., relacionados con quiebra en 1921 del pequeño banco español de Penabad Areces & Co.—Baraguá Sugar Co. niega declaración de La Nación de que repetidos fuegos de centrales amenazan a suspender la zafra y asegurando que los fuegos esos no tienen importancia.—Lady Astor (104) Schettel 4-1 y $10.80 gana handicap Trial en Oriental Park.—Presidente Zayas niega permisos de exportación de 151,195 galones de whiskey y ginebra pendiente de investigación por cargos de que mucho de los licores (que fueron importados de los E. U. en 3,286 barriles en vapor Passaic Bridge en Enero, 1921, por Andrés del Valle, y puesto que están almacenados bajo fianza) han sido vendidos ilegalmente en Habana y que solamente los recipientes vacios serian devueltos; 220 barriles de los cuales aparecen vacios.

MARZO 19 (Dom.)—J. L. Chatterton, representante en Habana del departamento de impuestos americanos, sale para Washington a donde ha sido llamado.—Meeting Liberal Provincial presidido por Cobernador Alberto Barreras recomienda suspensión del alcalde Diaz de Villegas como medida politica.—La Lucha dice que la República de Cuba ha entrado en periodo de descenso que precede su caida, el problema será "renovación o muerte."—Frank Steinhart captura primero y segundo honor en primera parte $10,000 apuestas con Frank Steinhart y Havana Electric corriendo primera y segunda en Oriental Park.—Hispano Once gana Iberia 3-1 en Parque Almendares en el juego de foot-ball.

MARZO 20 (Lun.)—Azúcar cubano se vende a 2-9/16 para entrega Abril en New Orleans; Spreckles predice que precios más bajos se obtendrán pronto; la producción de remolacha europea habiendo sido grandemente estimulada.—Sargento Zayas recovers from severe cold and resumes audiences.

MARCH 18 (Sat.)—Havana Post No. 1, American Legion, hold St. Patrick's dance at Medina Hall, Vedado.—Faustino Fernández Francis brings suit to compel Manuel Rodriguez Diaz to return his deposits in Centro Asturiano savings bank, alleging he has been told he must wait until May 7th, but says influential persons are withdrawing considerable amounts.—Havana electric company threatens to cut off Havana city service unless large indebtedness is paid.—Prosecutor indicts four bankers and eleven business men on charges of theft, abuse of confidence, forgery, and embezzlement in connection with 1921 failure of small Spanish bank of Penebad Areces & Co.—Baraguá Sugar Co. denies assertion of newspaper La Nación that cane fires threaten to force suspension of grinding, declaring fires unimportant.—Lady Astor, (104), Scheffel, 4-1 and $10.80 ,wins trial handicap at Oriental Park.—President Zayas suspends permit to re-export 151,195 gals of whiskey and gin pending investigation into charges that much of liquor (which was imported from U. S. in 3,286 bbls. on S. S. Passiac Bridge in Jan., 1921, by Andrés del Valle, and since stored in bond) has been illegally sold in Havana and that only empty containers would be shipped back; 220 barrels already found empty.—Dr. Federico Pezet, Peruvian ambassador to Washington, and family pass through Havana on S. S. Essequivo en route from New York to Lima.

MARCH 19 (Sun.)—J. L. Chatterton, U. S. income tax representative in Havana, departs for Washington, to which he has been recalled.—Provincial liberal meeting presided over by Gov. Alberto Barreras recommends suspension of Mayor Diaz de Villegas as political measure.—La Lucha says Cuban Republic has entered on stage of decline preceding its fall, problem being "renovation or death."—Frank Steinhart captures 1st and 2nd honors in first part $10,000 Produce stakes with Frank S. and Havana Electric running 1st and 2nd at Oriental Park.—Hispano Eleven beats Iberia 3-1 at Almendares Park footbal game.

MARCH 20 (Mon.)—Cuban sugar sells for 2 9/16 for April delivery at New Orleans; Spreckels predicts that lower prices will obtain soon, European beet production having been greatly stimulated.—Sergeant Alfonso Garcia, rural guard, elopes with 15-year-old Ana Luisa Morales, Bandit Arroyito's favorite sweetheart, at Placetas.—Jockeys rank as follows as last week of racing begins at Oriental Park: L. Penman, 66-51-33; D. Pribble, 63-47-42; B. Kennedy, 57-30-50; B. Schef-

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Alfonso García, guardia rural se escapa con la niña de 15 años Ana Luisa Morales, la novia favorita del bandido Arroyito en Placetas—Rango de los jockeys es como sigue al comenzar la última semana de carreras en Oriental Park: L. Penman, 66-51-33; D. Pribble 63-47-42; B. Kennedy 57-30-50; B. Scheffel 42-40-36; principales vencedores dueños M. Goldblatt $47.095; Cuadra Golddapple $25.925; Cuadra & D. $24.790; R. L. Bak $16.175; E. E. Major $16.125 y H. E. Swan $15.870; "Pepe" d'Estrampes ganó $42.50.—El Rey Alfonso de España acepta presidencia honoraria del Centro de Dependientes de la Habana.—Holguin ofrece gratificación de $2.500 por Manuel Pérez, funcionario del Ayuntamiento de Puerto Padre y su cuñado Enrique Cabrera, acusados de robo de $50.000 de la Manatí Sugar Co. el 7 de Feb.—Oficinas y almacenes de la firma habanera Sobrinos de Quesada y Cia,. Obrapia 11, no se abren, y se corre que el regente se ha huído con el activo que incluye $50.000 del colono Elpidio Cosio.—Dr. Orestes Ferrara, hablando en Caibarién, niega que se retira de la política Cubana.—Dwight Morroe y E. Stettinus, de la casa bancaria de J. P. Morgan, conferencian con Presidente Zayas en Palacio, después de lo cual se reporta que se ha pactado el empréstito de $50.000.

MARZO 21 (Mar.)—Miembros republicanos del senado de E. U. del Comité financiero acuerdan $1 60 derechos para azúcar cubano bajo la ley Fordney.—Mercedes Hernández, de 13 años, hija de familia acomodada del Vedado en su casa calle 25 núm. 6, se derrama alcohol, prendiéndose un fósforo y sufre graves quemaduras; dejó nota diciendo que estaba "aburrida de la vida".—Cámara de Representantes demanda pagos después de saber que una persona influyente ha sido pagada $400.000 por los cheques que él compró con gran descuento.—Presidente Zayas recibe muchas visitas y mensajes de condolencia por muerte de su hermana Lutgarda Zayas Alfonso de 61 años, en Córdova, España donde había vivido muchos años como la Hermana María de San Bernardo, monja carmelita descalza.—Vecinos del Reparto Almendares se quejan que los brujos hacen odiosa la noche con sus cantos y tangos.—Un millón doscientas mil arrobas (300.000.000 libras caña de azúcar) destruidas por fuego aun ardiendo en distrito de Sagua; se dice que este año se han quemado ya 120.000.000 arrobas de caña.—Famoso candidato Cubano derby Randel (96) Yerrat, 7-10 y $3 50 sale de la posta corre alrededor del grupo y gana carrera sensacional por seis tramos en Oriental Park—Déficit de $99,000 aparece en Aduana de Santiago de Cuba después del suicidio del cajero José Mestre; se dice que el Administrador Alfonso García, guardia rural se escapa con la niña de 15 años Ana Luisa Morales, la novia favorita del bandido Arroyito en Placetas—Rango de los jockeys es como sigue al comenzar la última semana de carreras en Oriental Park: L. Penman, 66-51-33; D. Pribble 63-47-42; B. Kennedy 57-30-50; B. Scheffel 42-40-36; principales vencedores dueños M. Goldblatt $47.095; Cuadra Golddapple $25.925; Cuadra & D. $24.790; R. L. Bak $16.175; E. E. Major $16.125 y H. E. Swan $15.870; "Pepe" d'Estrampes ganó $42.50.—El Rey Alfonso de España acepta presidencia honoraria del Centro de Dependientes de la Habana.—Holguin ofrece gratificación de $2.500 por Manuel Pérez, funcionario del Ayuntamiento de Puerto Padre y su cuñado Enrique Cabrera, acusados de robo de $50.000 de la Manatí Sugar Co. el 7 de Feb.—Oficinas y almacenes de la firma habanera Sobrinos de Quesada y Cia,. Obrapia 11, no se abren, y se corre que el regente se ha huído con el activo que incluye $50.000 del colono Elpidio Cosio.—Dr. Orestes Ferrara, hablando en Caibarién, niega que se retira de la política Cubana.—Dwight Morroe y E. Stettinus, de la casa bancaria de J. P. Morgan, conferencian con Presidente Zayas en Palacio, después de lo cual se reporta que se ha pactado el empréstito de $50.000.

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MARZO 22 (Miér.)—Claude F. Hamilton de New York proyecta abrir una tienda de "5 y 10 centavos" el primeland exappropriated for street extension through Santa Catalina convent property. —Develops that Pablo and José Martinez, accused of wrecking bankrupt firm of Sobrinos de Quesada Cia., of which they were managers, have escaped to U. S. by Key West air route.—Police Lieut. Salvi detailed supervisor to clean up Havana's San Isidro red light district.—Ancient chivo of compelling autos and other Havana vehicles to carry patent automatic traffic signs received in city council but with little chance of success. —President Zayas announces that no Cuban armed forces will visit Key West centennial, U. S. not having invited such participation.—New York dispatch says that $50,000,000 (or even $100,000,000) loan for Cuba is near.

MARCH 22 (Wed.)—Claude F. Hamilton of New York, plans to open "5 and 10 cents store" Oct. 1 with prices up to $1.—Apropos of recent statement by Col. Carlos Mendieta, probable Liberal candidate for president, that President Harding has stated next Cuban elections will be legal. President Zayas declares in letter to El Mundo: "this satisfies and honors me beyond measure for it signifies Pres. Harding's belief that during my adminis-

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(Política Cómica)



It really looks as though the notorious San Isidro red light district was to be eradicated. At the same time it might be a good idea to close up other temples of Venus which have crept into even the best residential districts.

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ro de Octubre con precios hasta $1.00. Con motivo de declararse reciente del Coronel Mendieta, probable candidato liberal para presidencia, de que el Presidente Harding declare que las próximas elecciones en Cuba serán ilegales, el Presidente Zayas publica en carta a "El Mundo", "que esto me satisface y honra mucho porque significa que el Presidente Harding cree que durante mi administración no habrán elecciones ilegales en Cuba."—Investigadores descubren condiciones desordenadas en almacenes afianzados de Zayas Abreu y compañía de automóviles Franco-Cuban en Habana, mientras que Casacarter es satisfactoria, sus 3772 paquetes de implementos de agricultura y partes de automóviles están perfectamente almacenados y clasificado. —Juez Vandama reemplaza al Juez Saladrigas magistrado especial en el caso de asesinato a Medinvilla, sin darle crédito a rumores de que el juez está predispuesto por sostener relaciones ilícitas con la viuda del asesinado.—Coronel Despaigne, negro veterano del ejército libertador de 64 años de edad acusado de romper carpeta y robar $150.00 de casa vacia propiedad de la señora Carlota Herrero del Castillo en calle Primera.—Senado cubano pasa al ejecutivo medidas prohibiendo el empleo de extranjeros en los muelles cuando hay cubanos para ocuparlos, cuya medida anula decreto 665 de 1920 que autorizaba tarifas de tiempo de gerra para descargar y almacenar mercancías.—Coronel Julio Sanguily recibe carta de su primo William Sanguily, de Sydney, Australia, hijo de Guillermo Sanguily, que se creyó perecer en naufragio el año 1854; se casó con una inglesa y se estableció en Sydney después del rescate.—Pista pesada sigue la lluvia y deconcierta a los asistentes a Oriental Park, long shots ganando a los favoritos.—Azúcar cubano 2-7/16 en New York; futuros Diciembre 2.94.—Country Club de Habana anuncia desafio por copa Roberto Orr tendrá lugar del 14-15 de Abril; round de calidad para campeonato del Club 1922 se jugará Abril 22 y 23, y los siguientes Abril 29, Mayo 4, Mayo 7 y Mayo 11; round calificativo para campeonato internacional se jura el 20 de Mayo.—Proyecto de enviar boy scouts cubanos a participar celebración de centenario en Key West es echado abajo al saberse que no se ha recibido invitación oficial del gobierno de los E. U.

MARZO 23 (Juev.)—Representante Oscar Soto interrumpiendo manifestación antiamericana (provocada por Santiago Rey, leader de mayoria, que leyó severo articulo de los asuntos de Cuba publicado en diario de Filadelfia) declara que chivero oficial americano pierde destino y va a prisión durante reciente orden

tration there will be no illegal elections in Cuba."—Mrs. A. F. Oliver, pianist, and Miss Harriet Willams, vocalist and violinist, entertain Hotel Harding diners.—Investigators find disorderly conditions in bonded merchandise warehouses of Zayas y Abreus and Franco-Cuban Automobile Co. in Havana, while Casacarter warehouse is satisfactory, its 3,772 packages of agricultural machinery and automobile parts being completely stored and classified.—Judge Vandama succeeds Judge Saladrigas as special magistrate in Medavilla murder case, credence not given to report of alleged accomplice that judge is prejudiced through unduly intimate relations with murdered man's widow.—Col. Despaigne, 64-year-old negro veteran of army of liberation, is charged with breaking open desk and stealing $150 from unoccupied house owned by Mrs. Carlota Herrero del Castillo, in Primera street.—Cuban senate passes up to president house measure forbidding employment of forcigners in harbor works when Cubans are available; measure annuls decree 665 of 1920 which authorized wartime tariffs for discharging and storing merchandise. —R. Stanley Gilchrst succeeds R. J. Austin as resident manager in Cuba of Marwick, Mitchell & Co., New York auditing firm.—Col. Julio Sanguily receives letter from his first cousin, William Sanguily, of Sydney, Australia, son of Guillermo Sanguily, thought to have perished in 1864 shipwreck; married English girl and settled in Sydney after rescue.—Heavy track following rain upsets form followers at Oriental Park, long shots winning over favorites.—Cuban sugar 2.7/16 in New York; December futures 2.94.—Havana Country Club announces that Robert M. Orr cup play will be held April 14-15; qualifying round for 1922 club championship will be played April 22 and 23, succeeding rounds to be finished April 29, May 4, May 7 and May 11; qualifying round for international championship will be held May 20.—Plans to send Cuban boy scouts to participate in Key West centenary celebration fall through, it being reported that no official invitation has been received from U. S. government.

MARCH 23 (Thurs.)—Representative Oscar Soto, interrupting anti-American manifestation in house (provoked by Santiago Rey, majority leader, who reads severe arraignment of Cuban affairs published by Philadelphia Public Ledger), declares that American official grafter loses job and goes to prison while recent Cuban ruling prohibiting private citizens from impugning acts of private officials means "death of justice"; cites Cuban army participation in recent Santiago de Cuba ceremonies in honor of Spanish dead, saying: "American soldiers died

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cubana prohibiendo ciudadanos privados impugnar actos de oficiales privados, significa "muerte de la justicia"; cita participación del ejército cubano en ceremonias recientes en Santiago de Cuba en honor de españoles muertos, diciendo que "los americanos murieron por la independencia de Cuba peleando contra esos mismos españoles, sin embargo parece que muestran más consideración y afecto por nuestros antiguos opresores que por nuestros libertadores... y si algunes americanos desean la anexión de Cuba a los E. U., es también cierto que muchos cubanos también lo desean."—Presidente Zayas envia mensaje al Congreso relatando historia de medidas restrictivas controlando la prostitución desde los tiempos coloniales y pi-

for Cuba's independence fighting against these same Spaniards, yet we seem to show more consideration and affection for our former oppressors than for our liberators... If some Americans want Cuba annexed to U. S. it is no less fact that some Cubans concur in their desires."—Pres. Zayas sends message to congress relating history of administrative measure controlling prostitution since early colonial times and urging legislative remedy.—Drastic presidential decree forbids further re-exportation of foreign-owned goods held in bond in Havana since 1920 congestion; merchandise will be sold at auction unless duties are paid by June 30.—Americans in Cuba are granted extension to June 15 for filing income tax returns.—Santiago de Cuba

(Politica Cómica)



A motor truck run on to the sidewalk in a Havana street in March and crushed an old woman to death. The family depicted above is not going to let mother venture into the street unless she is properly protected.

diendo leyes para remediarla.—Decreto presidencial prohibe mas re-exportación de mercancias extranjeras acumuladas en almacenes afianzados de Habana desde 1920 cuando congestión de mercancias y police que esta, será vendida a subasta a menos que los derechos sean pagados en Junio 30.—Los americanos en Cuba han sido concedidos una extensión hasta Junio 15 para remitir sus impuestos sobre renta.—Alcalde Santiago de Cuba compra desu propio peculio carne y arroz para combatir el hambre de los presos.—Incrementa paga sueldos de Febrero al Congreso, ejército y empleados de Obras Públicas; entradas del Gobierno Marzo 18 fueron $170.188.02 ($80.479.83) producto de Aduamayor buys meat and rice with own money and stops riot of united penitentiary prisoners.—Treasury department pays February salaries to congressmen, army and public works employees; Government receipts March 18th were $170.188.02 ($80,479.83 produced by customs and $8 970 19 by internal revenue).—Philadelphia Public Ledger publishes as editorial correspondence (virtually all being from anti-administration Cuban newspapers) severe criticism of republic which causes indignation among some Cubans but leads Diario de la Marina to comment: "Unfortunately if everything one hears in congress and reads in local newspapers is true, all Ledger accusations are also true, and if one quarter of it is true political

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nas y $8.970.19 por impuesto interior.)—Diario de Filadelfia publica en correspondencia editorial (en su mayoria tomada de periódicos cubanos antiadministrativos) crítica severa de la república que causa gran indignación a los cubanos; pero que hace decir al "Diario de la Marina": "Desgraciadamente si todo lo que se oye en el Congreso y se lee en periódicos locales es verdad, todas las acusaciones del Ledger son ciertas, y si la cuarta parte de ello es cierto, la intervención política o económica es inevitable; pero afortunadamente los yankees saben que hay gran diferencia entre lo que vive y lo que se pinta, especialmente cuando nosotros hemos pintado el cuadro.—Inútilmente se ha buscado el barco aereo Miss Miami, perdido desde el miércoles medio dia que salió de Miami, Fla., durante fuertes vientos, para Bimini con piloto y cinco pasajeros.—Presidente Zayas reduce a un mes cada uno de los cuatro años de prisión pedidos para el teniente naval Ruiz Martínez Olivera y Luis Pascuas Gadoy por robar carbón de sus barcos.—Los incendios de caña de Sagua cesaron después de quemarse 4.000.000 de arrobas.—Billy Barton, comprado por Tomás Monahan, Presidente del Cuban-American Jockey Club al expresidente Charles A. Stoneham, gana primera carrera después de cambiar de dueño en Oriental Park.—"Buster" Dehaunt y Charlie Cole, que vendieron Sporting Time en terreno de apuestas en Oriental Park, salen para su casa en Buffalo, N. Y.—Porfirio Franca renuncia la presidencia del quebrado Banco Nacional de Cuba.—Josef Hoffman, notable pianista, cuya esposa es prima de William Dearborn de Habana reserva cuartos en el Country Club de Habana.

MARZO 24 (Vier.)—Barco William Green en tránsito de New York a Tampico, recoge a Robert Moore, piloto del aeroplano Miss Miami, cerca de Palm Beach, donde el aeroplano es llevado por la corriente después de ser forzado a descender a poco de salir de Miami el Miércoles, y los cinco pasajeros fueron ahogados—Señor y señora William Fromn anuncia boda de su hija Florencia con Francis Roy Walsh en Santiago de Cuba el 15 de Marzo.—Mr. W. B. Cowan, administrador auxiliar The Times of Cuba se casa con Minnie Dobbie en la residencia de ella en la Víbora y van a pasar la luna de miel a Isla de Pinos.—A. F. Thane Co. comerciantes en maderas y propietarios de barcos, de Rector 40, New York nombran sus representantes en la Habana a Francis H. Love Co. Edificio Quiñones 430, Habana.—Porfirio Franca, Julio B. Forcade, Guillermo Bonet y N. S. Palacio, comisión liquidadora del Banco Nacional or economical interventon is inevitable; but, fortunately, Yankees know there is great difference between that which is alive and that which is painted, especially when we have done the painting."—Search fails to find aeromarine airways flying boat Miss Miami, missing since Wednesday noon when it left Miami, Fla., in heavy wind for Bimini with pilot and five passengers.—Pres. Zayas commits to one month each, four-year sentencess of naval lieutenants Ruiz Martinez Olivera and Luis Pascuas Gandoya for stealing coal from their ships.—Sagua cane fires stopped after 4,000,000 arrobas have been consumed — Billy Barton, bought by Thomas Monahan, president Cuba American Jockey Club, from ex-Pres. Charles A. Stoneham, wins first race under new ownership at Oriental Park. — "Buster" Dehaunt and Charlie Cole, who sold Sporting Times in betting ring at Oriental Park, leave for Buffalo, N. Y. home — Porfirio Franca resigns as president defunct National Bank of Cuba—José Hoffman, noted pianist (whose wife is cousin of Mrs. William Dearborn of Havana) reserves accomodations at Havana Country club.

MARCH 24 (Fri.) — Steamer William Green, en route from New York to Tampico, Mex., picks up Robert Moore, pilot air boat, Miss Miami, near Palm Beach, where plane is carried by current after being forced to descend shortly after leaving Miami Wednesday, five passengers being drowned.—Mr. and Mrs. William Fromm announce marriage of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. Francis Roy Walsh at Santiago de Cuba, March 15.—Mr W. B. Cowan, assistant manager THE TIMES OF CUBA, and Miss Minnie Dobbie are married at bride's home, Víbora, Havana, and depart for Isle of Pines on honeymoon—Capt. A. F. Conway ships following horses from Havana for racing (Sundays and holidays) in Panama city: Cortez, Pullux, Dixie Girl, Playdelia, Lady Hester, Light Fantastic Hyeres and Shorty's First.—A. F. Thane Co., timber merchants and shipowners, 40 Rector St., New York, appoint Francis H. Love Co., 430 Quiñones Bldg, Havana, Cuban representatives—Porfirio Franca, Julio B. Forcade, Guillermo Bonet and N. S. Palacio, National bank liquidation board, resign in body complaining that banking commission has usurped their prerogatives and duties.—Half dozen U. S. prohibition agents said to be busy in Havana.—Walter M. Daniel, general agent, denies La Discussion report that United Fruit Co. has cancelled contract with port of Havana Docks Co.—Diario de la Marina says Cuban legislature is "negligible quantity and might as well not be in existence"; La Lucha editorial resents U. S. attitude toward Cuba and contends

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61 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN SANTA CLARA—61 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN SANTA CLARA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nacionality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Fé	Salamanca	Central Fé S. A.		Jose E. Ponte	144,267	175,000	
Fidencia	Placetas	C. A. Cn. Fd. D. León A. F. C.	M. Gómez 527, Hav.	Angel Machado	89,678	70,000	
Hormiguero	Hormiguero	Hormiguero Sugar Co.	Hormiguero	Elie L. Ponvert	246,206	240,000	
Jaraguá*	Cienfuegos	Santa C. Sugar Co., L.	Obispo 527, Havana	S. C. Murray	13,600		
Julia La	Zulueta	Hmnos de Goncer S-C	Taguayabón	Raoul de Biscuccia	13,500	15,000	
Lequeitio	Lequeitio	Cuba C. S. Corporation	Barraqué Bldg. Hav.	J. J. Carleé	168,433	120,000	
Lutgardita	Quem. Güines	Cía. Az. de Sagua	Royal Bank 408, Hav.	Miguel García Lima.	49,727		
Macagua	Mata	Hdos de D. Bethart C	Ing. Macagua, Mata	Domingo Bethart	57,851	45,000	
Manuelita	Cienfuegos	Cen. Manuelita, C. A., S. A. S	Oficios 22, Havana	D. Pedro Monasterio	87,380	85,000	
* Mapos	Guasimal	A. A. Valle de Sersundi C	505, Royal Bnk. Hav.	Mauricio López	19,363		
María Antonia	Sto. Domingo	Alba y González	Ap. 43, S. la Grande	Ramón Alba	57,357	40,000	
María Victoria	A. Pasajeros	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraque Bldg, Hav	J. Olague	108,706	85,000	
Mascota	Rodas	S. Balbín y Valle C	Cienfuegos		153,000	110,000	
Naranjal	Naranjal	Ruperto Migueelarena C	Fomento	José Martínez	13,000		
Narcisa	Caibarién	North Amer. Sugar C. A	B. N. 206, Havana	Ricardo Berrayarza	144,338	125,000	
Natividad	Sancti Spíritus	Sucrs. F. L. de Valle C	O'Reilly 11, Havana	Leopoldo del Castillo	27,164	30,000	
Parque Alto	Parque Alto	Parque Alto Sugar Co. B	B. N. 209, Havana	Alfredo Curbelo	94,900	60,000	
Pastora	S. J. las Yeras	Cen. Pastora, S. A. C	M. Gómez 441, Hav.	Rog. Díaz Pardo Pr.	62,000	40,000	
Patricio	Encrucijada	Domingo Nazábal C	Ap. 337, Cienfuegos	Domingo Nazábal	112,510		
Perseverancia	Real Campiña	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraque Bldg, Hav.	J. J. Carlee	164,129	110,000	

* Santa Ana de los Mapos

(Continued on page 124)—Continúa en la pág. 124)

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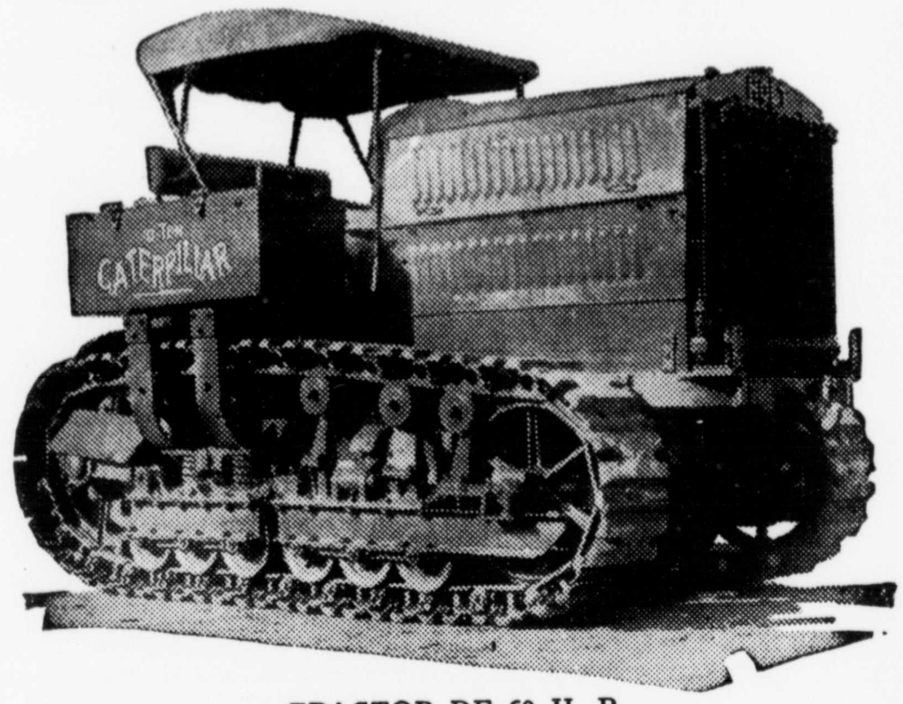

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Portugalete	Palmira	Hdos. de Escarza C.	Ap. 210, Cienfuegos	Sotero F. Escarza	94,000	60,000	
Purio	Calabazar	Hdos. de Oña C.	Sagua la Grande	Rogelio Tomasino	75,726	75,000	
Ramona	Rancho Veloz	Domingo León A. F. S.	M. Gómez 528, Hav	José Galván	111,281	40,000	
Reforma	Caibarién	C. A. Cen. Reforma S. A. C.	M. Gómez 401 Hav.	F. Q. y Contreras	111,482	130,000	
Resolución	Carahatas	Rodda y Molina C.	Sagua la Grande	José Rodda	72,504	45,000	
Resulta	S. la Grande	Jorge de Oña C.	Sagua la Grande	José M. Calvo	128,159	50,000	
Rosalía	Taguayabón	Central Rosalía, S. A. S.	Ariosa 23, Caibarién	Enrique Lamar	45,151	50,000	
Rosa María	Mayajigua	P. A. Suárez Cordovés C.	Mayajigua	Eladio Mrtz. Hedesa	12,800	25,000	
San Agustín	Lajas	Nicolás Castaño S.	Cienfuegos	Dr. Betancourt	165,760	150,000	
San Agustín	Remedios	Atkins & Co. Ltd A.	Obrapía 19, Havana	L. B. Caldwell	155,218	125,000	
San Antonio	Santa Clara	Vicente G. Abreu C.	Ap. 81, Sta. Clara	Vicente G. Abreu	60,782	30,000	
San Cristóbal	Matagua	Salvador Caleavechia C.	S. J. de Dios 3, Hav	E. Cardoso	51,196	45,000	
San Francisco	Cruces	Pedro Estevez Abreu C.	S. Ignacio 50, Hav	P. Ardover	105,000	60,000	
San Isidro	Q. de Güines	Cía. Az. de Sagua C.	Royal Bnk 408, Hav.	Mario de la Vega	142,250	115,000	
San José	San José	Hnos. Goicochea C.	17 esq. C, Vedado	Ramón Esquivel	114,324	150,000	
San Lino	Rodas	Domingo Ramírez Padrón S.	Cienfuegos	Leopoldo Suero		50,000	
San Pablo	Zulueta	Central San Pablo S. A. C.	Zulueta	José L. Pujol	51,337	90,000	
Santa Catalina	Cruces	Eduardo Abreu C.	Cruces	Rafael Guardado	122,600		

(Continued on page 126)—(Continúa en la pág. 126)

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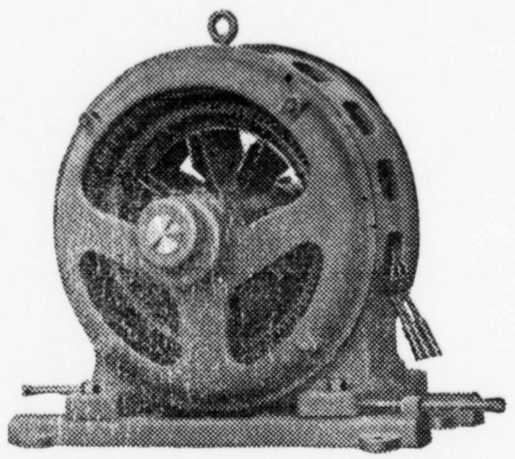

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61 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN SANTA CLARA—61 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN SANTA CLARA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Santa Isabel	Fomento	Cía. Az. Santa Isabel	C	Fomento S. C.	Isaías Cartaya	54,884	100,000
Santa Lutgda	Mata	Suc. J. M. López	C	Aguiar 75, Hav.	Juan López Oña	133,000	100,000
Santa María	Ranchuelo	Esteban Cacicedo	S	Cienfuegos	Esteban Cacicedo	114,109	80,000
Santa Rosa	Ranchuelo	Cía. Az. de Sagua	C	Ranchuelo	Marcelino García Pr.	149,265	90,000
Santa Teresa	Sitiecito	Cía. Az. Santa Teresa	C	Sagua la Grande	M. J. Mola V. P.	153,913	140,000
Soledad	Cienfuegos	Cía. Az Soledad [Atkins]	C	Obrapía 19, Havana	L. F. Hughes	114,920	115,000
Trinidad	Trinidad	Trinidad Sugar Co. S. A.	C	Obrapía 19, Havana	Wm. G. Pullum		85,000
Tuinicú	Tuinicú	Tuinicú Sugar Co.	A	112 Wall St. N Y.	José V. Rionda	84,946	275,000
Ulacia	Rodrigo	C. A. Central Ulacia	C	Rodrigo	Virgilio Gutiérrez	260,959	100,000
Unidad	Cifuentes	Unidad Sugar Co	A	Robins Blg. 60S, Hav	C. Alcántara	107,656	no molerá
Vega, La	Guayos	Sugar Plantation Op. Co.	C	Royal Bank, Hav.	Ezequiel Rosado	88,989	110,000
Vitoria	Yaguajay	Vda. de Ruíz de Gámiz	S	Cuba 138, Havana	Filomeno Elso	108,689	110,000
Washington	Hatuey	Wash. Industrial Sugar Co.	A	Amargura 11, Hav.	José M. Faz	121,450	130,000
Zaza	Placetas Norte	Hnos. Zulueta y Gamiz	S	Cuba 20, Havana	Ramón Orrantia	171,163	110,000
						88,680	
						6,654,150	5,490,000

Sacos (Bags)....

(Continued on page 128)—Continúa en la pág. 128)

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23 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN CAMAGÜEY—23 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN CAMAGÜEY

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Adelaida	Morón (Falla)	Cía. Az. Adelaida C	Oficios 22, Havana	Manuel Cervra Falla	258,265	300,000	
Agramonte	Florida	Cía. Az. Vertientes C	G. Bernardo 127, Cfs.	Eladio Cabezas	230,725	235,000	
Algodones	Algodones	Cen. Algodones, S. A. C	Royal Bank, Havana	Isaías Cartaya	175,464	125,000	
Baraguá	Baraguá	The Baraguá Sugar Co. A	M. Gómez 444, Hav	E. C. Lee	430,107	400,000	
Camagüey	Piedrecitas	Cía. Az. Camagüey C	O'Reilly 11, Havana	Ramón L. Quiñones	117,825	130,000	
Céspedes	Céspedes	Antonio Pérez S. en C S	Manrique 197 Hav.	Andrés M. Douglas	122,930	300,000	
Ciego de Avila	Ciego de Avila	Cía. Az. de Avila C	Aguiar 71, Havana	Juan Mederos	146,058	100 000	
Cunagua	Morón	Am. Sugar Refin. Co. A	Amargura 23, Hav.	Antonio G. Mendoza	471,880	400,000	
Elia	Elia	Elia Sugar Co. C-A	Cuba Tdg. Co. Hav.	M. J. Amezaga	130,573	150,000	
Estrella	Céspedes	Cía. Cen. Azucarera C	Aguiar 75, Hav	Antonio Perera	187,464	250,000	
Florida	Florida	P. A. Sug. Co. (Atkins) A	Obrapía 19, Havana	Leonard B. Fox	260,417	300,000	
Francisco	Francisco	Francisco Sugar Co. C	112, Wall St., N. Y.	Leandro J. Riondo	310,948	300,000	
Isabel Rosa	Sta. C. del Sur	Cía. Az. Santa Cruz A	Sol 85, Havana	Juan M Campaneria	349,087	350,000	
Jagüeyal	Ciego de Avila	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraque Bldg. Hav	Joaquín Almellones	Grinds 1922	300,000	
Jaronú	Kil 82 (Morón)	Central Cunagua, S. A. C	Amargura 23, Hav.	Antonio G. Mendoza	Grinds 1922	250,000	
Jatibonico	Jatibonico	Compañía Cubana C	Cuarteles 42, Hav	C. L. Merriam	231,858	250,000	
Lugareño	Lugareño	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	José Tavio	234,011	240,000	
Moecareño	Manopla	Caribbean Sugar Co. A	11 Central St. Boston	R. S. Carpenter	Grinds 1922	80 000	
Morón	Morón	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	J. F. Ponce	580,979	550,000	
Nauyu	Punta Alegre	Cía. Az. Nauyu C	Pal. Torregrosa Hav.	Gabriel Mexocal Pr.	Grinds 1922	130,000	
Najasa	Hatuey	Cía. Az. Najasa C	Apartado 556, Hav	Manuel L. Vázquez	13,042	130,000	
Patria	Morón	Cía. Az. Central Patria C	Oficios 22, Havana	J. R. Echemendía	113,300	150,000	
Pilar	Gaspar	Cía. Cen. Azucarera C	M. Gómez 518, Hav	Santos Villa	51,193	150,000	
Punta Alegre	Punta S. Juan	P. A. Sug. Co. (Atkins) A	Obrapía 19, Havana	M. S. Leonard	329,576	300,000	
Redención	Minas	Cía. Az. Redención C	Cuba Trdg. Co. Hav	Victor Zevallos, Pr.	104,735	130 000	
Santo Tomás	La Redonda	C. A, Central Sto. Tomás C	605 Barraqué Hav.	A. D. Ortíz Delgado	221,009	275,000	
Senado, El	Minas	B. Sánchez Adán C	Nuevitas	Pedro S. Batista	Grinds 1922	275,000	
Sixto	C.A. Cen. Sixto	Kil 115, N. C. R. C	O'Reilly 11, Havana	Francisco de Sola Pr.	290,763	375,000	
Stewart	Stewart	Cuba C.S. Corporation A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	G'm'rsindo Camacho	155,645	275,000	
Violeta	Cercade Morón	Cuba C.S. Corporation A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	José Pérez Ayuela	Grinds 1922	75,000	
Vertientes	Camagüey	Cía. Az. Vertientes C	S. Fernando 127 Cfs.	Emilio Alvárez G	5,612,912	6,620,000	

H. J. Baird is gen. mgr. Punta Alegre Sugar Co.
J. R. Roane is gen mrg. Compañía Central Azucarera.

(Continued on Page 130)—(Continúa en la pag. 130).

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46 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN ORIENTE—46 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN ORIENTE

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Alto Cedro	Marcané	Central Alto Cedro Co.—A	Obispo 7, Havana	J. Hanselman	164,000	200,000	
América	América	F. Fernández Rosillo—S	América	F. Fernández Casas	108,000	160,000	
Baguanos	Cueto	C. A. de Baguanos—C	Cueto	Jorge A. Hernández	93,861	95,000	
Bio	Bio	Blanco Hermanos—C	Santiago de Cuba		Grinds 1922	60,000	
Borjita	Dos Caminos	S. A. Ing. Cen. Borjita—C	Marina 1, Santiago	L. de Hechavarría	61,888	600,000	
Boston	Banes	United Fruit Co—A	131 State St. Boston	H. Harty Gen. Mgr.	527,486	600,000	
Cacocum	Cacocum	Cía. Az. Central Cacocum—C	L. del Comercio 514.	E. Rejis	22,303	80,000	
Canarias	San Germán	Am. Torn. Bh	San Germán		7,332	100,000	
Cape Cruz	Ens. de Mora	Cape Cruz Co—A	138 Front St N. Y.	G. R. Buchanan	106,217	100,000	
Chaparra	Puerto Padre	Cuban Amer. Sugar Co—A	Robins Bldg. Havana	Ralph B. Wood	420,120	550,000	
Coloradas	Chucho Narjo	Coloradas Sugar Co—A	49 Federal St. Boston		Grinds 1922	60,000	
Confluente	Guantánamo	The Confluente Sugar Co—S	Edificio Horter Hav.	Manuel Orta Toscano	43,328	180,000	
Cupey	Cupey	C. Cupey Sugar Co. S. A.—C	Robins Blg. Havana	M. R. Abbey	146,668	800,000	
Delicias	Puerto Padre	Cuban Amer. Sugar Co.—A	Cienfuegos	Ernest A. Brooks	68,378	55,000	
Dos Amigos	Campechuela	Nicolás Castaño—S	Obrapía 19, Havana	H. Fino y Rodríguez	63,558	125,000	
Ermita	Ermita	Ermita Sugar Corp—A	Apdo. 154, Gu'nt'na'o	F.S.A. Chateauvieux	121,001	150,000	
Esperanza	Guantánamo	C. A. Oriental Cubana—C	Horter Bldg., Hav	Antonio Arias	55,598	90,000	
Hatillo Almeida	San Luis	Santa Ana Sugar Co—A	Holguín	J. E. Boykin	105,499		
Holguín	Holguín	Cía. Az. Cen. Holguín—C	Guantánamo	Sánchez Hnos	Grinds 1922	85,000	
Isabel	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co—A		D. Carlton	63,644		

(Continued on page 132)—(Continúa en la pág. 132)

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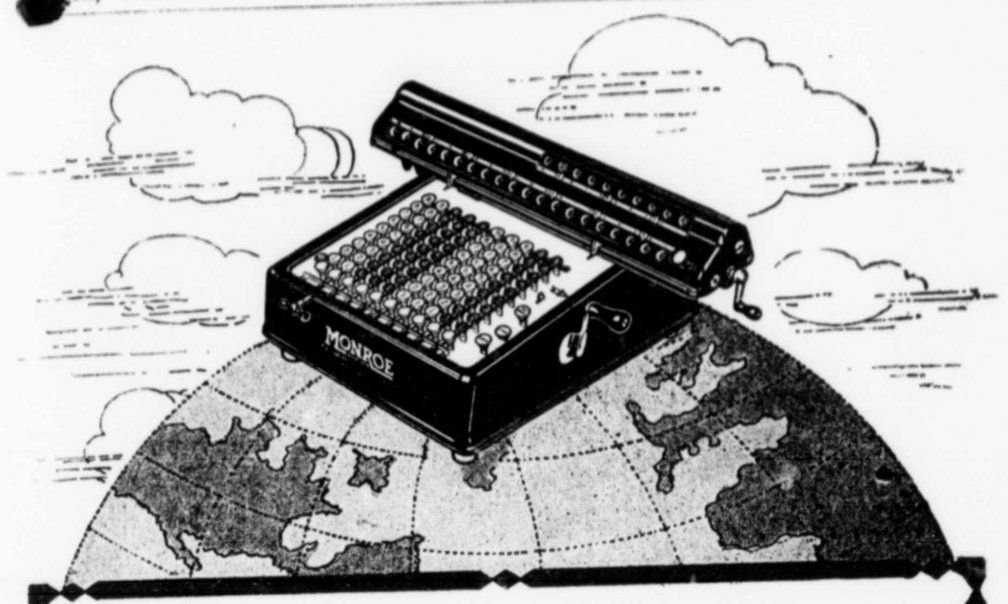

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46 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN ORIENTE—46 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN ORIENTE (Continued)

Isabel	Media Luna	Beattie & Co.	B	Manzanillo	Edgar Garnett	161,384	250,000	
* Jobabo	Jobabo	Compañía Cubana	C	52 Wm. St., N. Y.	C R. Stuntz	267,868	375,000	
Los Caños	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co	A	Guantánamo	J. R. McCracken	91,454	112,000	
Mabay (Carm'n	Julia	C. A. Cen. Carmen	C	B. Nac. 518, Havana	José G. Menocal	45,468	40,000	
Madrazo, Jibac	Manzanillo	Cía. Az. Jibacoa	S	Apar 19, Manzanillo	M. A. Centurión	36,625		
Manatí	Manatí	Manatí Sugar Co	A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav	E. D. de Ulzurrun	400,400	60,000	
Margarita	Jiguaní	Cía. Az. Cubana	C	Jiguaní	Angelo Bolar, Pr	Grinds 1922		
Marimón	Marimón	Federico Almeida	F	Marimón	Lorenzo Leguina	36,683	40,000	
Miranda	Miranda	Miranda Sugar Co	C-A	M. Gómez, 226, Hav.	W. H. Benediet	131,564	200,000	
Monona	Guantánamo	Manuel Espino y Cía	C	Guantánamo		10,401		
Niquero	Niquero	New Niquero Sugar Co.	A	100 Broadway, N. Y.	Ricardo Narganes	175,261	175,000	
Oriente	Xavier	Cía. Az. Oriente S. A	C	Hartmann b, 10, Stgo	F. E. Thurston	123,097	125,000	
Palma	Palma Soriano	Palma Sugar Co	C	W. I. S. F. Corp.	Rafael Aguirre	261,663	250,000	
Palmarito	Palmarito Cto.	Miranda Sugar Co	A	M. Gómez 226, Hav.	W. H. Benediet	14,445		
Preston	Nipe Bay Co. U. F. Co.	A	131 State St. Boston.	F. W. Beckwith	543,500	60,000	
Rey	Rey	C. A. Cen. Rey, S. A.	C	Royal Bnk 314, Hav.	Antonio Bermúdez	36,000	20,000	
Río Cauto	Río Cauto	Cuban-Can. Sug. Co	C	Río Cauto.	Geo. T. Walker	165,558	165,000	
Romelie	Guantánamo	Central Romelie, S. A.	C	Guantánamo	Francisco de Pando	56,979	60,000	
Salvador, El	Manzanillo	Godwall, Maceo y Ca	C	Manzanillo.	Ramón D. Escobar	61,291		
San Antonio	Río Seco Ytras	Sucrs. Luis Redor	F	Apdo. 124, Guantmo.	A. Pérez M. de Oca	51,380	82,000	
San Germán	San Ramón	Fdez. Vázquez y Ca	C	Manzanillo.	Genaro Fernández	42,053	60,000	
San Ramón		Fidelity Sugar Co.	C	Aguiar 86	Francisco Alba	7,000	100,000	
Santa Ana	Auza	Cuban Dom. Sugar Co.	A		Walter Wedde	39,527	100,000	
Santa Cecilia	Guantánamo	Santa Cecilia Sugar Corp.	A	New York City	Hector Haget	59,960	90,000	
Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía Co., S. A	C	Santa Lucía.	William Dunn	356,463	350,000	
Santa María	Guantánamo	Cía. Az. Santa María	C	Ap. 129, Guantmo	M. A. Labarraque	43,929		
Sofía	Bayamo	Sucrs. J. Alsina	C	Apdo 76, Manzanillo.	Juan Alsina	23,240	40,000	
Soledad	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co	A	Guantánamo	J. R. McCracken	98,823	130,000	
Tacajó	Sn G'nimo, Tco	Tacajó Sugar Corp	A	Edificio Barraqué	G. G. Trowbridge	124,777	130,000	
Tanamo	Cayo Mambí	Atlantic Fruit Co.	A	61 B'way N. Y. C	E. G. Miller Tanamo		150,000	
Teresa	Ceiba Hueca	Central Teresa Sugar Co	A	Munsey Bldg Balto.	James R. Biggar	61,454	50,000	
Unión	San Luis	Cía. Az. Santiago	C	Ap. 151, Santiago	José Rousseau	65,000	100,000	
Villafranca	Belona	Cía. Az. Central Belona	C	Banco Español Hav.	C. Taquechel	Grinds 1922		
Yaguanabos	Omaja	Cía. Az. Yaguanabos	C	Holguín	Eugenio Barbero	Grinds 1922		
Yara	Yara	Yara Sugar Co	C	Carlos Mendieta, Pr.	Martínez Lufriu	Grinds 1922		
						Sacos (Bags)	6,487,309	7,344,000

(Continued on page 134)—(Continúa en la pág. 134)

*John R. Bullard is general manager of all Compañía Cubana sugar properties.

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PROVINCIA PROVINCE	No.	1911 SACOS BAGS	1912 SACOS BAGS	1913 SACOS BAGS	1914 SACOS BAGS	1915 SACOS BAGS	1916 SACOS BAGS	1917 SACOS BAGS	1918 SACOS BAGS	1919 SACOS BAGS	1920 SACOS BAGS	1921 SACOS BAGS	1922 Cálculo Estimate
Pinar del Rio	12	153,921	332,190	354,105	352 002	332.620	301,583	496,081	521,051	710,743	752,082	802,551	675,000
Havana	19	961,421	1,809.182	1,983.031	2,184.097	1,942,969	2,566,275	2,722,416	2,446,595	2.697 002	2,411,817	2,979,313	2,470,000
Mantanzas	35	2,083,350	3.103.302	3,836,029	3,767,077	4.216,060	4,518,475	4,387,773	4,730,964	5,161,913	4,409,033	5,012,344	3,494,000
Santa Clara	61	3.807,478	3,821,844	5,709,396	5,160,506	5,697,857	6,520.539	6,746,634	6,252,690	6,809,816	6.6.7,221	6.654,150	5,490.000
Camagüey	23	780,177	907,474	1,192,374	2,111,026	1,801,775	2,356.599	2,053.540	3,884,079	5,436,133	5.840.974	5,612,912	6,600,000
Oriente	46	2,453,690	2,980,095	3,698,896	4,601,263	4,078,697	4,780,447	4,733,111	6,176,854	6,985,554	5,932,040	6,487,309	7,344,000
Total Sacos	196	10,240,037	12,954,087	16,773,831	18,175,971	18,069,971	21.043,918	21,139,555	24,112,233	26,801,161	25,973,167	27 [illegible]48,579	26,093,000
Total Tons		1,480,217	1,893,687	2,429,240	2,596.567	2,581,425	3,006,274	3,019,936	3.444,605	3.971,594	3,935,511	3,922,267	3,727,555

NOTE: The figures in bags for 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 are by Willett & Gray; 1914 by Himely; others by Himely. The Times of Cuba and Guma & Meier. Total production up to April 1, 1922, 1,683,048 tons compared with 1,596,876 in 1921 and 2,104,330 in 1920; 182 centrals grinding compared with 192 in 1921 and 184 in 1920.

NOTA: El número de sacos para las zafras de 1910, 1911, 1912 y 1913 es el dado por los Sres. Willett & Gray; el de 1914 por Himely, y el resto por Himely, "The Times of Cuba" y Guma y Meier. Total de la producción hasta Abril 1, 1922, 1,683,048 toneladas, comparado con 1,596,876 en 1921 y 2,104,330 en 1920; 182 centrales moliendo comparado con 192 en 1921 y 184 en 1920.

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Every Sugar Central is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AZUCARES CUBANOS EN 68 AÑOS 68 YEARS OF CUBAN SUGAR

1853...	322,00	1867...	597,000	1881...	493,764	1898...	805,543	1909...	1,513,582
1854...	374,000	1868...	749,000	1882...	595,837	1895...	1,004,264	1910...	1,804,349
1855...	392,000	1869...	726,000	1883...	460,397	1896...	225,221	1911...	1,480,217
1856...	348,000	1870...	726,000	1884...	553,987	1897...	212,051	1912...	1,893,687
1857...	355,000	1871...	547,000	1885...	631,967	1899...	345,260	1913...	2,429,240
1858...	385,000	1872...	690,000	1886...	731,723	1900...	308,543	1914...	2,596,567
1859...	536,000	1873...	775,000	1887...	649,578	1901...	635,856	1915...	2,582,845
1860...	447,000	1874...	681,000	1888...	656,719	1902...	850,181	1916...	3,006,274
1861...	466,000	1875...	718,000	1889...	560,333	1903...	998,878	1917...	3,019,936
1862...	525,000	1876...	590,000	1890...	632,368	1904...	1,040,228	1918...	3,444,605
1863...	507,000	1877...	520,000	1891...	819,760	1905...	1,163,258	1919...	3,971,594
1864...	575,000	1878...	538,000	1892...	976,789	1906...	1,198,749	1920...	3,822,267
1865...	620,000	1879...	670,000	1893...	815,894	1907...	1,427,673	1921...	3,935,511
1866...	612,000	1880...	530,000	1894...	1,054,214	1908...	961,958		

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY Esta compañia, de la cual R. B. Hawley es presidente y que tiene sus oficinas en el número 129 Front St., ciudad de New York, y sexto piso, Casa Robins, Habana, explota las siguientes compañias y centrales: Provincia de Oriente—Chaparra Sugar Co., (Central Chaparra), San Manuel Sugar Co. (Central Delicias, en producción, y el Central San Manuel, inactivo, que proporciona caña al Central Delicias); Provincia de Santa Clara—Colonial Sugar Co. (Central Constancia), United Sugar Co. (Central Unidad); Provincia de Matanzas—Tinguaro Sugar Co. (Central Tinguaro), Cuban Sugar Co. y el Central Nueva Luisa, inactivo, proporcionando caña al Tinguaro; Provincia de Pinar del Rio—Mercedita Sugar Co. (Central Mercedita).

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY This company, of which R. B. Hawley is president, and which has offices at 129 Front street, New York City, and Sixth floor, Robins bldg., Havana, operates the following companies and centrals: Oriente province—the Chaparra Sugar Co. (Central Chaparra), the San Manuel Sugar Co. (Central Delicias, active, and Central San Manuel, inactive, furnishing cane to Delicias); Santa Clara province—Colonial Sugar Co. (Central Constancia), the United Sugar Co. (Central Unidad); Matanzas province — the Tinguaro Sugar Co. (Central Tinguaro), the Cuban and Central Nueva Luisa, inactive, supplying cane to Tinguaro; Pinar del Rio province—Mercedita Sugar Co. (Central Mercedita).

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION Esta compañia, que tiene oficinas en el número 112 de Wall St., ciudad de Nueva York, y en el edificio "Barraqué," Amargura 32, Habana, se incorporó en New York, el 29 de Diciembre de 1915, con un capital de $50,000,000, y es la compañia azucarera mayor del mundo. Es propietaria de los 16 Centrales siguientes: Provincia de Habana—Julia: Matanzas—Alava, Conchita, Felix, Mercedes, Santa Gertrudis, Socorro y Soledad: Santa Clara—Lequeitio, Maria Victoria y Perseverancia; Camagüey—los siguientes centrales de la Cuba Cane operan bajo el nombre de la Eeastern Cuba Sugar Corporation: Jagüeyal, Lugareño, Stewart, Violeta y Morón. Sus propiedades en terrenos exceden de 550,000 acres, y posee aproximadamente 420 millas de lineas férreas en los Centrales. La producción de azúcar excede de 500,000 toneladas, o casi una sexta parte de la producción total de Cuba. El Sr. M. Rionda es el presidente, Leandro Rionda y Miguel Arango, administradores generales. Regino Truffin es el representante en Cuba, y el Dr. A. Sánchez Bustamante es el abogado.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION This company, with offices at 112 Wall street, New York City, and "Barraqué" Bldg., Amargura 32, Havana, was incorporated in New York on December 29, 1915, with a capital of $50,000,000, and is the largest sugar company in the world. It owns the following sixteen centrals: Habana—Julia; Matanzas—Alava, Conchita, Feliz, Mercedes, Santa Gertrudis, Socorro and Soledad; Santa Clara—Lequeitio, Maria Victoria and Perseverancia: In Camagüey the following Cuba Cane centrals are operated under the name of the Eastern Cuba Sugar Corporation: Stewart, Jagüeyal, Lugareño, Violeta and Morón. Its land holdings exceed 550,000 acres and it owns nearly 420 miles of plantation railways. The sugar production exceeds 500,000 tons, or almost one-sixth the total sugar output of Cuba. Manuel Rionda is president, Leandro Rionda and Miguel Arango general managers. Regino Truffin is representative in Cuba and Dr. R. Sánchez Bustamante is attorney.

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Los Colonos de Cuba—Sugar Planters of Cuba

THE TIMES OF CUBA publica cada mes una lista corregida de sembradores de caña, (estos son conocidos en Español como Colonos, y sus sitios, Colonias) quienes han producido más de 500,000 arrobas (12,500,000 libras) de caña anual. Se hace todo el esfuerzo posible para mantener estas listas completas y correctas y son corregidos en cada publicación, debido a las alteraciones de nombres y números. En casi todos los casos las informaciones han sido facilitadas por los mismos Propietarios de Ingenios y Colonos y pueden considerarse como datos oficiales. THE TIMES OF CUBA fué la primera en dar publicación en Cuba de estas listas de Colonos e Ingenios y la única publicación que queda que las publica. Solicitamos con sinceridad la cooperación de los Colonos e Ingenios en hacer las correcciones cuando nuestras listas se vean equivocadas.

The Times of Cuba publishes each month corrected lists of the sugar planters (they are known as colonos and their plantations as colonias in Spanish) who grow more than 500,000 arrobas (12,500,000 pounds) of cane yearly. Every effort is made to maintain these lists as complete and correct as possible, and they are changed in each issue as new information alters names and figures. In nearly every case the information is furnished by the sugar mills themselves and can be considered official. The Times of Cuba was the first publication in Cuba to publish a list of either sugar mills or colonos and remains the ONLY publication publishing both. We earnestly solicit the co-operation of the colonos and mills in making corrections wherever our information may be inaccurate.

Suplicemos a los Colonos corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista.

PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO—PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Andorra	**Artemisa**	
José Pérez Rodríguez	Id	
José Pérez Corrales	Id.	
Dr. Emilio Carrera	Id.	
José Fernández Lorenzo	Id.	
Santibáñez y Ca.	Id.	
Sr. Sotolongo	Id.	
Antonio Gutiérrez	Id.	
Isaac Cowley	Id.	
Patricio Aizcorbe	Candelaria	
Juan Lorente y Ca	Id	
Central Andorra	**Artemisa**	
Dr José I. Colón	Candelaria	
Martínez yLago	Id	
Central Galope	**Galope**	
Saiz Sobrinos & Ca	S. Juan y Martínez	1,000,000
Fernando Fueyo	Sábalo	2,000,000
Pablo L. Pérez	S. Luis	2,000,000
R. Argüelles	Guane	1,500,000
Rafael Quintana	Guane	400,000
Francisco Ma. Pérez	S. Juan y Martínez	600,000
Rafael Báster	Galope	600,000
Félix Rodríguez	Galope	700,000

[Continued on page 139]—[Continúa en la página 139]

PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA—HAVANA PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Amistad	**Habana**	
Rafael Rubí	Varias	2,500,000
Francisco Tejera	Esperanza y otras	1,600,000
Alfredo Rodríguez	Ayala	1,000,000
Pedro Llano	Palenque	1,600,000
José A. Capó	María	1,500,000
Francisco de Torres	Catalina	1,100,000
Antonio de Armas	Catalina	1,400,000
Agustín Lavin	Catalina	1,700,000
José A. Suárez	Amistad	700,000
Pedro Urruela	Amistad	600,000
Francisco Alvarez Pérez	Varias	600,000
Fdo. López Muro	Buenos Aires	600,000
Desiderio Hernández	Pedroso	700,000
Julián Cabargas	Armenteritos	600,000
Central Gómez Mena	**San Nicolás**	
Filomeno Izquierdo	San Nicolás	300,000
Rafael Rubí	Río Seco	1,500,000
Mestre y Machado	San Nicolás	700,000
Antonio María Jacomino	San Nicolás	600,000
Manuel Alonso	Vegas	1,000,000
José Rodríguez	Nueva Paz	2,000,000
Felipe Torres	Nueva Paz	1,000,000
Gutiérrez y Oliveros	Nueva Paz	2,000,000
Rafael Conde	San Nicolás	500,000
Secundino Hernández	Vegas	500,000
Enrique Cabrera	Nueva Paz	500,000
Manuel Quiroga	Matanzas	500,000
Manuel A Castillo	Nueva Paz	1,500,000
Nicolás Padrón	Vegas	500,000
Tomás Pérez Venero	Palos	1,500,000
Cuello y Maderal	Lima	900,000
Ochotorena y Hermano	Unión de Reyes	500,000
Collantes y Gutiérrez	Bermeja	800,000
Ignacio Padrón	Unión de Reyes	500,000
Central Josefita	**Palos**	
Luis Valera	Herculano, Palos	
Tomás Pérez Venero	Varias Palos	
Ismael Martínez	San Pedro y otras, Palos	
Esteban Portela	Varias Cabezas	
Francisco Carballosa	Varias Palos	
Francisco Fleites Alemán	Varias Palos	
Central La Julia	**Durán**	
Maza y Cº	Colonia "La Gía"	700,000
Miguel A. Díaz	" "Alfaro"	750,000
Juan Fernández	Chucho "Martinto"	550,000
Francisco Rodríguez	Colonia "Aljofín"	900,000
Felipe Rabelo	Chucho "Ferreira"	730,000
Felipe Porres	San Felipe	500,000
José M. Regueira	Colonia "Serafina"	500,000
Juan C Cortés	Chucho "Vadía"	500,000
Ramón Ruíz	" "San Manuel"	700,000
Bruno Huerga	" "Gonzalito"	500,000
Central Nombre de Dios	**Güines**	
Manuel Alonso Sotolongo	Vegas	
Miguel Carreño	Catalina de Güines	
Dou y Hno.	San José de las Lajas	
Tomás Roque	Id. Id.	
Manuel Alfonso Cabrera	Güines	
Central Providencia	**Güines**	
Herederos de C. Balerdi	Bizarren	1,500,000
Balerdi y Oyarbide	Aranguito	2,100,000
Juan Mato Rivero	Coca	700,000
Domingo Alfonso	Ariza	500,000
Juan de la Cruz S A.	Juan de la Cruz	600,000
Viuda de Ramón Izquierdo	Santa Ana	700,000
Gerardo Moré	Cocuyo	600,000
Román Llanes	Lemus	500,000
Francisco de la Torre	Cafunagá	600,000
Central Toledo	**Marianao**	
Faustino Alvarez	Mártires 53, Guanajay	
Juan Inda	Guanajay	
Patricio Sánchez	Guanajay	
Faustino Guerra Puente	Concordia 116 Habana	
Tomás del Calvo	Quivican	
José A. Bolaños	Quivican	
Manuel Díaz Rodríguez	Guanajay	
Mesa y Ruíz	Fca. "La Marquesa" P Brava	
Fernando González	Id. "Valdespino" Caimito	
Ricardo Beltrán	Hoyo Colorado	
Jorge Godines	Hoyo Colorado	

(Continued on page 140)—(Continúa en la página 140)

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PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS—MATANZAS PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Alava		
Julio Rodríguez	**Banaguises**	
J. Gómez y Ca.	Guanutas	3,000,000
José H. Martínez	Banagüises	4,000,000
Ricardo García	Agüica	1,500,000
Emilio Sotolongo	Conclusión	1,000,000
José Mayor	San Julián	2,000,000
Vicente Hernández	Mayor	600,000
Luis Hernández	Semillero	1,000,000
Juan Jiménez	"	600,000
José Poullen	Hatuey	500,000
José Mendiaveitia	Chico	500,000
José Aguiar	Carbonera	500,000
	Júcaro	500,000
Central Australia		
Venancio González y Hnos	**Jagüey Grande**	
Angel Lorenzo		
Lucio Escalante		
Alvaro G Haedo		
Hered de Antonio Matheu		
M y R. Carrasco		
Simón Pérez Hernández		
Colonia "Victoria"		
Carlos Ducassi		
Juan A. Plasencia		
José Beveda Gutiérrez		
García y Fernández		
Ezequiel Revilla y Sbno.		
Feliciano Magadan		
Central Cuba	**Pedro Betancourt**	
Juan Girbau	P. Betancourt	500,000
Ramón G Quevedo	Unión de Reyes	1,000,000
Manuel Sordo	P Betancourt	800,000
José G Alvarez	P Betancourt	600,000
Ismael Camaraza	Navajas	1,000,000
Ignacio Padrón	Unión de Reyes	1,000,000
Antonio Camaraza	Navajas	1,000,000
Miguel Pumariega	P Betancourt	1,000,000
José Reiz	P Betancourt	600,000
Raimundo Arce	Unión de Reyes	650,000
Juan de Dios Nodal	Unión de Reyes	550,000
Miguel Fundora e Hijo	Bolondrón	700,000

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Dolores	**Jovellanos**	
Francisco García González	Pedro Betancourt	
Central Feliz	**Unión de Reyes**	3,000,000
Salvador Guides	Feliz	3,000,000
Manuel Montoro	Sabanilla	2,000,000
Dr. Clemente Mesa	Unión de Reyes	
Central Flora	**Güira de Macuriges**	
Antonio González	Flora Güira de Macuriges	
Alberto Martínez	Santa Rosalía Id	
Enrique Alvarez	Dichoso Id	
Colonia Maravilla	Id Id	
Pedro P Fernández y Co	San Miguel Id.	
Juan Girbau	Louisiana Id.	
Central Santa Gertrudis	**Santa Gertrudis**	1,500,000
Pedro Alcebo	Colonia "Pintó"	1,200,000
Pedro Alcebo	" "Sta. Catalina"	1,388,000
Emeterio Díaz	" "Echeverría"	969,000
Cuesta y Alcebo	" "Peñón"	6,500,000
Avelino Hernández	" "Libano"	1,300,000
Diego Triana	" "San José"	1,000,000
Arias y González	" "Algorta"	
Central Saratoga	**Güira de Macuriges**	500,000
Isidro García	Majagua	650,000
Enrique Flores	Morejón	550,000
José Macias	Saratoga	540,000
José Lima y Ca.	Gabriela	
Central Soledad	**Jovellanos**	850,000
Rafael G. García	"Tumba" "Juanita" y "Paula"	325,000
Fernández García	"San Joaquín"	260,000
Hernández & Marquez	"Esperanza"	825,000
García Barbón y Cía	"La Antonia"	950,000
Félix Travieso	"San Juan"	510,000
González, Alonso y Co.	"Oxamendi"	950,000
Pedro Rodríguez e Hijos	"La Quinta"	775,000
Ignacio López	"Romero"	565,000
Gorgonio Blasco	"Desempeño"	1,010,000
Francisco González	"Esperanza" y "Tres Hnas."	
Central Tinguaro	**Tinguaro**	1,225,000
José Gonzalez García	Chucho Urumea, Colón	724,400
Juan García	Calimete	756,910
Enrique Barreto	Calimete	5,000,000
Carlos La Rosa	Calimete	

[Continued on page 141]—[Continúa en la página 141]

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PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA—SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Adela	**Correo Adela**	
Gómez y Posada	General Carrillo, Santa Clara	1,000,000
Central Caracas	**Caracas**	
Torres, González y Ca	Esperanza, Prov Santa Clara	5,000,000
Ledo García y Ca.	Esperanza, Prov. Santa Clara	1,500,000
Llanes, Pedro	Lajas, Provincia Santa Clara	1,000,000
Liberato Fuentes	Lajas, Provincia Santa Clara	500,000
Central Cieneguita	**Abreus**	
Santiago Fernández	La Caridad Charcas Cienfuegos	523,000
Martín Rodríguez del Rey	Ponce Id Id	600,000
Estrada y Alonso	Cienega Cieneguita Abreus	500,000
Central Fé	**Salamanca**	
Ramón G. Barreto	Lobaton Salamanca	550,000
Prieto y Hendricks	Lobaton Salamanca	1,300,000
Colonia Macagualito, S. A	Macagualito Vueltas	5,000,000
Pressas y Cia	Esperanza "	1,360,000
Manuel A. Cuervo	Cuervo "	500,000
Fernando J del Pino	Pino "	800,000
José H. Valdés	José "	900,000
Nazario Isla	San Pedro "	560,000
Modesto Gutiérrez H	Cristo y Mamey Remedios	815,000
Antonio Gutiérrez H	Pesquero "	885,000
Central Dos Hermanos	**Cienfuegos**	
José Ferrer	Dos Hermanos	1,000,000
José Ferrer	Columbia	700,000
Felipe Azconegui	Aguadita	900,000
Felipe Azconegui	Dos Amigos	500,000
Felipe Azconegui	Santa Susana	500,000
Rufino Macias	El Estero	700,000
Central Macagua	**Mata**	
Dr. Isidoro Tristá	Hayagan	500,000
Gómez Hermanos	"	500,000
Central Pastora	**San Juan de los Yeras**	
Maximino García	El Brillante, Santa Clara	1,000,000
Leopoldo Ramos	Cuba, San Juan de las Yeras	600,000

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Reforma	**Caibarien**	
C. A Central Reforma S A	Varias colonias Refugio	857,898
Juan Cadalso	Mujica Id.	1,093,884
José Fernández	La Perla Id.	554,959
Gregorio Alonso	Blanquita Id.	733,605
Tamacho Quorra & Co.	Gorordo Id.	1,326,507
L. Pertierra S. en C.	Villanueva Id.	566,825
Manuel Pérez Martínez	Martínez Id.	238,136
General Francisco Carrillo	Guajabana C. Reforma	1,405,578
Francisco de Armas	La Legua Altamira	569,157
José Capellá	La Gloria Refugio	630,427
Juan Roca Camps	Lara Id	500,000
Suc de M. J. de Rojas	Los Cocos Remedios	1,074,454
Anacleto Lapeyre	Caña Castilla C Reforms	700,000
Central Rosa María	**Mayajigua**	
Antonio González	Valencia	1,000,000
Rolando Pardo	Porvenir.	450,000
" "	Rolando	2,000,000
Luis F. Almagro	Almagro.	800,000
" "	Marianao	700,000
Manuel Ramos	Progreso	500,000
Juan Laudaluce	Esperanza	250,000
" "	San José	300,000
" "	Magdalena	200,000
Gerardo Pérez	Número 4	450,000
José Sosa	Estrella	500,000
Luis Martínez Cárrara	La Güira	1,500,000
Cortez y Guerrero	Cortez Guerrero	500,000
Central San Agustín	**Caibarien**	
José Francisco Delgado	Colonia Los Quemaditos Mses	730,000
José Saturnino Delgado	" La Caridad Meneses	1,300,000
Adriano C. Delgado	" La Fortuna Id.	2,300,000
José Sierra González	" Mugica Zulueta	3,400,000
Valdesuso y Ca.	" Lebisa Mamey	2,600,000
Central "San Agustín"	**Cruces**	
Luis Bada	Paradero de Camarones	500,000
Juan Sánchez	Cumanayagua	560,000
Evaristo García	Cumanayagua	520,000
Ramiro Lavandero	Ranchuelo	2,000,000

(Continued on page 142)—(Continúa en la página 142)

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PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA—SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Direccion	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central San José	**San José**	
Gregorio Torres	Sabanilla, San José	625.000
Central Santa Isabel	**Fomento**	
Dimas Esquivel	Fomento	2.000.000
Arturo Viñas	"	500.000
Fernández y Pérez	"	500,000
Carlos Alvárez	"	700,000
Hernández y Rojas		1.500.000
E. Amores y Ca	Baez	3.000.000
Cabrera y García	Fomento y Baez	2.000 000
F. Mora	Baez	2.500 000
Central San Isidro	Placetas	
Villar y García	**Quemados de Güines**	3 000 000
F. Allongo	"Lutgardita"	2.000 000
J. Bilbao	Caguaguas	1 000.000
Central Trinidad	Quemados de Güines	
Vicente Gabiola	**Trinidad**	1,000,000
Germán Meyer	Cacaibán y San José	500,000
Carlos Meyer	Las Bocas	600,000
Central Ulacia	Güinía	
Manuel G. Quirós	**Rodrigo**	800,000
Manuel Felipe Núñez	Palmarito Ap. 34 Sagua	700,000
	Rodrigo	

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Ulacia	**Rodrigo**	
Espinosa, Machado y Ca.	Santo Domingo	1,2 0,000
Mora-Oña Marianao	Apartado 45 Sagua	600,000
José Isabel Martínez	Santo Domingo	500,000
Vergara y Compañía	Salvador	500,000
Pedro de León	Santo Domingo	500;000
Sierra y Compañía	Cifuentes	500,000
La Finca (C. Ulacia)	Central Ulacia Rodrigo	1,800,000
Central La Vega	**Guayos**	
J Insua y Ca	Guayos	2,200,000
Benigno García y Ca.	Zaza del Medio	6,000,000
Juan Arguiz	Sancti Spíritus	500,000
Justo Ledesma	Cabaiguán	1,500,000
Unidad	**Unidad**	
Sánchez Valle & Ca.	El Piñón, Calabazar de Sagua	5,000,000
Alvera y Tejo	Fletes " "	4,000,000
Octavio Pimienta	Pimienta " "	1,000,000
Blanco & Cía	Oriente, " "	6 0,000
Narciso Sánchez	Banguela " "	800 000
Ambrosio Pérez	Juanita, Cifuentes	1,000,000
Central Zaza	**Placetas del Norte**	
J. Garraus y Ca.	La María	2,400,000
Eligio Torres	Cacique	1,700,000

PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonio o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Adelaida	**Falla**	
Isabelita S. en C.	Isabelita	1,700,000
Teresa S. en C.	Teresa	1,400,000
Josefina S. A	Josefina	1,200,000
Ceiba Grande	Ceiba Grande	1,700 000
Odon Gonzáles	Julito	1,800,000
Herederos Juan Martínez	Estrella	500,000
Pérez Chenard y Morales	Los Aliados	800,00
Celestino Menéndez	Conchita	700,000
Pablo Hernández	Mariana	600,000

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Adelaida	**Falla**	
Antonio Matos	Delicias	600 000
Nicasio Valdéz y Ca	Caridad	600,000
Antonio Quiñones	América	1,150,000
La Rosa y La Fé	San José	500 000
La Unión S A.	Unión	2,000 000
José C. Sierra	Palma	1,450,000
Andreita S. en C.	Andreita	1,800,000
Vicente Hernández	Editha	500,000
Gabriel Gonzalez	Panchita	500,000

(Continued on page 143) —(Continúa en la página 143)

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PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Agramonte	**Agramonte**	
Francisco Fernández	Central Agramonte	1.211,000
Teodoro Estomba	"	1,500,000
Comas y Hnos	"	540,0 0
Alfredo Romagosa	"	870,000
Ferret Gentil	"	690,000
José G. Nápoles	"	650,000
Rafael Fernández	"	550,000
Pedro Leal	"	1,470,000
Guillermo Mena	"	1,000,000
Rafael Barreras	"	1,950,0 0
Joaquín A. Piedra	"	2,900,000
Carreras y González	"	2,0 0 000
Felipe Bradshaw	"	1,000,000
Juan M Clark	"	960,000
Godals y Gutiérrez	"	1,500,000
Faustino Leal	"	530,000
Ceferino González	"	870,00
Guillermo Mena	"	1,450 000
Central Baraguá	**Baraguá**	
Domingo Dones	Central Baraguá	17,000,000
Jesús Alemán	"	3,000,000
Alvarez & Martinó	"	1,500,000
Yañez y Bengur ia	"	500,00
M Carrillo	"	1,000,000
Alberto Casas	"	1,400 00
Cobb y Fox	"	2 000 000
Andres Gutiérrez	"	500,000
Gomez y Hno	"	2,000,000
Antonio Hernandez	"	500,000
Ignacio López	"	1 000,000
Manuel López	"	1,200 000
Luis Melcon	"	2 000,00
Lorenzo Medrano	"	1,000,000
Juan Manzor	"	800,000
Antonio Poveda	"	500,000
José Poveda	"	500,000
Laureano Robaina	"	700,000
M. Alarcon	"	600,00
Julián Blanco	"	600,000
Cepero y Alarcón	"	500,000

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Baraguá	**Baraguá**	
Pedro Martín	Central Baraguá	1,500,000
Serafín Duménigo	"	700,000
Flores Conde	"	500 000
Taño y Gómez	"	800,000
Central Camagüey	**Oficina: O'Reilly 11, Habana**	
Santiago Pérez	Colonia Ana Luisa, Piedrecitas	5,000,000
Sergio Alvarez	" Esperanza "	1,500,000
Antonio Rodríguez	" Piedrecitas "	500,000
Pablo Hernández	" Guanábana "	500,000
Julio Quirch	" Quirch "	1,000,000
Antonio Pujol	" Carmelina "	2,000,000
Hilario Rodríguez	" Providencia "	2,000,000
José M. García	" Siguanea "	1,000,000
Jacobo de Marchena	" Trinidad "	1,000 000
David M L Maduro	" Lola "	1,000,000
Emilio Peláez	" La Salud "	500,000
Francisco Prieto	" Siguanea "	500,000
Juan Portigo	" Nueva "	1,000 000
Rodolfo Marchena	" Julita	1,000,000
Central Céspedes	**Céspedes Camagüey**	
Antonio Pérez	Céspedes	15,000,000
Antonio Pacin	Céspedes	2,0 0,000
Francisco Bermudez	Céspedes	1,500 000
Agustín Rodríguez Hno.	Céspedes	1,500,000
Santiago Pérez	Florida	1,000,000
Pablo Rodríguez	Céspedes	1,000,000
Antonio Rodríguez	Piedrecita	800,000
Camín & González	Céspedes	800,000
Carlos Moeller	Florida	500,000
Tomás Rodríguez	Céspedes	500 000
Adolfo Luciano	Céspedes	500,000
Eladio Peláez	Céspedos	800,000
Ernesto Batista	Camagüey	800,000
Francisco Rodríguez	Florida	
Central Estrella	**Céspedes**	
León y Roque	Estrella, Céspedes	19,000,000
Francisco García	Piedrecitas	1,300,000

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PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Estrella	**Céspedes**	
A. García y Ca.	Zaza del Medio	700,000
Pedro Varona	Céspedes	700,000
Manuel Ramírez	Manzanillo	2,000,000
Sergio Alvarez	Piedrecita	1,700,000
Francisco Bermudez	Id.	800,000
Canel y Díaz	Id.	800,000
Carrión Hno. y Ca.	Ciego de Avila	500,000
Severo Pina	Habana	500,000
Hermanos Ríos	Jatibonico	2,000,000
Laureano Limoggi	Ciego de Avila	1,100,000
Central Florida	Florida	2,500,000
Central Florida	**Florida. Camagüey**	
Cándido González.	Florida, Camagüey	3,000,000
Hermanos Rodríguez	" "	1,700,000
Rivero y Cía	Florida, Camagüey	1,000,000
Sociedad Agrícola Urabo	" "	1,700,000
Antonio Rodríguez	" "	500,000
Pedro Darias	" "	560,000
John Mitchell	" "	1,200,000
González Hno. y Ca.	Camagüey	500,000
Aniceto Alfonso	Florida	3,000,000
Hermanos Luaces	Margaritas	3,000,000
John G. Kunz	Florida	3,000,000
Rafael G. Freyre	Camagüey	3,000,000
González y Restoy	Florida	1,000,000
Rafael Castro	Florida	2,750,000
José Perdomo	Central Florida Florida	1,000,000
Perfecto Seoane	" " "	1,000,000
Central Jagüeyal	**Jagüeyal**	
Alfonso y Hermanos	"Jacinta"	1,750,000
J. M. Batallan	Cedro"	1,370,000
Francisco E. Bravo	"1 2 y 3"	4,757,000
Alberto Casas	Yumurí"	1,785,000
Miguel Carrillo	"Liliita"	567,000
Central Jagüeyal	**Jagüeyal**	
Miguel Carriilo	Sub-Colonos Asiento"	685,000
Benito Candas	"Altagracia"	550,000
Mario E. Ferrer	"Ofelia"	725,000
Mario E Ferrer	"Bellamar"	1,086,000
Marcelino Gutiérrez	"Piñi"	1,335,000
Miguel Gómez Mayo	"Lima"	736,000
Miguel Gómez Mayo	"Lucas"	587,000
José García Vega.	"Eva"	580,000
Hoyo Caimán S. A.	"Santa Rosa"	1,630,000
Hoyo Caimán S. A.	"María"	770,000
Morales y Echevarría	"Graciela"	1,686,000
Martín Rodríguez	"Alba"	760,000
Viuda de Roche	"La Palma"	500,000
Francisco Riscart	"Hoyo Caimán"	960,000
Rodríguez y Cía	"Vista Hermosa"	525,000
Amado Santos	"Josefa"	580,000
Manuel Torros	"San Francisco"	1,920,000
Manuel Torros	"Ampudia"	895,000
Manuel Torros	"Crucita"	580,000
Manuel Torros	"Perseverancia"	680,000
Manuel Torros	"Jucarito"	600,000
Manuel Torros	"Gloria"	590,000
Manuel Torros	"Palenque"	2,350,000
Manuel Torros	"Aquekarre"	680,000
Manuel Torros	"Unión"	6,500,000
Manuel Torros	Sarah	572,000
Dr. L. G. Toledo	Infierno	1,030,000
Manuel Torros	La Paz	550,000
Manuel Torros		
Central Jatibonico	**Jatibonico**	
Domingo Dones	Majagua	15,000,000
Fernando Ortiz	Jatibonico	1,500,000
B. Weiss & Company	Jatibonico	1,250,000
M. Concepción y Socios	Jatibonico	1,100,000
Tomás Marsulí	Majagua	850,000
José Marsulí	Majagua	750,000
Eduardo López y Hermano	Jatibonico	650,000
Cobb & Fox	Jatibonico	850,000

(Continued on page 145)—(Continúa en página 145)

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PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Jatibonico	**Jatibonico**	
Luis Ledesma	Jatibonico	675,000
Emilio de Sena	Jatibonico	625,000
Colonia Zaza	Zaza del Medio	630,000
Andrés Borroto	Jatibonico	500,000
Central Mocareño	**Manopla**	
Martín Caparroz	Manopla, Camagüey	762,000
Juan Lecusay	" "	1,025,000
José Santisteban	" "	1,020,000
George Carr	" "	2,960,000
Fluriach & Castillo	" "	2[illegible]0,000
Julio Alvarez	" "	2,018,000
Maximino Alvarez	Manopla, Camagüey	500,000
Salvador Fluriach	" "	1,150,000
Hernández, R & Hndez.	" "	970,000
Emilio Marcheco	" "	829,000
Estanislao May	" "	951,000
G. Ferralis	" "	781,000
Manuel Vega	" "	1,258,000
Ramón San Pelayo	" "	1,400,000
H. Arredondo	" "	800,000
Vicente Hernández	" "	1,000,000
A. W. Rodríguez	" "	2,300,000
Rodríguez & Xiqués	" "	1,683,000
R. J. Vidal	" "	1,410,000
Santiesteban. Lecusay	" "	929,000
H. Rodríguez.	" "	897,000
E. May (Pino)	" "	2,496,000
Central Najasa	**Hatuey**	
Nicanor Mandiedo	Colonia Esperanza Mira Flores	1,500,000
Ulices Betancourt	Ulices, Mira Flores	1,000,000
José R. Fernández	Virginia, Camagüey	3,000,000
Aurelio Carmenate	Hatuey	1,000,000
Ricardo Cagigas	Hatuey	1,000,000
Luis Leiva	Hatuey	2,000,000
D. M L. Maduro	O'Reilly 11	4,000,000
Aficdo Simior	Hatuey	1,000,000
Central Patria	**Morón, Camagüey**	
Frco. E. Peralta, S. en C.	Central Patria	650,000
Juan Sardiñas	" "	500,000
Narciso Cervantes	Cols. Estrella, Mariana, Flora, Lucila y Ocuje.	1,500,000
Manuel López Esquivel	Josefina y Cajón	1,000,000
Miguel Borroto	La India	800,000
Casas & Rodríguez	La Celia	750,000
Suárez & Hnos	Morón	1,000,000
Central Pilar	**Gaspar**	
Miguel Robaina.	Central "Pilar"	6,000,000
Fco. Aguirregaviria	Gaspar	2,100,000
Manuel Vila	Apartado 11, Ciego de Avila	1,300,000
Joee Capellá	Central "Pilar"	1,150,000
Gregorio Nuazu	Gaspar	660,000
García y Martínez	Central "Pilar"	525,000
Andrés González	Gaspar	550,000
Ruperto Hernández	Gaspar	500,000
Central Santo Tomás	**La Redonda**	
Cook & Cook	Purial, Ceballos	1,500,000
Carrión Hno. y Ca.	Palizada	2,500,000
Antonio Melcón	Casimba Ciego de Avila	1,800,000
Camilo Ruspoli	Sta. Eleno La Redonda	1,700,000
Gómez y Pastores	Ciego de Avila Col. Altamira	1,200,000
Plácido Izquierdo	Josefa Ceballos	1,000,000
Josue A. Esteva	Oxaca Ceballos	500,000
José A. Calleja	Sindico Ceballos	700,000
Luis A. Mola	Candito Domínguez.	700,000
Mora y Figueras	Las Palmas, Júcaro	1,300,000
Brunet y Sons	Santa Gertrudis, Júcaro	500,000
Fabián Barroso	Bienvenida Domínguez	500,000
José Ramos	Estanislao, Morón	700,000
Central Senado	**Camagüey**	
Mola Sánchez	Camagüey	8,000,000
Escipión de Varona	Id.	2,000,000
Alvaro Sánchez	Id.	2,500,000
Arcadio Cammañ	Id.	2,225,000
Andres Pérez	Id.	750,000
Antonio Miranda	Id.	750,000

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PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Baguanos	**Cueto, Oriente**	
J. J. Hernández 'Baguanos'	Central Baguanos	2,000,000
Gabriel Mouriño Bello	"	1,600,000
Manuel Llenin "Pinillo"	"	500,000
Palomo y Hns. "Baguanos"	"	1,500,000
Comp. Azucarera Antilla	"	500,000
Moisés Gordon Calzadilla	"	700,000
Sixto Paneque	"	600,000
Palomo y Compañía	"	800,000
Miguel I. Aguilera	"	700,000
Palomo y Hnos. "Dumois"	"	1,600,000
J. J. Hernández "Narbona"	"	600,000
Pérez y Hermanos	"	1,500,000
Felino Paneque	"	900,000
Ldo. E. Rodríguez Fuentes	Holguín, Oriente	3,600,000
Joaquín Peña y Pinillos	Cueto, Oriente	1,800,000
Antonio Rodríguez y Comp.	Banes, Oriente	1,200,000
Barraqué y San Martín	Habana	900,000
Suc. Juan Suárez Prieto	Central Baguanos	800,000
Narciso Tauler Pérez	"	1,900,000
Hnos. Sánchez Hernández	"	900,000
Manuel F. de la Vega	Holguín	500,000
Francisco Serrano Pérez	Central Baguanos	1,200,000
Consuelo Marrero	"	1,000,000
Pablo García Roch	"	3,700,000
Pereda y Compañía	Holguín, Oriente	1,100,000
Puente y San Miguel	Cueto, Oriente	1,000,000
Central Boston	**Oriente**	
Armando Feria	Calabazas-Herrera	2,490,288
J. M. Domínguez	Banes	1,879,260
Dumois y Dorado	"	706,036
Dumois y Aguilera	"	1,030,560
José Moralejos	"	897,924
Manuel Paz y Hno	Río Seco	913,156
Francisco Pérez	Banes	953,964
Melchor Pérez	"	675,116
Liduvino Quiñones	"	1,066,768
Teodoro Rodríguez	"	1,095,700
Central Boston	**Banes**	
Víctor Ruiz	Naranjo Dulce	771,396
José Zaldívar Feria	Banes	504,280

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Cacocum	**Cacocum**	
Benjamín Cuadrado	La Victoria	800,000
Julián Ojeda	Margarita	1,200,000
José Olasagasti	Josefita	1,000,000
Julio Batista	Angelita	2,500,000
Urquiola y Hno.		1,400,000
Ramón Tejeda		1,400,000
Pedro Talavera	La Mora	600,000
Cardet y Gastón		
Central Alto Cedro	**Marcané**	
V. Martín	Marcané, Oriente	1,200,000
V. Sánchez	"	500,000
José Sera	"	500,000
Nieto & Prado	"	700,000
Mulet	"	500,000
Núñez Hermano	"	1,700,000
R. González	"	2,500,000
Blanco Hermano	"	3,700,000
Silva Hermano	"	3,800,000
A. F. Cuervo	"	1,400,000
L. G. Michaelsen	"	1,300,000
E. Dumois	"	2,400,000
José Reyes	"	1,100,000
Lecusay	"	800,000
Suárez & Astigarraga	"	900,000
Central Confluente	**Guantánamo**	
L. Frometa & Cía	Apartado 156	900,000
Joaquín Amadeo	Calixto García, Guantánamo	500,000
José Fronfrias	Guantánamo	650,000
Cía Agrícola de Gtamo	Apartado 156	600,000
Rafael Díaz	Guantánamo	600,000
Central Cupey	**Cupey, Oriente**	
D. D. Pascol	Sin Nombre	4,000,000
Leonardo Rodríguez	Juanita	1,200,000
Eduardo Rodríguez	Sin Nombre	1,200,000
L. J. Garriga	Carmen y Beatriz	1,200,000
Talavera y Gastón	Sin Nombre	2,500,000
Basil Lone	"	2,500,000
G. del Cust	Lanier	500,000

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PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Cupey	**Cupey, Oriente**	
V. A. González	Sin Nombre	500,000
Belarmino Mi	"	500,000
Dr. B. Batallan	Paca	1,000,000
R. Padierne	Esperanza	1,000,000
Colonia Dos Amigos	**Campechuela**	
Angel Piña	Campechuela	500,000
Diego Gasso	"	800,000
Concepción Frias	"	500,000
Central "Dos Amigos"	"	3,500,000
Central Esperanza	**Guántanamo**	
Faure & Cía	Manantial	1,000,000
Luis Mirabent	Esperanza	750,000
Francisco Ferret	Esperanza	600,000
David Herrero	Esperanza	570,000
Central Ermita	**Ermita**	
Cía. Azucarera Cendoya	Palmarejo	3,000,000
Antonio Alemany	Ermita	1,500,000
Eugenio de Boyrie	"	1,500,000
Sucesión Viso	Jurisdicción	1,000,000
A. G. Stodart Chateauvieuz	Sabanilla	750,000
Sucesión Mallet	Manantial	750,000
Central Hatillo	**Hatillo**	
P. L. Robinson	Condonga, Oriente	2,000,000
Fulgencio Puig	Palma Soriano	500,000
Manuel y Ricardo Martínez	" "	500,000
Juan Almeida	San Luis, Oriente	1,000,000
Central Isabel	**Manzanillo**	
Carlos Manuel de Céspedes	La Junta	3,300,000
Félix Vázquez	Vicana Arriba	1,800,000
Alfredo Suástequi	Betancourt	1,500,000
Pedro Ferrales	Vicana Arriba	1,500,000
Central Jobabo	**Oriente**	
Cuba B. Plantations, Ltd	Bartle, Oriente	6,500,000
Sirvén, León y Cía	Ingenio Jobabo	5,500,000
Hijos de Alvárez y Florez	Elía, Camagüey	2,500,000
José Ortega	Martí Camagüey	2,500,000

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Lorenzo Roque	Ingenio Jobabo	2,500,000
Vicente Concepción	Omaja, Oriente	2,400,000
Fernández y Corral	Berrocal, Camagüey	2,000,000
Serafín Muñoz	Ingenio Jobabo	2,000,000
González y Escalante	Ingenio Jobabo	2,000,000
Juan F. Peña	Ingenio Jobabo	1,500,000
Raúl Cossio	Ingenio Jobabo	1,400,000
Pedro Portuondo	Ingenio Jobabo	1,200,000
Escobar y Cía	Tana, Camagüey	1,200,000
D. M. L. Maduro	Ingenio Jobabo	1,200,000
José M. Santana	Ingenio Jobabo	1,100,000
Miguel A. Cabrera	Ingenio Jobabo	1,100,000
Berdeal y García	Berrocal, Camagüey	1,000,000
Aguilera y Molinet	Ingenio Jobabo	1,000,000
Ramón Iglesias	Hatuey, Camagüey	1,000,000
Arthur Robertson	Tana, Camagüey	800,000
A. Sánchez Clavel	Ingenio Jobabo	700,000
Federico Alemán	Canario, Camagüey	700,000
Freyre e Hijos	Tana, Camagüey	600,000
Arturo Primelles	Ingenio Jobabo	500,000
Angel Sánchez Caballero		500,000
Central Los Caños	**Guantánamo**	
Antonio Santos	El Peral	1,000,000
Manuel Rodríguez	Adela	1,100,000
Agustín Charon	Santa Rita, Los Caños	500,000
Simeón Herrera	Victoria "	800,000
Manuel Alvarez	Socorro	1,100,000
"Colonia Maquey"	Colonia Maquey	5,000,000
Central Manatí	**Manatí**	
Isidoro L. Mederos	San Pablo	525,600
Hermenegildo García	Hortensia	600,000
Julio R. Zell	La Victoria	1,100,000
Higinio Fanjul	Aita	1,200,000
Cols de Caña Rabel	Gratitud	600,000
Francisco Etchegoyen	Laura	800,000
José L. Salcines	San Antonio	800,000
Armando Callejas	Mascota	900,000
Jose B. Sánchez	Lote No. 1	1,500,000
Figueredo y Cía	Santa Cristina	900,000
Manuel Brea, S. en C.	Horqueta	800,000

(Continued on page 148)—(Continúa en la página 148)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Manatí	**Manatí**	
Guillermo del Monte	La Margarita	1,000,000
Nicolás R. Adan	Habana	1,600 000
Cols. de Caña Rabel	Santa Teresa	1,000,000
Manuel F Pedroso	Los Coroneles	600 000
Norberto Plá	Julia	1,300 000
Manuel Dosal	Lagunas	1,500 000
José Velázquez	Cayo Romano	1,400,000
Felipe Zayas Tristá	La Horqueta	1 000,000
Luis Queral	Blanca	900,0 0
Mora y Vieta	Dos Amigos	3,0 0,000
Charles M. Milligan	Santa Isabel	4,000 00
Avila y Rodríguez	Santa Brígida	2,500 000
Octaviano Mariño	La María	2,50 ,000
Blas Pérez	Emilia	1,800,000
José Velázquez	Vista Alegre	1,600,000
B. García y Cía	Unión	3,000,000
C. J Ross	Elena	1,500 000
Mariategui y Cia	Guasimal	1,700,000
Raul del Monte		1,900,000
Central Oriente	**Oriente**	
Cía. Agrícola Cubana	Buenavista, Central Oriente	4,000,000
A. C. de Ribas, S. en C	Carmelie " "	3,000,000
Ernesto Cadenas S. en C	Sara " "	2,000 000
Luis Fernández Casas	Santa Rita " "	1,500 000
José Hill Feliu	Palo Picado " "	1,0 0,000
Armando Feria	Carmencita " "	1,250,000
Marion B. Mc Millan	Conchita " "	750 000
Florentino Reyes	Esperanza " "	750 000
Enrique Stable	Caridad " "	600 000
Cayetano de Ribas	Gloria	600,000
Central Romelie	**Guantánamo**	
José Olivares	San Gerónimo, Carrera Larga	800,000
León Britis	Central Romelie	750,000
Agustín Pérez	"	500 000
Juan Sánchez	"	500,000
Central San Germán	**San Germán**	
Gutiérrez Bravo	San Germán	4,000,000
Rivero & Ros	"	3 0 ,0 0
Rafael Dominguez	San Germán	6,000,000
Rivero & Frias	"	6,00 ,0 0
Manduley Gómez Cía	"	2,000,000
Ceferino Sánchez	"	500,000
Bajuelos & Campins	"	800,000
Freire y Rodríguez	"	1,500,0 0
R. Castro	"	50 , 00
Cía. Agríc. San Francisco	"	12 000,000
Central Santa Ana	**Auza**	
Armando Feria	San Nicolás	1,000,000
Francisco de P Auza	Santiago	2,000,000
H. W. Thompson	San Felipe	1,200,000
Central San Antonio	**Guantánamo**	
Pablo Gil	Central San Antonio	700,000
León Britis	" "	700,000
Alejandro Pouymiró	" "	700,000
Castillo & Britis		500,000
Central Santa Lucía	**Santa Lucia**	
Arsenio Núñez	Santa Lucía, Oriente	800,000
Núñez y Sánchez	" "	1,000,000
Gil y Ramos	" "	1,100,000
Herederos A C. Sánchez	" "	1,100 0 0
Rafael L Sánchez	" "	1,700,000
Jorge W. Sánchez	" "	1,10 ,000
Sindicato S C.	" "	1,100 000
Sánchez y Neira	" "	3,000,000
Trillan & Hno.	" "	1,100, 00
Román Gastesi	" "	750,000
José Pérez Berrueso		500,000
Central Santa Cecilia	**Cuantánamo**	
Manuel Fernández	Los Ramos	720,000
Mourthe & Hermano	Olimpo	1,500,000
Central Soledad	**Guantánamo Sugar Co., Guant.**	
Florentino Salcines	Chapala, Sam-pré	1,300 000
Josefa Morlote	" "	500 0 0

(Continued on pagé I49)—(Continúa en la página 149)

Suplicamos a los Colonos corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista.

PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Tacajó	**Tacajó**	
Moralejo & Nieto		1,500,00
Adolfo Girala		2,500,0
Faustino Sirven		1,500 00
Daniel Rodríguez		500 0
Dumois & Ochoa		1,000,00
M Paz & Hermanos		1,0 0,000
Luis Ochoa Feria		750,000
Jaime Almirall		1 00 ,000
Suárez & Sobrinos		2,500,000
Antonio Rodríguez		2,000 000
Pablo Beola		2,500,000
Filiberto Proenza		750,0 0

YOUR MESSAGE

WERE it in this position would be read by the people who constitute Cuba's *buying power*. Get that message in next month's issue

THE TIMES OF CUBA

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

LA INDUSTRIA MINERA DE CUBA
THE MINING INDUSTRY OF CUBA

The Times of Cuba publica cada mes una lista corregida y completa de las minas activas en Cuba, su situación, los nombres de las compañías que las explotan, sus oficinas y los nombres de sus administradores o gerentes, así como tales otras noticias que nos permite el lugar. No se incluyen en esta lista todas las denuncias hechas, pues en muy pocas se llevan a cabo los trabajos de exploración regular. Los minerales principales que se explotan en Cuba son cobre, hierro, manganeso, petróleo y asfalto. De modo que esta lista sea lo más correcta posible. The Times of Cuba suplica encarecidamente cooperen a tal objeto todas las compañías mineras, pues recibirá con agrado todas las rectificaciones y adiciones a la información adjunta. Cada propietario o administrador de todas las minas activas en Cuba recibe un ejemplar marcado de cada edición de The Times of Cuba. ESTAS LISTAS SE CORRIGEN EN CADA EDICIÓN.

The Times of Cuba publishes each month a list of all active mines in Cuba, their location, their operating companies, their offices, and the names of their administrators or managers, together with such other information as space may permit. These lists do NOT include the many hundreds of denouncements made of mining claims, only a very small percentage of which have ever proceeded further. The chief minerals under development in Cuba are copper, iron, manganese, oil and asphalt. To the end that these lists be as correct as possible, The Times of Cuba earnestly requests the co-operation of the mining companies, and will welcome all corrections or additions to the information given herewith. Every owner, lessee or manager of every active mine in Cuba receives marked copies of every number of The Times of Cuba. THESE LISTS ARE CORRECTED IN EACH ISSUE.

ABREVIACIONES (ABBREVIATIONS): C. M.—Compañía Minera (Mining Company); Pa.—plata (silver). C.—cobre (copper); P.—petróleo (petroleum); M.—manageso (manganese); H.—hierro (iron); Ch.—chromo (crome-iron); A.—asfalto (aspalt); Az.—azufre (sulphur); Z.—zinc; O.—oro (gold; Pl.—plomo (lead). Véase "La Industria Azucarera de Cuba por otras abreviaciones. See "The Sugar Industry of Cuba" for other abbreviations.

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN PINAR DEL RIO
MINING COMPANIES IN PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACIÓN LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCION ADDRESS
C. M. Asiento Viejo	Gua..	C	Juan Pérez Suárez	San Ignacio 31, Havana
C. M. de Cobre de Pinar del Rio y San Juan	San Juan y Martinez	C	P. González Mendive	Obispo 59, Havana
Constancia Copper Co.	Viñales	C	Antonio Muñoz, Secretary.	San Ignacio 43, Havana
Cuban Asphalt Co., Ltd.	Mariel	A	Thomas Draper	Teniente Rey 11, Havana
Minero "Auro-Cuprica," S.A.	Gramales	C	Pedro Creuheras	502 Manz. Gómez, Havana
C. M. La Estrella	Guane	C	Fábrica de Chocolate	Teniente Rey 11, Havana
Cuban Industrial Ore Co.	Sabalé	Pl Pa	Juan M. Reposo	Infanta 62, Havana
El Informador Mineral	Bahia Honda	C	J. F. Hoskinson	Man-Gómez 417, Havana
Francisco Mining Co.	Las Acostas	C	Tirso Mesa, President	Aguiar 116, Havana
La Mejor Mining Co.	Guane	C	F. F. Rutherford, President	Obispo 61½, Havana
Minas de Matahambre	Mahathambre	C	M. L. Díaz, President	Consulado 55, Havana
Pinar Copper Co.	El Mono	A	James Hazen Hyde, Pres.	New York City

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN LA HABANA
MINING COMPANIES IN HAVANA PROVINCE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACIÓN LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCION ADDRESS
Cienfuegos Petroleum Co.	Habana y Santa Clara	P	N. E. Allen, President	Consulado 17, Havana
Jaruco Oil Co.	Jaruco	P	N. L. Kleinsmith	Oficios 48, Havana
Madruga Petroleum Co.	Madruga	P	Edgardo Crabb, Sec. & Ad.	503 Manz. Gómez, Havana
Unión Oil Co.	Bauranao	P	T. D. Crews	Obispo 56, Havana

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN MATANZAS
MINING COMPANIES IN MATANZAS PROVINCE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACION LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCION ADDRESS
Cárdenas-Sabanilla Pet. Co.	Las Palmas, Marti	P	Cuban O. & M. Corp., L.	502 Manz. Gómez, Havana
Matanzas Oil Co.	Yumuri Valley	P	Albert Levy	Milanés 52, Matanzas

(Continued on Page 152)—(Continúa en la pág. 152)

Suplicamos a las Compañías Mineras corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN SANTA CLARA

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACION LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCION ADDRESS
C. M. Cienfuegos y Pinar Davison Suiphur & Phosphate Co.	Cumanayagua	Az.	nios C. H. Fulton	

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN CAMAGUEY

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACION LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCION ADDRESS
C. M. Central	Camagüey	C	P. D. Buzzi	Camagüey
Victoria	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414
Zolia	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414
Portentora	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414
Linita	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN ORIENTE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACION LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCION ADDRESS
Caridad, La	Bonisto	M	Gonzlo Lipes	Aguiar 116, Havana
Cuba Industrial Ore Co.	Baire	M	Juan M. Reposo	Teniente Rey 11, Havana
C. M. "La Taratana"	Bayamo	M	Leopoldo Núñez, President.	Hotel Pasaje, Havana
C. M. Preciosa del Mabay.	Bayamo	C	B. H. Carreras	201 Manz. Gómez, Havana
C. M. Serafina	Bayamo	C	D. A. Galdos, President	Manzana Gómez, Havana
Holguin Exploration Co.	Holguin	O	Simmons & Burns, agents.	24 Madison Ave., N. Y
Juragua Iron Co. (Bethlehem Steel)	Firmeza	H	Mr. Merriwether	Santiago de Cuba
La Gloria Mining Company	Palmarito de Cauto	M	Walter Fletcher Smith	Hotel Miramar, Havana
Spanish-American Iron Co. (Bethlehem Steel)	Daiquiri & Felton	H	Mr. Merriwether	Santiago de Cuba
Sun Development Co.	Bueycito	M	J. R. Von Fleet	Financial Bldg., Phila.

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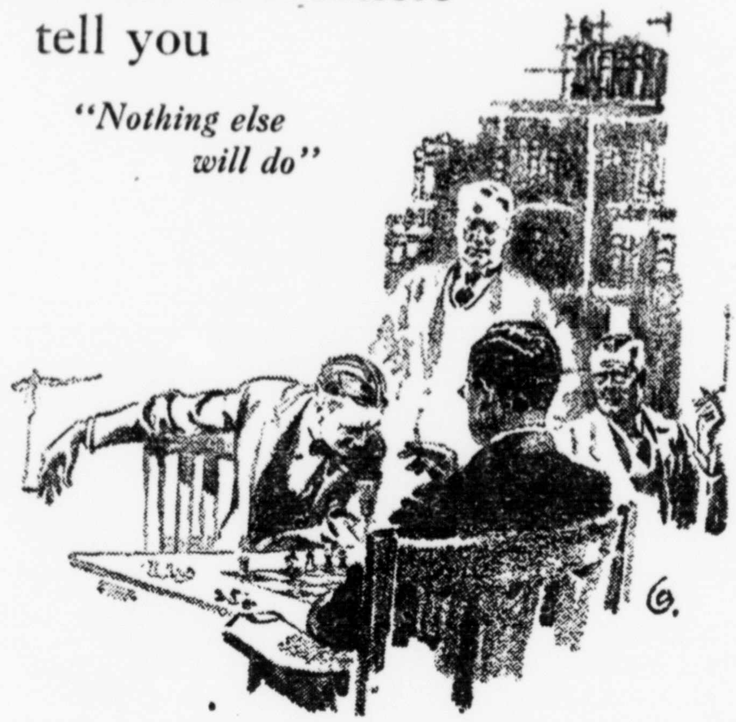

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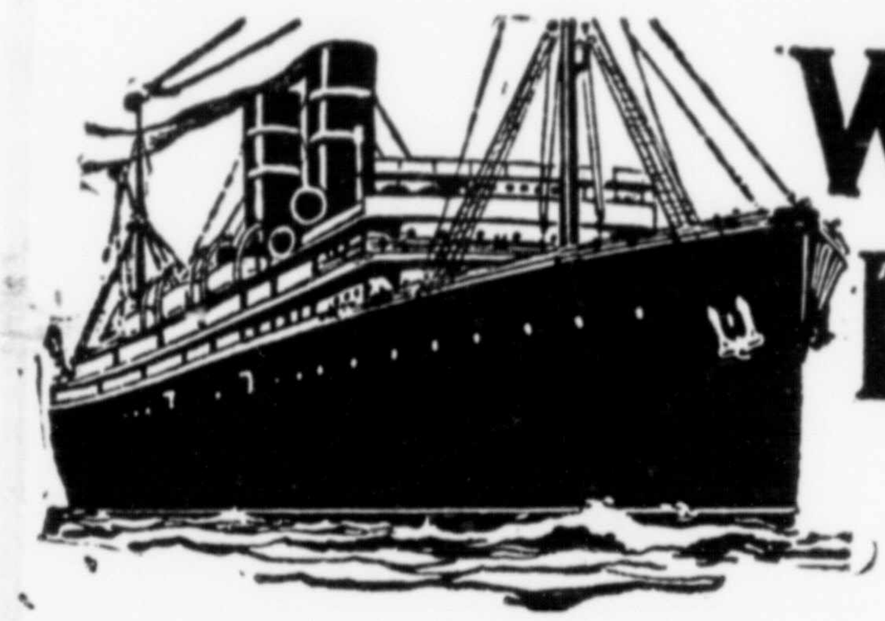

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OFICIOS 24-26 **HAVANA, CUBA**

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THE ECONOMIC BULLETIN OF CUBA

MANAGING EDITORS:
LUIS MARINO PEREZ
MARIO A. MACBEATH

HAVANA OFFICES:
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PHONE: A-5883

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Financial and Commercial Review of the Month

Brief in Opposition to the Increase of the Duty on Sugar
By Edwin P. Shattuck

American Refiners' Interests in Cuban Sugar Production
Data by Mr. John M. Rogers

Speeches by Senator Torriente and Mr. Charles E. Mitchell

The Sugar Situation in the United States

The Cuban Financial Situation
By Charles E. Mitchell

The Proposed Sales Tax
By John S. Hord

Report on the Proposal to Reduce the Cuban Sugar Cr[illegible]

Report of the Manatí Sugar Co.

Report of the United Rys. of Havana

Memorandum of the Cuban Commercial Mission

The Market for Tractors in Cuba
By Chester Lloyd Jones

Also Information Concerning Various Other Matters

(See full index on page 58)

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This Magazine deals exclusively with Cuban economic matters

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HAVANA

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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New York Agency	68 William St.
Paris	28 Rue Quatre Septembre
Barcelona	6 Plaza de Cataluña
Havana	75 Aguiar St., corner of Obrapía

THE ECONOMIC BULLETIN OF CUBA

MANAGING EDITORS:
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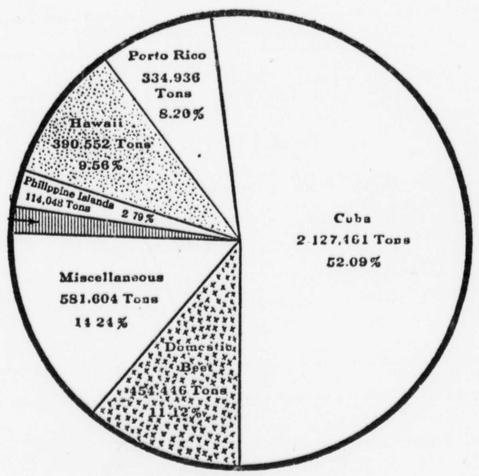
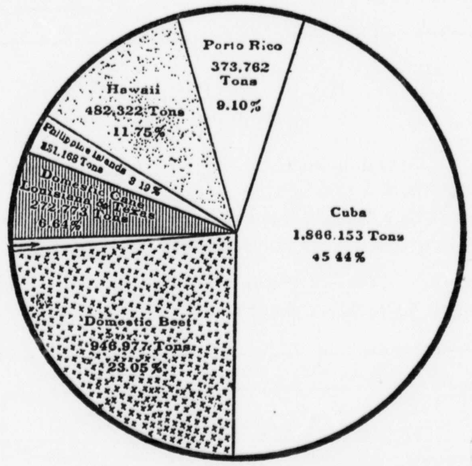
Sources of Sugar Consumed in the United States

(Willett & Gray)



1920

Total consumption . . . . . 4.084,672 tons
Domestic cane . . . . . 81,625 tons. 2%



1921

Total consumption . . . . . 4.107,328 tons
Miscellaneous . . . . . 34,173 tons. 0.83%

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW OF THE MONTH

RECIPROCITY WITH UNITED STATES.

There seems to be no hope of any relief at present from the high duty that has been levied on sugar in the United States (virtually on Cuban sugar, since almost all the duty-paying sugar that enters the United States comes from Cuba) by the Emergency tariff, which became effective on the 28th of May, 1921.

The receipts of Cuban sugar in the United States (taking only the Atlantic ports and New Orleans) were, during the calendar year 1921, according to Willett & Gray, 2,057,797 long tons, and from January 1 to February 28, 1922, 678,186 long tons, which give a total of 2,735,982 tons from Jan. 1, 1921, to date. From January 1 to May, 26, 1921, that is to say, before the Emergency tariff went into effect, the receipts of Cuban sugar at those ports had been, according to Willett & Gray, 1,093,653 tons. Deducting the latter amount, we obtain the quantity of sugar received in the United States from Cuba after the Emergency tariff became law, up to the 28th of February, 1922, that is, 1,642,329 tons.

The duty on this sugar has been $1.60 per hundred pounds, or $35.84 per long ton (2,240 lbs.), equal to $58,861,071.36, an amount which the United States government has actually collected as customs revenue on Cuban sugar in a period of only nine months. Had the duty remained at 1.0048 cents per pound (the Underwood tariff rate), as it was before the enactment of the Emergency tariff, the duty collected would have been $36,964,752.81, or $21,896,318.55 less, so that in the course of nine months, the Emergency tariff has actually taken away from the producers of Cuban sugar approximately 22 million dollars and put them into the United States Treasury, in order to favor the domestic sugar producers of the United States. It must be kept in mind that whatever duty is levied on Cuban sugar is paid by the Cuban producer, not by the American consumer, for the duty is a part of the marketing expense for the Cuban producer. This holds true as long as there is an excess of sugar production.

It could easily be shown—or rather, it is too self-evident to need any proof—that a duty of 1.6 cents per pound on a product that sells for less than 2 cents per pound (as raw sugar has been selling lately in Cuba) is plainly excessive. Cuba is, therefore, heavily penalized at present by the American tariff on sugar, and sugar is the basis of almost the entire economic life of Cuba. The duty levied in the United States on tobacco, Cuba's second great product, is likewise exceedingly high, so that the tariff duties of the United States beyond any question impose burdens on Cuba and obstacles to the sale of her products, while Cuba offers, on the contrary, singular advantages for the sale of American goods in Cuba, by the reductions of from 20 to 40 per cent which the Reciprocity treaty grants to the products and manufactures of the United States.

The total exports from the United States to Cuba during the calendar year 1921, were $187,726,179, on which a duty of approximately 15 per cent ad valorem, equal in round numbers to $28,159,000 has been or is being collected by the Cuban Treasury. This compares with almost $59,000,000 collected by the United States Government on Cuban sugar alone in nine months. It may, therefore, be said that from the point of view of government revenue, the United States derives considerably more profit from the trade with Cuba than Cuba from her trade with the United States. This point should be borne in mind when a new Reciprocity treaty is prepared, and it is very necessary for both countries to readjust this treaty to the new conditions, and in view of the experience that has been obtained. It is twenty years since the treaty was made, and beyond any doubt many modifications could now be introduced in it that would be advantageus to the commercial and industrial relations of both countries.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

NEW CUBAN TARIFF

The Cuban tariff bill which is being prepared by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Tariffs and Taxation will, it is stated, be reported to the House toward the end of March of this year, and it seems likely that the measure will go through rapidly, at least so far as the House of Representatives is concerned. But inasmuch as the members of the Senate Committee on Tariffs and Taxation have been acting in concert with the Committee of the House in the preparation of the tariff bill, prompt approval by the Senate also would seem to be assured.

There can be no doubt of the great advantages to be derived from the promulgation of a new customs tariffs, among them being that it will furnish a satisfactory basis for a revision of the Reciprocity treaty with the United States, which could scarcely be undertaken with the present tariff. The new tariff bill is entirely different from the present Customs tariff, which has been in force with no substantial modifications since the year 1900. It increases the number of separate items in the schedules from about 600 in the present Tariff to about 1,700; it discards the ad-valorem rates entirely, and adopts the system of specific duties throughout (expect in a few instances in which both rates are combined); the duties on raw materials employed in Cuban industries are reduced and, on the other hand, higher duties are imposed on manufactured articles similar to those which are made, or are susceptible of being made in Cuba, this increase of duty being kept, however, within prudent and reasonable limits; the duties are low on those articles of general consumption which are necessarily imported into Cuba, while the rates are correspondingly high on articles of "luxury", recreation or comfort, including in this class all articles of fine manufacture.

The new tariff bill will contain a maximum and a minimum rate, in order to apply the former to those countries which do not give favorable treatment in their tariffs to Cuba. The minimum or lower scale is the basic rate, the maximum rate being a variable increase, especially established for each article, of not less than 30 per cent, over the minimum rate. The United States will continue to enjoy the reductions of from 20 to 40 per cent to which by the Reciprocity Treaty they are entitled, these reductions being based of course on the minimum or lower column of the tariff.

The United States will be greatly benefited by the increase of duties for which, in a general way, the tariff bill provides, since the higher the duty the greater the margin of preference that the United States will enjoy over its competitors, who will have no reduction from the basic or minimum rates. In addition, by the application of the maximum column to nearly all the countries from which Cuba now imports goods (which to a large extent will be the result of the double column system), the United States will be given practically a monopoly of the Cuban market.

It is estimated that this new tariff will yield an increase of revenue of not less than ten million dollars per year.

TAXATION AND REVENUE MEASURES

President Zayas on February 27, 1922, once more urged upon Congress in a message the need of giving immediate consideration to the question of increasing taxation, and especially to the Sales tax recommended by the Commission appointed by him to study modifications in the tax laws of Cuba and means of increasing the revenues (See this "Bulletin", January, page 54). The President declared in this message that the present tax on profits (Act of July 1, 1920) should be abolished, as soon as the Sales tax becomes effective, and expressed himself in disagreement with the proposal to make compulsory the use of bills of exchange (or acceptances) in all credit transactions, and levying a stamp tax on these bills as a revenue measure in substitution of the present 4 per cent tax on profits.

The business community of Cuba has received with considerable interest the proposal to establish a sales tax and has been making a study of the matter. While no strong opposition has been made to the tax itself (although 1 per cent has in general seemed too high a rate), it is yet too soon to be able to determine if the current of opinion is in its favor or against it. In Congress no bill has yet been submitted embodying the proposed sales tax, nor has there been any legislative debate or action on the matter of increasing taxation, with the excepcion of the favorable vote of the House of Representatives, February first, on the bill presented by Dr. German Wolter del Río amending the inheritance tax. The details of this important reform, which will produce considerable increase in the revenue from this source, have not yet been taken up by the House, but in all likelihood this bill will shortly be acted upon and sent to the Senate.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

The expenses of the Departments of Public Health and War and Navy as given in the Official Gazette of February 2 and 22, respectively, have been readjusted to $5,354,206.80 and $12,273,-346, respectively, and make the budget now in force approximately $59,282,622 per year, or $4,940,222 per month. The revenues collected by the Government in the last five months have been as follows: September, 1921, $4,630,486; October, $4,239,669; November, $4,350,931; December, $4,133,004; and January 1922, $4,287.-021, or an average of $4,328,222 per month. There is thus a monthly deficit of about $612,000, equivalent to $7,344,000 in the year.

The figures which have given us the above result are taken from official sources. There may, however, be an error somewhere, but if our figures are right there can be only one conclusion, and that is the absolute need of restoring the finances of the Cuban government to a sound basis as quickly as possible. That this can be done, if there is a will to do it, is evident, for there are still in the expenditures of the Government such overwhelming figures as twelve million dollars for the Army and Navy, which is 20. 7 per cent, or over one-fifth, of the national expenses. We recognize that the Government has carried out the policy of economy to a very great extent, and it must be given full credit for this achievement, but the situation requires still further measures.

There is no denying the fact that a patriotic and determined effort must be made without delay to extricate the Treasury from its present difficult situation. Such an effort involves the immediate reenforcement of the revenues by additional taxation and the reduction of all expenditures which under present conditions are unwarranted. If these two measures are not applied very soon and with a full determination to remedy the present situation,—which has already been allowed to continue too long without correction—can any one doubt that the consequences will be very serious?

RESTRICTIONS ON CUBAN SUGAR

On another page of this issue we print the report of the Committee of senators and Representatives of the Cuban Congress which met with President Zayas to consider the proposal to limit the present sugar crop of Cuba to 2,500,000 tons. This report, given out on the 21st of February, was in the negative, and there has been a very strong opposition in Cuba to the proposal, so that we may consider it definitely settled that no legislation will be enacted to reduce the output of this year's crop.

There still remains, however, the no less important question of limiting the amount of sugar that can be exported to the United States. The Committee above referred to was not adverse to this arrangement, provided a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar to one cent was made as a compensation.

The N. Y. "Journal of Commerce" in a Washington dispatch dated January 24, 1922, had stated that "the Administration, in co-operation with the Cuban Government, is working out a plan to meet the problem confronting the sugar industry. It is proposed that the Cuban government enact legislation providing for the licensing of sugar exports, so that not more than a specified tonnage of the Cuban crop can be exported for consumption in the United States. This is to be accomplished, it is understood, by the passage of laws imposing export duties on sugar after a certain amount has been shipped out of Cuban ports." The same dispatch adds: "The United States, it was stated by a high official today, will protect the beet sugar industry, which is now in dire straits as the result of the influx of a vast production from Cuba, through tariff legislation... President Harding feels that the beet sugar industry in this country should be preserved at all costs and that a sufficiently high tariff should be imposed on Cuban sugar to prevent the extinction of this industry."

The passages quoted are very significant, because they indicate that the American government considers that by placing a limitation on the exports of Cuban sugar to the United States, relief will be afforded the American beet sugar producers. This view seems to us entirely mistaken. The problem is one of price. Will the price of sugar improve by limiting imports from Cuba, when there will be in Cuban ports, awaiting to be shipped as soon as the restrictions are lifted, large stocks of sugar? These stocks will naturally have the effect of keeping the price down, and the policy of hand to mouth buying will be established in the expectation of lower prices to

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come. In our opinion, only in case the quantity of sugar admitted into the United States were considerably below normal requirements, or if the limitation on imports were extended for a number of years, would the measure serve the purpose of raising the price of sugar, which is the real aim. We consider that any measure intended to limit the free exportation of Cuban sugar to the United States would be harmful to Cuba, unless the restriction were adjusted gradually over a series of years, so that it would not opperate suddenly to bring about an accumulation of unmarketable stocks in Cuba. In view of the fact that our production this year will probably be over 3,000,000 tons, and that a considerable supply from the crop of 1920-21 yet remains in Cuba, it cannot be disputed that if exports to the United States are restricted this year to 2,500,000 tons, a large unmarketable surplus will remain in Cuba, with ruinous results to our industry.

U.S. BEET INTERESTS & THE TARIFF

The beet sugar interests of the United States, speaking through Mr. George W. McCormick, at the Hearings regarding the sugar schedule before the Senate Committee on Finance on December 20, 1921, gave the following explanation of their demand for a duty of 2 cents per lb. against Cuban sugar (increasing the present Emergency tariff rate which is 1.6 cents):

"I have stated that it is necessary that the beet sugar companies receive 5 cents a pound in order to pay the farmers $6 a ton for their beets. That would mean that cane sugar would be quoted at $5.20. Take granulated sugar at $5.20, f.o.b. New York. There is a differential of 20 cents a hundred at which beet sugar is sold below the cane granulated.

"Now, in order to reach the $5.20 net price for granulated sugar f.o.b. New York, I am going to start with the present quotation on Cuban raw sugar, namely, $2 per 100 pounds, January-March shipment, which is the same as $2.20 in bond price, c.i.f. New York. Add $1 as the refiners' margin between raws and refined and we have $3.20 as the duty-free New York price for granulated sugar. Substract this $3.20 from the $5.20 New York cane price which must be maintained to enable the beet sugar producer to secure $5 per 100 pounds for his products, and we have $2 as the required duty per 100 pounds to be levied against Cuban sugar.

"It is interesting to observe that this same conclusion is reached if, starting with a $6 per ton price for beets, we determine the cost of production of beet sugar in this country and allow the manufacturer a fair return on his investment. We find that he must sell his product at $5 per 100 pounds net cash, and to enable him to do this it is necessary to maintain a $2 duty against Cuba.

"We base our determination as to the cost of producing beet sugar on the well-established fact that the price paid the farmers for beets constitutes 55 per cent of the cost of the sugar.

"Using this as a basis, the formula works out as follows: $6 per ton of beets equals 55 per cent of the cost of producing the 233 pounds of extractable sugar from each ton of beets paid for. Therefore 100 per cent of such cost is $6 divided by 55 per cent, or $10.90. Divide $10.90 by 233 and we have $4.68 as the cost of producing 100 pounds of beet sugar when paying $6 per ton for beets. It this is sold at $5 per 100 pounds, it leaves a profit of 32 cents per 100 pounds, certainly a modest margin.

"On the basis of 2,000,000 tons Cuban crop, the net cost of Cuban raws, including a fair profit, is $2 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. Cuba. Add 20 cents for transportation and insurance to New York, and $1 per 100 as the refiners' margin, and $2 for duty we have $5.20 per 100 pounds net cash, which will leave the Cuban planter 25 cents per 100 pounds profit.

"This makes the Cuban's profit 25 cents per 100 pounds on an output of 2,000,000 tons against a domestic beet sugar manufacturer's profit of 32 cents per 100 pounds, with sugar selling on a New York cane net quotation basis of $5.20 per 100, which is equivalent to a $5 net beet quotation.

. . . . . .

"I want to say this, as a representative of, not the biggest producers of beet sugar in this country, but as a representative, if you please, of what we might call the modest average size company, that $2 per 100 pounds under the conditions that Cuba can make sugar, and under the conditions under which we must make sugar, is the irreducible minimum necessary to enable us to continue in business."

We refer our readers to the various arguments and data which are contained in the briefs and other documents published in this "Bulletin", both in the present number and in the January issue, that show the errors in the above reasoning. We only wish to call attention here to the excessive protection, equivalent to a duty of 100 per cent ad valorem, which the beet sugar interests of the United States are demanding against Cuban sugar, which would conduce at first to the ruin of the Cuban manufacturers and planters, with a consequent sudden decrease in production, and later to unduly high prices, which the American consumer and the consumers in all other parts of the world would be forced to pay, quite unnecessarily.

MONEY COINED BY THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT

A law of the Cuban Congress of October 29, 1914, authorized the coining of Cuban gold, silver and nickel pieces, as follows: Gold, to any amount; silver, not to exceed 12 million dollars; nickel, to be determined by the Executive.

In accordance with that law, there have been coined up to the present time (February, 1922), the following, which are official figures kindly furnished us:

Gold—$20.00	.....	$1,135,000.00
10.00	.....	12,635,000.00
5.00	.....	9,140,000.00
4.00	.....	540,000.00
2.00	.....	320,000.00
1.00	.....	16,750.00
	Total....	$23,786,750.00
Silver—$ 1.00	.....	$2,819,000.00
0.40	.....	1,344,140.80
$.20	.....	3,316,000.00
0.10	.....	934,000.00
	Total....	$8,413,140.80
Nickel—$ 0.05	.....	$ 840,450.00
0.02	.....	228,210.00
0.01	.....	380,900.00
	Total....	$ 1,449,560.00
	Total....	$33,649,450.80

The above figures show $8.233 per capita for gold coins, $2.912 for silver coins, and $0.501 for nickel coins, and a total of $11.646 per inhabitant.

For the information of foreigners, we will explain that United States currency is legal tender in Cuba, and constitutes by far the greater part of the circulating medium.

CUBA AS A MARKET FOR MACHINERY

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (Washington, D. C.) has published (*Commerce reports*, Feb. 6, 1922, page 310) a brief review of the exports of machinery from the United States to Latin America, in which the following statement with regard to Cuba is made:

"The charts show that Cuba was one of America's very best markets for machinery through 1920. It is recognized that the business community in Cuba has suffered seriously since that period, and it will require some time for conditions to become adjusted, but the value of the market remains, and trade will revive as soon as the complications of the sugar market dissolve and a reasonable period of reconstruction elapses. The world still demands sugar in increasing quantities."

FIRMNESS OF THE SUGAR MARKET

Mr. Herbert S. Connell, of James S. Connell & Son, is quoted by the *New York Journal of Commerce* (Feb. 20, 1922) as follows:

"The full movement of new Cubas, the outlook for a large crop yield and the heavy arrivals of sugar to refiners would ordinarily have operated to depress the raw market, but these influences appear to have been more than offset by the quantity of sugar, both refined and raws, absorbed by foreign markets and the unusually large volume of refined sugar contracted for domestically since the first of the year, as well as by the magnitude of the trading in options on the exchange and the general upward tendency of the future market under the influence of the sustained speculative purchasing. Whenever the market has shown a halting tendency it has received new stimulation from some quarter and increased buying has brought about a recovery in prices. At present the tendency seems to be in sellers' favor and the next important business is looked for at parity of 2¼ cents c. and f. for Cubas."

SUGAR PLANTERS' CORPORATION DISSOLVED

On February 14, 1922, the stockholders of the Sugar Planters' Corporation, organized in 1916 to finance sugar estates in Cuba and other places, voted to dissolve. The capital consisted of $750,000 preferred stock, par $100, and 7,500 shares common stock, no par value.—*Fin. and Com. Chron.* (N. Y.) Feb. 18, 1922, page 745.

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BY-PRODUCTS OF MOLASSES

The *Scientific American* (N. Y., Feb., 1922), publishes the following which should be of interest to the sugar manufacturers of Cuba:

"H. W. Dahlberg in discussing the chemical problems of the beet sugar industry in *Chemical and Metalurgical Engineering* points to the possibilities in the by-products from the molasses which are not suited for human food. The ash in molasses contains nearly 50 per cent of potash as K^20 which may be recovered by evaporating the waste matter from the Steffens process, where the sugar is recovered as saccharate, and burning the thick liquor, leaving the ash, which may be used as a fertilizer or worked up into potassium carbonate. The vegetable carbon is useful as a decolorizer. This simple process takes no account of the nitrogen, present in the waste water, which should yield methylamines, cyanide and ammonia. Attracted by the demand for dimethylamine as a vulcanizing accelerator, research is in progress to determine the best ways to secure high yields and pure products of this class from molasses.—The author considers the following as possible molasses by-products: sugar, potassium carbonate and sulfate, sodium carbonate, carbon methylamines, sodium cyanide, ammonium sulfate, methyl alcohol and vegetable tar."

Sr. Cartaya Elected President and Sr. Zaldo Honorary President of Cuban Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of Cuba, the oldest and most representative trade organization in Cuba, elected Colonel José Eliseo Cartaya as President, on the 27th of January, to succeed Sr. Carlos de Zaldo, who had presided over the institution for eight years. Sr. Cartaya is a man of great ability and wide experience, very popular in the business community and a distinguished Cuban patriot who took part in the war of independence, in which he won the rank of Colonel.

Sr. Carlos de Zaldo was elected Honorary President of the Chamber at the same time, in recognition of his valuable and faithful services at the head of the institution for the past eight years, during which time he contributed in a marked degree to the prestige and usefulness of the organization.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RY., LIGHT & POWER CO. BOND LISTING AND INCOME ACCOUNT

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $2,537,000 additional (auth. $25,000,000) Gen. Mtge. 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series A, due Sept. 1, making the total applied for $9,197,000. The bonds covered by this application have been authorized by the directors as follows: Oct. 10, 1918, $611,000; Nov. 18, 1920, $1,260,000; Aug. 23, 1921, $666,000; and have been issued to reimburse the Company for 80% of the capital expenditures incurred from July 1, 1917, to Oc. 31, 1920.

Income Account for Period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1921.

	Ry. Dept.	Lt. & Pow. Dept.	Total
Gross earnings from operation.	$4,510,714	$4,994,621	$9,505,335
Operating expenses	3,279,787	1,984,435	5,264,222
Taxes, United States & Cuba.	110,595	255,000	365,595
Trigo annuities	2,529	.....	2,529
Interest	424,335	319,654	743,988
Balance, surplus...	$ 693,468	$2,435,532	$3,128,999
Total income (incl. $72,064 miscellaneous income).			$3,201,063
Deduct—Reserves and special charges.....			1,428 006
Net profit for period.....			$1,773,057
Balance, credit, Jan. 1, 1921.....			3,629,898
Total			$5,402,956
Divs. paid: On pref. shares, $629,354; on com. shares. $448,450			1,077,804
Balance, surplus, Sept. 30, 1921.....			$4,325,151

(From "Com. & Finan. Chron." N.Y., Jan. 28, 1922, p. 409).

Financial Statements of Companies Operating in Cuba

The following Companies doing business in Cuba have published their financial statements in the Official Gazette since the 1st of January this year:

Lonja del Comercio de la Habana, Compañía anónima. Condensed statement for year ending December 31, 1921. — *Gazette of January 12, 1922.*

Banco de Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos. Condition as of December 31, 1921.—*Gazette of Feb. 10.*

Comp. Occidental de Fianzas, S. A. Condition as of January 31, 1922.—*Gazette of Feb. 10.*

National Surety Co., New York. Financial statement as of Dicember 31, 1921.—*Gazette of February 16.*

Comp. de Seguros y Fianzas "Cienfuegos," S. A. Financial statement as of January 31, 1922.—*Gazette of February 18.*

CUBA STRUGGLING TO OVERCOME HER ECONOMIC CRISIS

SPEECH BY SENATOR TORRIENTE

The following speech was delivered by Senator Cosme de la Torriente at the banquet in honor of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Bank of New York ,held at the "Midday Club," Havana, the 26th of January, 1922.

GENTLEMEN:

It is at the kind invitation of Mr. Durrell that I am addressing this distinguished gathering, to extend, on behalf of all who are present here, our affectionate greeting to Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, President of that powerful institution, of that great Bank, so well known to us, which has such important relations all the world over,—The National City Bank of New York.

Under the diff.cult conditions with which Cuba is now confronted, facing the terrible crisis brought about by the great European War, after having fulfilled all the duties and obligations resulting from our special relations and from our gratitude towards the United States of America, and having shown our devotion to Liberty and Justice; after having done everything within our power during the great conflagration,—declaring war against the Central Empires of Europe, mobilizing all our resources—principally our sugar at low prices—and placing them all without discussion in the hands of the American Government, and through it, at the disposal of the Allied Governments; after having put our people to every privation and every restriction, and sending our few warships to co-operate in the defense against the German submarines on this side of the Atlantic; after establishing compulsory military service and offering our men for the battlefields, an offer which was not accepted, the request been made, in turn, that we increase our sugar production; after all that, there came upon us this tremendous crisis, which, since October, 1920, has subjected us to the gravest difficulties which we have experienced since we obtained our independence.

Since that crisis begun, we have struggled against all sorts of obstacles, we have labored to such an extent that at times we were seemingly exhausted, but we exerted ourselves so as to keep on our feet, thus proving that the Cuban people have neither lost their faith in their own virtues nor in the virtues of the people of the great neighboring Nation, our best friend in international relationship, who just as she came with her men and her resources to aid us in our War of Independence, now, in this hour of severe distress for Cuba, will be just and will endeavor to help us by maintaining her market open to our principal product, inasmuch as if we considerably increased our production on account of the war, it was in accord with the requests of her Government.

Our problems will be easily solved if the truth is known and we are treated with justice. With truth and justice we shall move forward. The truth has already been set forth to the American people by some of their own citizens, and notably by our guest, Mr. Mitchell, at the banquet given in his honor by the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the 5th of this month, as well as in New York by Mr. Horatio Rubens, the good friend of the Cubans, who is now here among us, the same Mr. Rubens who, in Washington, in 1895, pleaded on my behalf and on behalf of several other Cubans who were accused of violating the neutrality laws.

At the present time, when all good Cubans are struggling to maintain, along with their independence, so costly acquired, their economic prosperity, it is not possible that we should fail to highly appreciate, and to extol and entertain those generous Americans who continually remind their own people that they have a moral obligation to fulfill with respect to Cuba, ever since they helped the Cubans to obtain their independence; that on this account the Reciprocity Treaty was concerted, and Cuba being, by reason of her geographical position, within the economic sphere of influence of the United States, can only be treated as a country bound by the closest relations to the United States should be treated.

Knowing the fair spirit of the American people, it is not surprising that in New England, in the heart of the most protectionist region, in his native City of Boston, our guest should have made declarations to remind the people and the government of the United States of their duty to help Cuba.

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When addressing his fellow-citizens, there came from his lips words of truth and justice, showing the same spirit which animated those pilgrims of the "Mayflower," who centuries ago, from Plymouth Rock commenced to spread over North America the ideas which later, through Washington, resulted in the freedom of the British Colonies and in the foundation of the present United States of America; the same ideas which in the last century brought, through McKinley and Roosevelt, help and support to the Cuban patriots, whose leaders were Marti, Gomez, Maceo and Garcia. This spirit of truth and justice which has inspired Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Rubens and many other Americans in this moment of difficulty and distress for Cuba will now bring us help from the United States, and will prevent the success of the erroneous plan of a few who are attempting to expel Cuba from the commercial and economic system of the United States and to oblige her to seek other markets wherein to dispose of her large sugar production.

It is an unquestionable fact that Cuba will only be able to buy goods from the United States in the proportion that the United States will buy sugar from Cuba. Commerce, in the end, is only an exchange of products. If we could not sell our products to any country in the world, because some countries produced enough for their own needs, and others were in a state of poverty and ruin, we in turn would be unable to buy anything from foreign countries. This point was ably presented by Mr. Mitchell in his speech at Boston, which, undoubtedly, has attracted much attention. That is the essential question, and it is here that the American farmers make a big mistake in desiring a restrictive or prohibitive tariff against Canada and Cuba, which countries, and England, are the three principal customers of the United States, as I understand. It is an error on the part of the American farmers to think that Cuba will be able to buy their products if burdensome tariffs are imposed on Cuban products on entering their market. And this is not a time to indulge in subterfuges or to speak vagely: the truth is that the duty on sugar which they wish to establish in the Fordney tariff is directed only against the competition of Cuban sugar.

In short, in order to protect one industry, the production of beet sugar, they are going to hurt the business of other American producers, farmers and manufacturers and the foreign commerce of the United States. If our sugar production should in time decrease considerably, or should our production go to the world markets through other channels, the American farmers would not be able to sell us food stuffs, such as wheat, corn and other grains, milk, butter, lard, meats, and many other agricultural products which we now consume, amounting to a great many millions of dollars each year.

And what should I say of the enormous losses which would be sustained by the American manufacturers who have seen their business develop on account of their exports to Cuba since the Reciprocity Treaty was concerted, as innumerable European manufactured articles, which were before imported into Cuba, principaliy from England and Spain, have gradually been substituted by similar articles manufactured in the United States? Further, if we consider the especial conditions now prevailing in Europe, and which will prevail for some years to come, resulting in the cost of production being much lower there than in the United States, due to the low salaries paid to laborers, no doubt a very strong competition will be developed by the European countries in an attempt to gain the Latin-American markets. And if we are placed in a position of inability to sell to the United States but a small amount of our production, we would logically have to establish an interchange of products with the rest of the world, so as to dispose of our surplus, and it is useless to think of reducing our production through artificial methods as this would bring about the ruin of our sugar manufacturers and farmers to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars.

In my opinion, the American manufacturers cannot hope for a better market than Cuba. They cannot depend upon the European countries at present as markets for their goods. We all know, because we are all of us business men, that Europe is now buying only those articles which are absolutely necessary for her; firstly, because they have no gold and their currency is enormously depreciated; secondly, because they are following the policy of producing to supply their own consumption; and in the third place, because they are trying to restrict their imports so as to reduce their unfavorable trade balance as far as possible, thus improving the foreign exchange. The markets of the Far East are very distant and that adds to the difficulties of competing there with Japanese industry, and as respects the Latin-American countries, the hight duties which the United States seem disposed to establish, will no doubt cause them to buy less from her in the future.

Mr. Mitchell's speech at Boston, together with the action of other Americans who are good friends of Cuba, has been a ray of hope and an encouragement for all Cubans. After his speech he has honored us by making a visit to this Republic. And although the relations of his Bank with us are very close, and although its business throughout the Island has had a notable development, he will have observed that his personal and brilliant defense of our interests has had a stronger effect than any other consideration, in gaining the sympathy of the Cuban people for his institution. The majority of business men claim that business is carried on only with brains and never with feelings; but I affirm that this is not so, as it frequently happens that generous sentiments influence business relations just as much as intellect. And when the relations between two nations are influenced by both intellect and affection, the ties become stronger and permanent as in the case of relations between individuals. The great benefit which Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Rubens and other Americans have brought about in the relations, between Cuba and North America, consists in reminding the American people that the ties that bind the two nations together, since the Republic of Cuba came into existence, should never be unfastened.

Mr. Mitchell, I understand that you have traveled over the Island from one end to the other. You have had the opportunity to observe the noble conditions and the virtues of the people of Cuba. You have now seen how mistaken are those who have slandered and critized us for our defects, which in fact are no greater than the defects of the people of other countries, and have not taken into consideration our virtues, which are equal, and in some cases greater, than those of other peoples. You have only to remember the colapse of 1920, and the conditions under which the Cuban people have labored ever since. By the Cuban people I mean not alone the natives, but also those foreigners who have made Cuba their home and who consider this Island their second native land. You may have seen how, without resources, without any help, our people have prepared themselves to reap the benefits which they have a right to expect in the future as a result of their labors and exertions. In spite of the misfortunes which we have suffered as a consequence of the European War, you may have observed that the people are working, that everybody is making efforts to restore the normal prewar conditions, to maintain both the political and the economical independence of Cuba; and after having seen this you will feel, as you no doubt feel, inclined to continue to help us in having the American people deal justly with Cuba.

Mr. Mitchell, you have also observed that it is the earnest desire of every one in Cuba to meet their obligations. Merchants, manufacturers, mill owners, and cane growers, although finding enormous obstacles in the way, are working hard to liquidate the obligations contracted. In spite of the stagnation of business, notwithstanding the terrible crisis that oppresses our Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures, due to the fall of prices of sugar and to the lack of markets, you have certainly noticed the firm and unalterable purpose to pay all that we owe in foreign countries to the last dollar.

You have further witnessed a fact of real importance: those who are gathered here today represent all the solvent classes of the country. There is no official representation here either of the Executive or of the Legislature, although there may be some other members of the Cuban Congress present besides myself. This enables us to fairly judge them. As well as these solvent classes, the Cuban Government and the Cuban Congress have made, and continue to make, every effort to readjust and to balance the public disbursements of the country with the revenue, by reducing the expenses of all the branches of the public administration, so as to alleviate the burden for the taxpayers.

I believe, Mr. Mitchell, that my words here have truly stated our great problems. We have great expectations in your future action on our behalf. Your declarations will be an encouragement to us to continue to struggle persistently for our economic reconstruction. We have full confidence in you, as you have already defended us in this difficult moment.

We all wish to hear from you what impressions you have as a result of your visit to Cuba, what are the plans and the future policy of your great institution to help us recover our prosperity.

I conclude with best wishes to you and your distinguished associates and for the maintenance of the best political and commercial relations between your Nation and the Republic of Cuba; and I am sure that we are going to listen with the deepest interest to what Mr. Mitchell has to say.

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SPEECH BY MR. CHARLES E. MITCHELL

AT THE BANQUET IN HIS HONOR AT THE MIDDAY CLUB, HAVANA, ON THE 26TH OF JANUARY, 1922:

It is a matter of regret that I cannot take the cue of Dr. Torriente and speak to you in Spanish. For one at the head of an institution which all regard as an institution of Cuba, and one who carries in his heart a sincere friendship for the people of Cuba, it is embarrasing to be forced to speak in a language that may not be understood by all who are present, but since English is the only language that I speak with fluency, and there are things that I really want to say, I know you will bear with me.

Our institution has substantial interests in Cuba, and my associates and I, primarily perhaps from an institutional standpoint and secondly as American citizens, have been constantly and increasingly feeling the urge of a better understanding of Cuba and her business conditions and of a broader acquaintance among her people. With that in mind, and with the necessity upon us of inspecting the branches of our bank here, a party representative of our directorate arrived in Havana a week ago last Monday and since that time, having been afforded every facility for rapid travel by the Cuba Railway and United Railways of Havana, to whom we are deeply indebted, we have traveled over the greater portion of your Island, visited many of the larger important cities and inspected a score or more of the larger sugar producing properties, joined in this latter work by engineers and American business men of standing.

We have been privileged to meet and converse freely with many of your citizens qualified to speak on your political, financial and business conditions. We have made a serious survey, as complete as our rather brief time with you would afford. It will take us a long time indeed to digest and give order to what we have seen and learned, and only in the perspective of time can our observation be of serious value. I know from personal experience, however, that one usually has interest in the first impressions gained by visitors, so I will say a word thereon.

We have been impressed with the natural advantages of Cuba, the fertility of her soil, her marvellous climate, the great number of her ports. We have been impressed with the potentiality in development of the Island that will come when good roads and improved hotel facilities carry tourist trade, and in its trail varied business development to every part of the country. I speak of the tourist trade especially because the beauty of your island, combined with its wonderful climate, invites such trade in clarion tones. Of course, we have seen evidences of the depressed condition of business everywhere. Having traveled, however, in several foreign countries myself within the past months and seen the state of depression existing, I do not feel that I can single out Cuba as one country above others with whom I should weep. All countries are in a state of economic disorganization. All are suffering from the fact that agricultural commodities have dropped in price to or below the pre-war level, while manufactured goods are still selling proportionately at higher prices, a condition bringing hardship and disorganization in its trail. That is the present condition in the United States as well as elsewhere. In a sense the difficulty is accentuated in Cuba by the fact that you are largely, and to, perhaps, a regrettably large degree, a one product country. On the other hand you have a great advantage over the United States and over many European countries in that labor here has been substantially deflated along with the deflation in agricultural commodity prices.

Cuba, as was the case with United States, went through an economic debauch and is now paying the price, and that price is being exacted by the economic law. The faults, if there have been faults, have been the faults of all. They have not been the faults of a few, nor have they been the faults existent in other countries reacting in turn upon Cuba.

But I truly believe that the worst is over and that Cuba is on the mend, though the mending process will be no more rapid here than elsewhere. We are entering the period where competition will enforce economical production, and where only that producer, that manufacturer, that business man, and that laborer who is willing to work hard and with great efficiency can continue in the race. Only economy, thrift and sound business practices on the part of the Cuban people will keep the control of Cuban industry in their hands where it truly belongs. The time is at hand when the frills in commercial and individual life can have no place, and where property and contract rights and the laws of the land will and must be enforced with all the insistence of the economic law.

The working out of the economic law is a slow process at best. I feel, as you all know, that Cuba is not being treated with great fairness in the tariff regulations of the United States. I am not hopeful of any early curative, but I am very hopeful that the burden of the tariff will not be increased. As times goes on, justice and fairness will prevail, bringing about an assurance of that prosperity for the Cuban sugar producer to which he is economically entitled. I do strongly feel, however, that to bring about this end, Cuba needs more friends in the United States and the business men of Cuba must not leave to their statesmen alone the burden of presenting Cuba's case before the tribunal of the American people. Artificial props to sugar prices, such as regulating commissions and laws for crop curtailment, I cannot find sympathy with. Obedience to the law of supply and demand and watchfulness to have the justice of Cuba's case always clearly presented to the American public will do more than all else to bring about stabilization of industry and normal flow of trade for Cuba.

I not only feel, I know, that from the standpoint of government finance Cuba is on the mend. A loan to Cuba, small in amount to be sure, a loan in which our institution has participated, has been made in New York during the past week. It will, I believe, be the forerunner of a larger loan in the early future. Our own government is rightfully insistent on the balancing of budgets in Cuba and on a financial program leading to the establishment of a high national credit here before permitting our bankers to proceed with Cuban government finance in a major way. With that progress assured, there is little question in my mind that a Cuban bond issue will be readily accepted by American investors.

Only this I charge you with. If she would hold the respect and confidence of the financial world, Cuba must put her house in order. She must legislate wisely, she must enforce her laws as enacted, she must have economical and highly intelligent and honest political and commercial administration. With these things assured, the future path is as bright as for any country of which I know.

I think you, our good friends in Cuba, are entitled to receive, and indeed I am delighted to make, a statement as to the policy of The National City Bank with reference to this Island.

In accordance with the plan for international banking development, a branch of our bank was established in Havana in August, 1915, and a network of sub-branches was spread the length and breadth of the Island. This was done with a rapidity that necessarily carried with it a precentage of error in location of branches and in development of staff.

Our institution went through with you the period of the sugar boom and I regret to say contributed her share to the "dance of the millions" in giving encouragement too freely for the over-expansion of sugar mills, and for the carriage of sugar at high prices.

While a lender popularizes himself while lending freely, a creditor is seldom popular when pressing a debtor for payment of a debt the means of payment for which are not at hand. Thus it is only to be expected that we have from time to time been open in Cuba to attacks of those who unjustifiably, we believe, have publicly criticized us and have attempted to disturb that state of public confidence which must always be one of the greatest assets of the banker.

Since the deposits of our clients in Havana and throughout our Cuban branches, however, constitute something less than three percent of the total resources of our institution, it is obvious that the only possible effect of withdrawal of funds here as a result of this temporary lack of confidence was merely to cause us some mechanical inconveniences incidental to the transfer of cash. The financial strength of The National City Bank was not affected and could not be affected if every Cuban

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depositor were to withdraw his funds. The full resources of our world position stand behind each Cuban deposit that is lodged in any of our branches. The storm in Cuba having passed, I am pleased to say, confidence and sanity seem to be again asserting themselves, and our deposits are building up.

Of course we must continue to expect a certain degree of friction from those whom we are pressing for payment of just debts. We shall endeavor to be fair in that process of collection, and it will be our intent to be as lenient as circumstances can possibly justify.

In the working out of loans to plantations throughout the Island, I regret to say, we are in many cases in such a predominant position as creditors that we have found it necessary to temporarily take over the management or supervise the control of sugar properties, necessitating on our part a separate organization for this work. It is our sincere hope that under somewhat clearer skies, original owners may be able to take back the management of these properties and find a way to eliminate us from the predominating position we now hold.

It is far from our desire to become owners and operators of sugar properties. Our institution is a reservoir for the surplus funds of every community in which we are active and our proper function is to use these funds in lending operation for the conduct of current business. It is not our function to use those funds for fixed investment in agricultural or manufacturing properties, and you may be assured that as opportunity presents, we shall welcome a change in the existing status, to the end that we will be a factor in sugar mill operation in Cuba only as bankers and not as owners or managers.

I find that we are criticized here and there for not at present lending funds more freely throughout the Island. If you will realize two factors you cannot but be sympathetic with our present policy of somewhat restricting the extension of credits. We are essentially trustees of the funds of our depositors, with whom we contract to pay their deposits at any time on demand. In the present disorganization of business in Cuba, there is a natural restriction of the class of liquid credits which, viewed from this angle, are proper for our consideration. Again, it is but fair that an international banking house, such as ours, should maintain some relations between the deposits in its branches in any specific country and the amount of credits extended in that country. We are today extending credit to the business interests of Cuba in an amount that is out of proportion to the deposits that the people of Cuba have with us. As such deposits increase with a return of confidence in banks in general, a confidence which has been shattered by the failure of certain of your local institutions, and as the confidence of the Cuban people is established with respect to our institution in particular—a banking institution, supervised and regularly examined by the government of the United States, and holding the dominant position of size and strength in this western hemisphere—and such confidence is reflected in their deposits with us, then our extension of credits on this island can be proportionately broadened.

Our visit has shown us that here and there are cities on the island where possibly our service should be extended by the establishment of branches where now we have absolutely none, and on the other hand it has shown us that we now have certain branches in localities which can be adequately served by other nearby branches. Thus here and there we may perhaps close some branches already established. In recent months we have made many changes in the management of our Cuban organization, and that work will go on. By training more Cubans in American banking practice and giving them greater opportunity to study our operations in head office, and by generally raising the calibre of Americans for foreign banking service, we shall hope to gradually increase the efficiency of our staff in Cuban branches, concurrently increasing the respect of and cordiality with our clients on the island.

The National City Bank came to Cuba believing that with profit to itself, it could be of service to you. It has lived with you through periods of inflation and deflation, through prosperity and depression. It has become an institution in this Island, and it proposes to remain with you and to take part in your great future development in which we firmly believe. We shall endeavor to so conduct ourselves that we will everywhere be regarded as good neighbors and as an institution whose continuing existence with you, based on mutual interest, and cordiality of relationships, may be considered an integral part in your national, commercial and financial structure.

Tomorrow our party is returning to the United States. We return with a better understanding of your business enterprises and your many problems, with a greater confidence in the ultimate working out of those problems and in the great future that lies ahead for Cuba. Above all, we return with the joy that comes from new found friends and acquaintances made throughout this Island during our ten days' visit, not among the least of them being those who have come here today to greet us.

Friends of Cuba, whoever they may be in the United States, cannot but be helpful to this Island, and we return more firmly believing in the Island of Cuba and in her people than ever before, and with our sense of friendship deepened by the many kindness which have been shown us at every turn.

MR. CHARLES E. MITCHELL EXPRESSES VIEWS ON CUBAN SITUATION

Upon his return from Cuba, Mr. Mitchell made the following statements, which were reported in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, January 31, 1922:

The sugar situation is better. No estimate of the size of the new crop is possible until the grinding season is over, but there is necessity for laws in Cuba restricting the amount of the crop. The fact that the mills started grinding later than usual, that the cane is not so well cleaned, that there has not been so much replanting and that a number of Spaniards employed as cane cutters have left the island, all tends to curtail the Cuban crop this year.

Regarding the recent extension of a $5,000,000 loan by the New York bankers, Mr. Mitchell stated that there was some slight dissatisfaction, but that no developments which could not easily be "ironed out" need be feared. That a substantial loan will be made later this year was the opinion of Mr. Mitchell, although he refused to name a figure.

The reports circulated here recently have it that the loan will be for $50,000,000 and will be offered to the public for subscription. Mr. Mitchell said the loan ought to eventuate within the next six months. He said that it was unlikely that in making the loan bankers would specify that the funds received would have to be used in this country.

"The larger loan is bound to come and will come when the Cubans have further set their house in order," Mr. Mitchell declared. Regarding the work done by General Crowder, Mr. Mitchell expressed the belief that real progress had been made by General Crowder, acting under direct orders from Washington. With respect to the methods which President Zayas has adopted for balancing the Cuban budget, Mr. Mitchell pointed to the following accomplishments:

1. The elimination of a number of Government employees.

2. The reduction in recent activities of some of the departments.

3. The elimination of waste and the stopping of all leaks in revenue.

Mr. Mitchell, praising the accomplishments of President Zayas, stated that the latter had the situation well in hand but that further necessary progress would naturally be more difficult. On the subject of the tariff Mr. Mitchell said proof that the situation had improved was seen in the fact that there was no distress Cuban sugar on the market at the low prices which it had been predicted would be realized.

"The old crop sugars are moving as fast as ships can take them," he said. "Practically all of the crop has been moved from the factories to seaboard. Some of this sugar is moving to England, but the greater part of the old crop is coming directly to this country."

Discussing recent reports of sugar mergers, Mr. Mitchell said that it was inevitable that there should be such talk in the natural evolution of any industry. He cited the case of the copper industry as proof of this phase. Mr. Mitchell expressed the belief that during the course of the year there would be effected consolidations which would link up the industry from production to the actual selling of the product to dealers.

"Cuban sugar properties to-day need equity money," asserted Mr. Mitchell. "Operators capitalized at between $1,000,000 and $3,000,000 have no way to get their stocks active or stimulate demand, but if a group with $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 is organized there will be ample opportunity to in-

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terest investors in the United States, with the result that there will be rollback of equity money."

One result of the "collapse of prosperity" in Cuba, Mr. Mitchell explained, has been the liquidation of labor on that island. Against a "boom" rate of $5 per day average Cuban labor is now receiving $1 per day. And this despite the fact that there is a scarcity of labor in some industries at the present time. Mr. Mitchell expressed surprise at the apparent abruptness with which the collapse came. Houses, almost entirely completed, were still in the same state of incompletion as at the time of the depression.

The fact that prices in agriculture are below those in merchandise means, Mr. Mitchell asserted, that American prices for merchandise must drop to a point where American goods sold in Cuba will be commensurate with prices there. Mr. Mitchell summed up his observation regarding the general Cuban situation with these words:

"If left alone the economic law will carry Cuba around the corner."

Asked concerning suggestions that the Federal Reserve System or some similar banking system be introduced into Cuba, Mr. Mitchell said the Cubans already have a committee going carefully into all phases of the banking situation there. No report has as yet been presented and Mr. Mitchell expects none for some time.

In answer to a question as to whether his trip to Cuba meant that there would be any change in the policy of the National City Bank there, Mr. Mitchell said that numerous branches of the bank had been opened there in 1915 and that this work was done with rapidity, due to the change in conditions forced by the war. He stated that some of the branches which had been organized might be abandoned upon proof that the work in a given section could be as efficiently handled by another branch, and he suggested that in some cases it might be found advisable to create new branches.

Mr. Mitchell emphatically denied that there was any chance that the National City Bank would withdraw all of its interests from Cuba.

On the question of linking up the sugar industry from production to selling, Mr. Mitchell emphatically expressed the opinion that such action would not result in the construction on that island of refineries. The new crop sugars will still be shipped to the United States for refining. The present refineries on the Atlantic seacoast are ample, he asserted, to take care of this work.

Mr. Mitchell said that he did not believe that the consolidation movement would result in the operation by the combines of their own ocean fleets, since the present supply of bottoms was more than sufficient to meet any possible demand for space.

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE PRESENT SUGAR CROP OF CUBA

(Translation by L. M. P.)

The commision appointed at the meetings held at the President's Palace to study the project of reducing the sugar crop of 1921 to 1922 submits the following report:

PROPOSAL.

The following proposal was made in Washington to Mr. Sebastian Gelabert, Secretary of the Treasury, and to Mr. Aurelio Portuondo, representing the "Asociación de Hacendados y Colonos (Association of sugar mill owners and cane growers) of Cuba, by parties interested, with the object of diminishing the surplus of sugar in Cuba and in the United States and of reestablishing the price of this commodity so as to cover the cost of production and allow a moderate and reasonable profit to the American and Cuban producers, without the need of enacting a highly protective tariff for the sugar industry in the United States:

1st. Cuba shall reduce the present crop of 1921-22 to two-thirds of the average of the three preceding crops, so that the output shall not exceed about two and a half million tons for export to the United States, besides 50,000 tons to be sold to Canada, and 150,000 for local consumption, in view of the fact that it is estimated that there remains a surplus of between 1,000,000 and 1,200,000 tons from last year which will weigh on the present crop.

2d. In return, instead of increasing the duty of two cents per lb. which sugar now pays under the Emergency tariff, and on which Cuba enjoys a reduction of 20% in virtue of the Reciprocity treaty, to 2½ cents, as urged by some, a duty on sugar of 1.75 cents per lb. will be obtained in the United States, so that hereafter Cuba will have to pay 1.40 cents instead of 1.60 cents per lb. which she pays at present. The United States will also permit the entry of 1,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar for the purpose of being refined and sold to other markets, without the need of the previous payment, which is at present required, of the customs duties and the refunding of them when the sugar is exported.

Reasons in favor of the above proposal, adduced by those who recommend its acceptance.

1st. That the duty on sugar in the United States, instead of being 2 cents per lb. as at present, or 2½ cents as the American beet sugar interests advocate for the future, will be only 1.75 cents, a rate which it is expected would remain in force as long as the Republican party is in power, since it is not likely to modify the tariff which is now enacted.

2d. That Cuba, instead of paying 1.60 cents per lb. including the 20% reduction which the Reciprocity treaty allows her, retaining this preferential, will hereafter pay only 1.40 per lb.

3d. That the reduction proposed applies only to the present crop and inasmuch as it is not expected that this crop will exceed 3,000,000 tons, the reduction practically will not be over 10%, and if it were to fall below the estimated 3,000,000 tons, the benefit would be obtained almost without any sacrifice on the part of the Cuban producers.

4th. That if, contrary to all expectations, this year's crop should reach 3,500,000 tons, as some few persons have predicted, then the reduction is altogether indispensable in order to prevent the increase of the existing sugar surplus and greater pressure on the market on the part of the sellers, which would cause the price at which sugar is now selling in Cuba to decline even more, not only for consumption in the United States but also for the European markets, a circumstance which would lead the American Congress, as a protection to the sugar producers of the United States, to increase the duty on sugar to 2½ cents per lb., as is advocated by some, or at any rate to keep it at the present level of 2 cents; and

5th. That the Cuban producer would from now on receive the benefit of an increase in the price, as a consequence of the diminution which the crop would in all certainty experience, and not after the crop had already been made and its output known, at which time it would be of benefit only to such large foreign producers as might have been able to hold their sugar and to foreign speculators.

In order to accept the American proposal, its partisans recommend that the Cuban Congress pass a law authorizing the President of the Republic to levy a tax of not less than 3 cents per each pound of sugar produced during the present crop in excess of two-thirds of the average output of the last three crops, this restriction to be put in force by the President only in the event that the Congress of the United States should agree, as those who make the proposal expect, to a duty of 1.75 cents per lb. on sugar, Cuba retaining the 20% reduction stipulated in the Reciprocity treaty in force, so that Cuban sugar should have to pay only 1.40 cents per lb., and that in addition, 1,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar be allowed to enter said country for the purpose of being refined and reexported without the previous deposit of the corresponding customs duties.

Reasons adduced by those who recommend the non-acceptance of the proposal.

1st. That the only means of obtaining the reestablishment of normal conditions in Cuban sugar production, is to allow the so-called "natural laws" to have free play, it being unnecessary to point out the character of these laws as they are well known to every one.

2d. That the provisions of our Constitution and of the civil and mercantile codes prevent the enactment of laws that, even though they have the character of a tax, would have no other object but to annul and alter the obligations of a civil character arising from contracts or from other acts or omissions that produce such obligations, which is not permitted by article 13 of the Constitution nor by article 32, since the latter declares that no one shall be deprived of his property, save under the conditions specified in said article and the proposed law would tend to such deprivation, inasmuch as

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by means of a practically confiscatory tax, the manufacture of sugar above the quantity fixed by law would be prevented. The tax would have to be such as to exceed the cost of production, otherwise it would not prove efficacious for the purpose for which it was designed, since sugar would be made even if there were no profit, provided the cost of production was covered, it being a well-known fact that the mills must grind at a certain capacity and that the cane fields are ruined if the cane is not cut at the proper season.

3d. That it would cause the Cuban producer serious injury to leave his cane-fields uncut, since the reduction in the harvest would prevent him from fulfilling many of his obligations and pending engagements.

4th. That while Cuba would reduce her production in the present crop, neither the American producers nor those in other countries would reduce theirs, and while it may be true that as a result of this reduction an improvement might occur in the world price of sugar with the disappearance of the surplus, on the other hand Cuba would obtain the least part of the benefit from the higher price, and the greater part of the benefit would go to her competitors, either in the United States or in other countries, who, being able, as a result of Cuba's sacrifice, to sell their entire crop, would improve their situation and would be able in the future more advantageously to compete in the markets of the world with Cuba, who would only slowly recover from the loss incurred by the abandonment of many of her cane fields and by the scant remuneration of a part of the capital invested in the sugar factories.

5th. That the Government of Cuba would suffer injury in the form of a decrease in its revenues, since a reduction in the output ofthe sugar crop would imply a decrease in the revenues to be collected, a loss which the provincial and municipal governments would also experience.

6th. That it is to the interest of the people of Cuba, that a large part of the working capital invested in the cultivation of sugar cane should be recovered and placed in circulation once more so as to strengthen the economic situation of the country.

7th. That the less sugar made in the present crop the less amount of work there will be for the native and foreign laborers, who have already suffered so much privation as a result of the crisis which since the last crop has overwhelmed the country, and that this is a social problem which neither the Executive nor the Legislature can overlook, aside from the injury which the country would receive by the definite emigration from Cuba of many European laborers who had hoped to obtain work more readily this year.

8th. That even if the mill owners were disposed to reduce the present crop in accordance with the aforesaid proposal, and even though they were able to evade the responsibility which they would incur by not complying with their contracts for the sale of sugar in Cuba or in foreign countries, should they not make the quantity of sugar that they had expected, it would at any rate by impossible to settle the conflict with the cane-growers, who would have to face enormous difficulties, particularly the independent planters who might be unable to cut any of their cane, insmuch as the mills would, as is logical, try to grind all their own cane first and next that on which they had advanced money, leaving for the last that of the independent planters, who are so numerous in the part of the island to the west of Santa Clara; and

9th. That even though it should finally be considered useful and advisable for the Cuban Congress to pass the measure proposed, this law should not be enacted unless there existed the certainty beforehand that it would be favorably received by almost all the mill owners and cane growers, the provision being made that in order that the law might be put into effect, their conformity should first be duly obtained.

Conclusions of the Commission.

The Comission after a careful study of all the facts bearing on the question and after considering and weighing the reasons pro and con, has decided by a majority, and in the absence of Senator Aurelio Alvarez, who submitted his opinion in writing, the following:

1st. That it is a satisfaction to find that a large part of the beet-sugar interests of the United States are disposed to obtain from the American Congress a reduction of the Tariff on sugar which would diminish the duty for Cuba from 1.60 to 1.40 cents per lb.

2d. That the principal basis of the proposal made by the aforesaid group of beet-sugar producers of the United States, which is the reduction of the present crop, be accepted, in so far as exports to the United States are concerned.

3d. To propose to said interests that the reduction of the present crop shall not be carried out according to the system proposed by them, that is, that each mill shall only grind two-thirds of the average output of the last three crops, but that of the total production there may only be exported this year to the United States a quantity equal to two-thirds of the average output of the last three crops.

4th. To propose to them also that the duty on sugar in the United States be left at two cents per lb. and that there be granted to Cuban sugar a reduction of fifty per cent, instead of twenty which the Reciprocity treaty in force at present allows, Cuba being disposed to give the United States in return more favorable tariff treatment for its agricultural and its manufactured products; and

5th. To study the means of prohibiting combinations between producers of raw sugar and refiners to the injury of other producers.

Havana, February 18, 1922.

(Signed) SENATORS COSME DE LA TORRIENTE, RICARDO DOLZ, JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ; REPRESENTATIVES SANTIAGO REY, ORESTES FERRARA, EDUARDO GONZALEZ MANET, GONZALO FREYRE DE ANDRADE.

MEMORANDUM OF THE CUBAN COMMERCIAL MISSION

The following is a portion of the Memorandum submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States by the Cuban Commercial Mission, in August of last year. As it is a document of permanent interest, we do not hesitate in reproducing it, especially this part which refers to sugar, and which was written by Sr. Aurelio Portuondo, the member of the Mission who represented the sugar producers and cane growers of Cuba:

The United States, with an approximate consumption of 4,200,000 tons of raw sugar a year, is the natural market of our product, which, on the other hand, has to be imported by the United States to the extent of 50% of her total requirements, because her domestic crops (including the production of her insular possessions) at present total only 2,000,000 tons annually.

The Emergency Tariff could not have been enacted, as far as our products, and particularly sugar, are concerned, at a more inopportune time for Cuba, when our country was in the midst of the greatest financial crisis of her history, and with so much sugar produced at the highest cost, which we have only partially sold and the balance is still being sold at a tremendous loss.

On May 27, 1921, Cuba was selling her sugar at 3.875 cents a pound. The Emergency Tariff Act was signed by President Harding on the night of the 27th, and went into effect on the 28th; immediately thereafter Cuban sugar depreciated to the extent of 60 cents per 100 pounds, which is exactly the difference between the old and the new tariff rate on sugar for Cuba, equivalent to about $2.00 per bag. This means, on our production of 26,000,000 bags, a loss of $52,000,000 a year; but confining our figures to this year's crop, as 16,000,000 bags were unshipped at the time the Emergency Tariff Act was signed, we may say that Cuba had an actual loss of $32,000,000 over night.

Before going into further details, however, it might be convenient to outline the causes of the present financial situation in Cuba; which causes, in truth, may be reduced to a single one: an oversupply of sugar due to the carrying over of about 300,000 tons of yast year's crop and the large production made this year. The carry-over was the result of the world-wide inflation of 1920, and the large production was due to the strenuous efforts made by Cuba during the last two years of the World War to meet the Allies' pressing demands for sugar. We were asked by the United States Government to produce this commodity needed by the Allies, to the extent of the latter's requirements and practically with the sole limitation of our producing capacity. It is fair to remember that through this contribution of Cuba to the Allies' cause, a veritable sugar famine in the United States and European countries was averted.

The above reasons, added to the natural expenditures due to commercial and industrial expansion,

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and perhaps to a certain extravagance which generally comes with prosperity (a human weakness which is common to all peoples under the same circumstances), brought about a general collapse of the Cuban banks, resulting in enormous losses to the depositors and making it very difficult, and in some cases impossible, for our planters and financiers to conduct their business on a proper and sound basis.

Cuba's resources remain just as strong as ever, and her earning power and potential resources are much greater than they were before the World War. A comparison of our sugar output and our sugar plantations twenty years ago, with what they are today, will not only show a tremendous development but will conclusively prove that, although Cuban planters and merchants owe vast sums of money, the country has an ample paying capacity, and in three or four years of normal conditions Cuba will extricate herself from her present predicament. To achieve these high and desirable objects we only need your assistance and guidance, and considering the peculiar nature of our political relations, it is but natural that we should turn to you, the people and government of the United States, in our present plight.

The Emergency Tariff Act imposed a burden and a hardship upon the Cuban producer because of the large stocks of sugar on hand when it was enacted. As the stocks of sugar are not likely to become normal this year, the Cuban producers will continue to stand the burden of that additional duty, or, in other words, will have to be burdened with the $32,000,000 mentioned heretofore. But conditions may change in the near future and any duty imposed on the Cuban producer, whose sugar is practically the only foreign sugar imported into the United States, would have to be paid ultimately by the consumers.

While it would be very difficult to give exact figures as to the cost of production of sugar in Cuba on account of the diversity of local conditions, such as the yielding of cane in the various sections of the country, the difference in freights, whether the soil requires fertilizers or not, etc., etc., we acknowledge that Cuba can produce at a lower price than the United States and her insular possessions; but we maintain at the same time that your domestic sugars are fully protected with one cent a pound which Cuba was paying up to May 28th, before the Emergency Tariff Act went into effect. In making this statement we are supported not only by the various testimonies of relative cost that we have had before us, but also by the testimony of your expert upon sugar costs, Mr. Phillip Wright, of the United States Tariff Commission, who prepared a table designated as Table No. 9 in the United States Tariff Commission Survey on sugar, 1921, wherein he points out that the difference in the cost of production between beet sugar and Cuban sugar is not as great as it appears because of the fact that beet sugar is almost 100° sugar, whereas Cuban sugar is only 96°. Considering this factor and putting aside pre-war costs, the said table shows that the cost of beet sugar exceeded the cost of Cuban sugar during 1916-17 by .383 cents, during 1917-18 by .268 cents, and 1918-19 by 1.662 cents a pound. The average of these costs of production is below the one cent mentioned heretofore.

But if we add that in the United States beet sugar is produced chiefly in the Middle West and is consumed mainly in the interior of this country, you will find here another advantage in favor of beet sugar as against Cuban sugar, which has to pay an ocean freight and a railroad freight from the seaboard to the interior points.

In admitting, however, that our cost of production is lower than the relative cost of beet sugar and Porto Rican-Hawaii cane sugars, we must call your attention to the fact that it is not due to cheaper labor, as some of our competitors maintain, because we pay in Cuba higher wages than either Porto Rico or Hawaii, and even higher than those paid in many of the rural districts of the United States. The reason why we can produce cheaper is because our soil is better adapted to the growing of sugar cane than any other. We have paid to our country labor wages as high as five and seven dollars a day, and even during the last crop when the net price of sugar went down to figures 25 to 40 per cent below the cost of production, we still had to pay our laborers about three dollars a day. This is due to two very important factors, namely: to our shortage of labor, as compared to Porto Rico's plentiful supply, which is due to Cuba's crops requiring a much larger quantity of labor than her spare population can naturally provide for; and also to the fact that most of our food supply and commodities are imported from the United States and the prices thereof have not yet reached the pre-war figures and are still too high to permit a reduction in wages which would make it possible for our workmen to earn a living.

Whatever our personal opinion may be as to the inopportunity of a high tariff, which might bring about a foreign trade restriction at a time when the United States has ceased to be a debtor nation and has become the leading creditor nation of the world, the Cuban Mission could not be so presumptuous as to even intimate that you should not make such changes in your tariff as may be found expedient; but if the duty on sugar imposed by the Emergency Tariff is perpetuated by the Fordney Act now under consideration, our sugar will be reduced in value thereby and the rate accorded us by the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Cuba, which is in existence, will be utterly insufficient to achieve, from our Cuban point of view, its only object and fundamental purpose: a mutual protection and reciprocal benefits.

This Reciprocity Treaty was concluded on December 11th, 1902, since which time the Cuban tariff has not undergone a single change. American products enter Cuba today under the same terms as when the Treaty was signed, while Cuban sugars are called upon now to pay $1.60 duty per 100 pounds as against $1.00 per 100 pounds in force last May. This additional duty will eventually be passed on to the consumer and will not be paid, in this case, by the Cuban producer, once the present sugar stocks are reduced; but the fact remains that the United States continental sugars and those from her insular possessions, will have the advantage over Cuba of $1.60 against $1.00 per 100 pounds under the former tariff bill.

It is on this ground, particularly, that the Cuban producer and our country feel that we are not receiving fair and equitable treatment. The situation resulting therefrom can be examined from two standpoints,—economically and politically:

Cuba has lived up to all the terms of her Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, her tariff has not been changed once during that period, and the immense advantages derived by the American people from the said Treaty, may be summed up as follows:

A. As a seller, Cuba supplies the United States with more than 50% of the latter's consumption of sugar, at the lowest price obtainable in the world today, and Cuba can afford to do so because she can produce more cheaply than any other country.

B. As a buyer, Cuba imported from the United States in 1920 (calendar year) $515,082,540.00 (over one-half billion dollars), which *is more than all the Spanish-speaking countries of South America combined* bought from the United States during the same period, and very close to the quantity imported by France, a country with fifty millions of inhabitants as against Cuba's two and three-fourths millions. Cuba's place as an importer of American products was last year the *fourth*, and she, furthermore, buys more from the United States than all your insular possessions, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. (See Tables 2 and 5 herewith.)

C. The above imports were made from the United States at our old tariff rates, without any increase, thus giving your country a commanding advantage in the Cuban market, in fact, we may say, an actual control, which excludes the possibility of any competition from European countries, such as Germany and other sellers of cheaper goods from which Cuba could buy, and in fact used to buy before the Reciprocity Treaty went into effect, all sorts of machinery, shoes, railroad materials, automobiles, and many other manufactured articles and commodities.

D. The percentage of exports as to imports from the United States to Cuba runs between 50-80%, or say, an average of about 64% during the last thirteen years (see Table 3 herewith), which shows an apparent balance of 36% in favor of Cuba. But this is only apparent, as you will be able to judge from the following reasons:

1st. Because about 60% of the Cuban sugar plantations belong to American individuals or corporations, and naturally their profits come back to this country in the way of dividends on stocks and interests on bonds; besides that which is paid for taxes on their capital and profits to the United States Treasury.

2nd. Because the other 40% of the plantations is largely mortgaged or owes big sums of money to American banks, export houses and manufacturers, who annually collect interest and commissions on these loans.

3rd. Because, since the collapse of our Cuban banks, practically all the banking is done in Cuba by American institutions, or through Canadian ones having financial connections and backing in the United States.

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4th. Because most of our railroads are either American corporations or English ones backed by American capital, and their profits largely come to the United States in the way of dividends or interest on bonds.

5th. Because as much as 75% of the tonnage employed in Cuba's enormous trade is American, which means that the large sums of money paid for inward and outward freights also come to American companies; and this is an item greatly to be appreciated at a time when it is the policy of the United States to develop her merchant marine and to compete with the idle and therefore cheaply obtainable vessels lying all around the world.

6th. Because there are also large American interests in fire and life insurance and some in insurance against accidents, which make profits that come to this country through the same channel of annual dividends.

7th. And, finally, because the Cuban Government's total foreign debt, amounting to $58,000,000, is due to American bankers and investors, who receive every year important sums of money from Cuba in payment of their interest.

If Cuba is not fairly treated on the basis of true reciprocity, she can not produce sugar to any extent, and these undesirable conditions will bring about the total collapse of our economic structure, with immense losses to the American investors doing a legitimate business in Cuba, to the present American creditors who will have no way of collecting the large sums of money due them, to the American manufacturers, farmers and exporters at large, who will lose a market that ranks fourth in importance in the world today and which may still be developed further; and with a positive loss to the American consumer of sugar, who will eventually have to import more than 50% of his total consumption from other countries: from countries which produce sugar at a higher cost and on which they will have to pay heavier freights. Besides, such exporters of sugar to the United States will not certainly buy from you the enormous amount of goods that Cuba is buying at present.

The United States and her insular possessions, cannot produce, according to the opinion of experts on the subject, much more than the 2,000,000 tons of raw sugar already mentioned as their present yearly output, and as the consumption, on the other hand, is increasing rapidly and will soon reach the five million mark, it seems to us that far from discouraging a cheap and large producer of sugar lying at your very doors, it should be a wiser policy to encourage the only foreign production of this article which, from the business standpoint of investment and other reciprocal advantages, is as truly American as that of any State in the Union. This will no doubt be beneficial to all concerned.

Furthermore, Paragraph 502 delivers the producer, both American and Cuban, of Cuban sugar, entirely at the mercy of the American refiners, by awarding a 25% decrease in the rate of duty, on all sugars imported by American refiners and manufacturers into the U. S. for refining purposes, to the extent of two pounds for each pound refined from sugar, either cane or beet, grown in the Continental U. S. This will, it is true, encourage the American refiner and manufacturer to use as much sugar produced in the Continental U. S. as possible, as by so doing he will be entitled to import a greater quantity of other sugars, enioying a 25% duty preferential. But it will also make it impossible for the Cuban, American and other producers of Cuban sugar, as well as Philippine, Hawaii and Porto Rican sugar, the same *not being produced in the Continental U. S.*, to import into and sell in the markets of the U. S. any sugar in competition with American refiners, who will have a 25% advantage in cost. Will this not create an absolute monopoly in the American refineries, giving them entire control of price? It is submitted that the practical operation of this Paragraph 502, if made law, will reduce the production of Cuban, Philippine, Hawaiian, and Porto Rican sugar, by either Cubans or Americans, to absolute dependence upon American refiners and manufacturers, and will destroy sugar production as a separate industry, making it industrially subservient to refiners.

To hamper Cuba through the proposed discrimination in sugar, would mean having a good neighbor in financial distress, unable to pay what is owed you, desperate, and lacking the proper means to live and prosper. And if you consider that this neighbor is a small country, whose population deserves singular credit for rendering the largest per capita amount of work in the world; a friendly nation whose past history is so interlocked, politically, geographically and economically, with your own country, you will then understand why this Cuban Mission has come to you full of hope and with absolute confidence of getting the fair treatment we ask and expect and which at this time is so essential to the welfare and future development of our country.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that the foregoing statements conclusively prove, that the present duty, established by the Emergency Tariff Act, and that sought to be established by the Fordney Tariff Act, is irreparably detrimental, if not destructive, of the chief industry of Cuba, upon which the economic stability of the Government depends and that not only will the trade and commerce of the U. S. with Cuba be jeopardized, but also the tremendous capital investment of Americans in Cuba will be imperilled.

It is, therefore, respectfully requested and recommended that the duty on Cuban sugar, existing prior to the enactment of the Emergency Tariff Act, be *reestablished*, or that the present 20% duty preferential awarded by the Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity of 1902, to Cuban sugars imported into the United States, be *increased*, by legislation or treaty, from 20% to 50%, which by virtue of the increased tariff rate, would make the net duty thereon the same as existing before the enactment of the Emergency Tariff Act.

BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO THE INCREASE OF THE DUTY ON SUGAR

SUBMITTED TO THE U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

By MR. EDWIN P. SHATTUCK.

The American producers of sugar on the island of Cuba have a deep interest in the tariff on sugar because of two imposing facts: First, they represent more than 50 per cent of the sugar production of that island, and second, Cuba supplies the United States with about 50 per cent of its annual consumption.

In considering the proposal contained in the House tariff bill it is necessary at the outset to recognize the fact that the rates there proposed have an adverse effect only on Cuban sugars and not those of other foreign sugar-producing countries, as the importation of full-duty sugar for the past 10 years, with the single exception of last year, has been negligible. The advocates of the bill, as passed by the House, openly state that its purpose is to build a higher tariff wall against the Cuban product. As was said by Mr. Martin, when this bill was under discussion in the house:

"In considering the duty upon sugar, the Cuban product alone is to be considered, and it is against the importations from that country that we must be protected."

And again:

"As nearly all of the sugar imported into this country comes from Cuba, the Cuba tariff alone need be taken into consideration."

This remark seems not only untimely because of Cuba's present deplorable economic condition but is seemingly void of an appreciation of the intimate political, geographic and economic unity of the two countries.

It is therefore essential that we consider this subject from the point of view thus expressed, that this proposed legislation is in fact directed against Cuba, and in examinating its effect the special relations existing between Cuba and the United States should be fully recognized.

Cuba, a sovereign and independent State, is nevertheless under the protection of the United States, both by the latter's announced policy and course of dealing, and also by the treaty agreements between them. By her acceptance of the so-called Platt amendment of March 2, 1901, Cuba has limited her treaty-making power with other foreign powers and her power to incur public debts, and has consented to take a position which practically renders her a dependency of the United States, in so far as her relation with other powers is concerned. We quote from the Platt amendment, as follows:

"*Restrictions on treaties.*—That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

"*Restrictions on public debts.*—That said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

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"*Intervention by United States.*—That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba."

The imposition of these restrictions on Cuba's rights as a free and sovereign State has placed the United States under very strong moral, if not legal, obligations to that country. Cuba stands to-day under the guiding and restraining hand of our Government; she makes no unusual move without the tacit consent or pronounced approval of our Government. In fact, Cuba's relation to our Government, except in form, is little different from Hawaii and Porto Rico. But because of this difference in form the two latter islands are given the blessings of free importations, and to Cuba is proposed a tariff higher than has existed for 30 years.

The fertile island, largely given to the sugar industry, lies almost at our shores; it is nearer to the metropolis of America than is New Orleans. Its wealth of production is in great measure the result of the capital and labor of American citizens; its great industrial development draws its supplies almost wholly from the United States.

It is estimated that the capital investment of United States citizens in Cuba exceeds $1,000,000,000. It is more than the combined investment of our people in the sugar industry of the United States, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.

Also it may be said with some pride by those who are interested in Cuban affairs that she buys more commodities from the United States than do the dependencies of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines combined, each of which are now accorded a preference over her of $1.60 per hundred pounds on sugar. But this comparison is to speak slightly of Cuba's imposing position as a customer of the United States. And this has a vital meaning to every farmer, laborer, and manufacturer in the United States. What are the facts?

During the last year Cuba imported from the United States over $515,000,000 worth of products. More than the combined exports of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and almost as much as was exported from the United States to all South American countries.

An examination of the reports of the Secretary of Commerce shows that Cuba as an export market for our products was in the calendar year 1920 only exceeded by the United Kingdom, Canada, and France. Of all the countries in the world Cuba is fourth in respect to the value of our exports.

"Increase our export trade" is the slogan of the day. Yet with this enormous Cuban export market already in our hands, we would destroy it. Eminent authority has said that Latin-American countries are the fields to which we must look for our export development. Cuba is to-day the greatest and most fertile of all of these. Why try to dethrone Cuba? Let her utilize her preeminent position in sugar culture to supply the markets of the world. The revenue thus received will be used by Cuba for purchasing products from the United States. The markets of Cuba are of vast importance to our industrial life and especially to our rice, wheat, pork, and other food producers and to the textile, iron, steel, and machinery industries.

If we destroy the Cuban sugar industry, or lessen its prosperity, or by your action drive Cuba into other commercial alliances in order that she may preserve her very life, we, in the same measure, decrease the export of our food, fuel, and manufactured commodities to Cuba. We submit for your earnest thought that this market is worthy of retention and expansion. It should not be destroyed or divorced at the behest of those interests which seek a prohibitive tariff. Wise statemanship can not be turned to such a use.

Not only is the extensive trade between Cuba and the United States of unestimated value to the producer and manufacturer in the United States, but it is of immense value to our shipping interests and especially at this time when the problem of the American merchant marine is so acute. A large volume of trade between the United States and Cuba is carried on almost exclusively in ships of American registry. For the calendar year 1920 vessels of American registry engaged in this trade amounted to 7,151,138 tons out of a total tonnage of 9,477,047.

In dealing with Cuba the United States should take these commercial facts and its political associations with Cuba into serious consideration. To impose another barrier in the commercial relations between the two countries, by an added tariff duty on sugar, is comparable to a request of Louisiana, because of high producing costs, to ask that her product be protected against the beet sugar industry

of the West, and that a tax be placed on the latter in order to protect the producer against losses in Louisiana. The two countries are too intimate politically and too closely associated commercially to permit the addition of a new and increased burden on Cuba's essential industry, and the dependable source of our supply of this prime commodity.

Our understanding of the dominant party's idea is that tariff legislation should be based on the principles of protection; not only protection to American industries but to her population; not protection to a small favored group of American citizens but protection that will be felt largely and broadly by her whole people; protection that tends to make our country independent economically; that brings to us from abroad at low cost those articles which we need, and in return gains for us a market for our surplus products. We believe that these principles are woefully disregarded in the proposed bill.

It is also the aspiration of every nation that she will always have at her command her supplies of any essential commodity. How better can the United States assure itself of this essential commodity than to foster and protect the sugar industry of Cuba. In reviewing our industrial history of the late war where will you find a more striking example of such assurance of a needed supply than that accorded by Cuba to our Government in the case of sugar.

When the United States declared war against Germany in April, 1917, Cuba, on the following day likewise declared war against Germany. In doing so she was guided only by the thought to serve her northern neighbor. Her action was of great importance; with her long seacoast she prevented harbors to the German fleet and early took decisive action to prevent the spread of enemy propaganda in her own territory and adjoining countries.

Soon after war was declared Cuba met the requests of the United States Government in immediately placing at its disposal the entire sugar production of the island at a price far below the relative prices of other important food commodities. Again in 1918 Cuba sold to the United States its entire sugar crop, at a time when it was evident that she could have sold her sugar crop in the markets of the world at more than double the return which she had received under the arrangements made with the United States, and also, at the behest of our Government, greatly augmented its production to supply the crying needs of the United States and its allies. Her cooperation was full and complete. She took no note of her great industrial gain by holding aloof, but in the true spirit of the alliance which had been built up between the two countries she came to its support. In 1919, after the war, she offered her crop again to the United States in her interest of a stable and reasonable price; she did this at a time when it was well known that sugar prices would rapidly advance and that the world's sugar shortage would make a demand on her product, at whatever price she choose to fix. It is of interest here to recall the warning given by the mission representing the Cuban Government as to the disastrous results that would follow if Cuba's offer was not accepted. In the letter written by the mission to our Government this language is used:

"If, on the contrary, the opportunity to serve—not the American people alone but the universal welfare—is for any reason, technical or otherwise, not availed of through one medium or another, there is not a community anywhere in America, in Europe, or Asia that will not feel the consequence of our failure to provide a stable price for this most necessary article of human consumption."

The United States unfortunately failed to heed Cuba's warning and declined to accept her offer for the 1919-20 crop, but the earnestness of the offer showed her desires and purposes. The prophetic warning of the Cuban Mission was only too true. The fear of sugar scarcity drove the price of sugar to 23½ cents per pound and brought sugar to us from all parts of the world. When the fear subsided and reason ruled the collapse came, and not only in our country but throughout the world financial distress and suffering were the inevitable consequences.

The United States producers of sugar in Cuba ask no favors but they expect no discrimination from the hands of their Government. This sugar industry has been developed and expanded upon the faith of the reciprocity treaty and upon the basis of the tariff rates prevailing prior to the enactment of the emergency tariff which were found after careful survey and study to represent a differential that would fairly equalize between the costs of production in the United States and its possessions and Cuba, and which would permit legitimate sugar industries here and there to prosper.

The rate fixed by the emergency tariff act, which the tariff bill has passed by the House proposes to perpetuate, increased the duty on raw sugar at 96° test from 1.25 cents to 2 cents a pound. Under

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the reciprocity treaty of December 11, 1902, between the United States and Cuba, the latter has a reduction of 20 per cent from full duty on all importations of sugar into this country. On the basis of 2 cents duty Cuba pays 1.6 cents per pound as against approximately 1 cent per pound before the enactment of the emergency tariff act. Under this act the producer in Cuba has been compelled to absorb this additional duty of 0.6 cent per pound. The day before this act was signed by President Harding Cuban sugars were selling at 3.875 cents, and on the following day at 3.275 cents, or a decrease of 60 cents per 100 pounds. It is estimated that the coming into force of this act depreciated the value of the raw sugar then in Cuba about $35,000.000.

The emergency tariff act was a severe blow to Cuba. It followed the unfortunate occurrences that had befallen that Republic since the collapse of the local banks and the moratorium last year. It became operative at the end of May during the peak of the Cuban crop and during the stagnation of the sugar market in general and when the financial crisis in Cuba was at its height, and when Cuba was trying to sell her high-cost sugar at not too great a loss. She is still staggering under its disastrous effects.

We also desire to call attention to the bearing of this increased tariff on the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States. For a few years succeeding the treaty Cuba received the benefit of the differential of 20 per cent provided therein, but since her sugar production exceeded the requirements of the United States, Cuba has received no part of this differential. Immediately after Cuba ceased getting the benefits of this differential the United States consumer received it. The United States Tariff Commission in its 1921 edition of Tariff Information Surveys on Sugar, at page 31, states this proposition as follows:

"In 1903 a reciprocity treaty was arranged with Cuba providing for a reduction of 20 per cent from the full duty on all importations from that country. So long as considerable importations continued under full-duty rates, it is safe to assume that the price established in the international market was enhanced in the United States by the full duty, and that therefore the remission of 20 per cent to Cuban producers was simply so much bonus to them and of no benefit to American consumers. The Cuban manufacturers added the 20 per cent to their former price and pocketed the profit. Under such stimulus, however, Cuban production rapidly increased, and utimately competition brought down the Cuban price again to the international level. This process has been estimated to have required about five or six years. By 1908 to 1909 the American consumers were receiving the benefit of the 20 per cent reduction. Full-duty sugars were from that time on virtually excluded."

In striking contrast to the fact that Cuban sugar producers receive no part of this differential is the tremendous advantage to the United States exporters from the differential accorded to them. Under the treaty Cuba admits all United States products at a preferential ranging from 20 to 40 per cent. The United States producers and manufacturers of these products receive the full benefit of this preferential, as Cuba buys very little, if any, of similar products elsewhere.

There are many commodities that Cuba could buy abroad cheaper than from the United States, such as machinery, locomotives, rails, railroad cars, automobiles, shoes, and all kinds of leather goods, and luxuries, were it not for the differential allowed to the United States under the reciprocity treaty. The increased price that Cuba pays for these and other commodities in the United States, goes directly to the United States producer and manufacturer. On the other hand, Cuba receives no part of the differential allowed to the importation of sugar into the United States from Cuba. Cuba is required to meet the world market price in her sale of sugar to the United States, but the United States may sell to Cuba at a premium over the world market equal to the differential allowed to her under the reciprocity treaty.

If Cuba is to be denied the reciprocal advantages which she had supposed she would receive under the reciprocity treaty, she necessarily must take steps to prevent paying increased prices for commodities to the United States, when she can secure them at a cheaper price in other foreign markets. This will inevitably require Cuba to modify her own tariff schedules and to increase her duties against American goods in order to be in a position to buy cheaper elsewhere. The Cuban tariff has not been changed since the reciprocity treaty was concluded on December 11, 1902. Products of the United States enter Cuba to-day on the same terms and with the same advantages as when the treaty was signed, yet Cuban sugars have not only lost the preferential, but it is seriously proposed to

burden them with a permanent increase tax of 60 cents per 100 pounds.

The mistaken contention has been advanced that as the value of imports from Cuba to the United States exceeds the value of our exports to Cuba the reciprocity treaty has worked to the disavantage of the United States, by giving balance of trade in favor of Cuba. But the facts that the money paid from Cuban industries to the United States in transport hire, interest charges, dividends, taxes, etc., have more than offset the excess of import over export commodity values.

An examination of the arguments that have been made before and will be made now by the advocates of the House bill leads to no other conclusion than that the purpose for striking down the normal, advantageous, and desirable relation which existed between the United States and Cuba prior to the emergency tariff act, is that the beet sugar manufacturer in this country may have a subsidy accorded to his industry.

We contend that for all legitimate purposes a differential of 1 cent per pound between Cuban sugars and those of the United States is sufficient and more is unwarranted. If to extend the domestic industries we must add a further differential against sugars produced in Cuba, which is part of our own political and economic system, then this expansion should not be fostered. Illegitimate industries should never be subsidized by our tariff. Under the differential mentioned there is ample room for the sugar industries of both Cuba and the United States and for the legitimate expansion of each. It is believed that a differential of approximately 1 cent a pound as between our insular possessions and Cuba is amply sufficient to cover any disparity between the cost of production in the respective countries. It is also a well-known fact that legitimate domestic beet sugar industries have prospered under the recent tariff schedule. The United States Tariff Commission in its Tariff Information Survey, above referred to, at page 31, shows that only a small proportion of the beet sugar industry of the United States is dependent upon the tariff. They say:

"Taking the industry as a whole, roughly speaking, about 20 per cent of the output is dependent upon the tariff."

It is a recognized fact that the United States can never hope to produce all of its sugar requirements. Porto Rico and Hawaii, it is conceded, have obtained their maximum output. The Philippines have increased somewhat, but the total will be small and the Louisiana crop is capable of no expansion but has shown a considerable reduction in recent years. In the light of experience it is also unlikely that the United States beet crop is capable of any substantial increase. Certainly the consumption of sugar in the United States will increase more rapidly than the production of domestic sugar can be increased.

The present consumption in the United States is about 4,500,000 tons, of which the United States produces in the aggregate about 2,250,000, leaving 2,250,000 tons to be imported, which in former times all came from Cuba. A 1-cent duty on this importation amounts to about $50,000,000 duty per year. Under the present tariff bill, with Cuban sugars paying $1.60 per hundred pounds, the duty collected would equal about $81,000,000. Compare this with the total increased cost to the consumer, to arrive at which we must figure 1.6 cents per pound on the total consumption of 4,500,000 tons, which amounts to approximately $162,000,000, of which 81,000,000 would go directly to the domestic producer.

We do not believe the Government can justify this increased tariff as a revenue measure, for if this is the purpose to be accomplished it would be better to levy a 1-cent duty on sugar to protect the producers in the United States, and a tax of some form on the entire consumption of sugar. This would result in considerably less tax on the consumer and an additional revenue to the Government. Surely it can not be justified on the theory of protection for to do so we must admit the wisdom of striking down the extensive market now existing for lucrative export trade in many lines of industry, of denying the American consumer his natural source of supply and impossing on him a highly artificial tax to subsidize an exotic beet production and to award an excessive profit to the favored Porto Rican, Hawaiian, and Philippine producers as well as to those legitimate beet sugar producers who have greatly prospered under our recent tariff.

It should be recalled that for the 10-year period prior to the war sugar sold at an average price of about 2½ cents per pound. Today San Domingo full-duty sugars are quoted c. i. f. United States ports at 2.06, or an f. o. b. price San Domingo of about 1.91. The 2-cent duty on these 96-degree test sugars is about 110 per cent. Is such a tax to be continued on one of the most important items of the food supply of this country? Is the Amer-

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ican consumer to be required to pay over 100 per cent protection on an article like sugar to producers who can not hope to furnish enough for the American consumption, especially when they can get this article at their very door? Even the tariff rate on luxuries does not approach this astounding rate on sugar.

The increased tariff imposed against Cuba by the emergency tariff act of 60 cents a hundred pounds is a heavy burden to her. On top of the very high production costs that prevailed while the recent crop was being made we have had a colossal decline in sugar values. This decline has been brought about in great measure by the very large crop of Cuban sugar, which was the result of the stimulus given to Cuban production through the entreaty of our own Government during the war. These high production costs and the relatively very low prices for sugar have thrown the island into financial chaos. It would seem to be an anomaly that one department of our Government should have sent its special representative to Cuba to inform and advise it during this commercial crisis and should be seeking remedial measures for the assurance of the island's financial and economic recovery and another department should be considering the enactment of a measure that will have the effect to preventing its rehabilitation and will be a permanent menace to its industrial life.

It is pertinent at this time to call attention to the words of President Harding, reported in the New York Times of April 12 of this year, on the occasion of the opening of the direct telephone communication between the United States and Cuba. President Harding, in talking over the telephone with then President Menocal, is reported to have said:

"This time is especially auspicious for the exchange of assurances that our two Republics are bound together by indissoluble ties of sympathy and interest. Our fortunes have been linked together already in two history-making struggles, and today, when Cuba stands under the shadow of a national misfortune, I want you to know that the United States is determined as always to prove itself the true and helpful friend of your nation."

The message was given within a day or two after the suspension of payment by the National Bank of Cuba, which followed a period of distressing industrial and financial conditions in Cuba and indicates a sympathy and understanding of the close political and commercial relations which exist between the two Governments. Yet, notwithstanding these sentiments, Congress today by its tariff legislation is proposing to build a barrier between the two Governments and to force Cuba into a position where she must look for her very life to some other commercial alliance.

Are our people to look complacently on and witness a tariff of above 100 per cent placed on their sugar requirements, and see a market for half a billion dollars of their farm and mill products taken away by intemperate legislation?

The investment of American money in Cuba produces more than twice as much sugar as is produced in continental United States, and in excess of the total sugar production of the United States, including its insular possessions of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It is therefore earnestly requested that the foregoing facts be given careful consideration, in the sincere belief that they are sufficient to warrant your committee in reporting a sugar schedule which will accord to Cuba and in equal measure to the United States the treatment which is justified by the many ties of commerce and friendship between the two countries and which will also tend to preserve the investments of the United States in this island. To this end our petition is that the duty on Cuban sugars be reduced to at least the previous rate of 1.0048 cents per pound, which was in efect up to May 28, 1921.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN P. SHATTUCK.

For the Cuban-American Sugar Co., the Francisco Sugar Co., the Tuinicu Sugar Co., the Tacajo Sugar Co.

Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation's acceptances paid

It was announced, Jan. 30, that of the $13,500,000 acceptances maturing on that day $6,500,000 are being paid and the remainder of $7,000,000 have been renewed for 90 days. While the rate of interest is not stated it is understood to be somewhat better than that carried on the original $13,500,000. The company also announced that it has completed the sales of last year's crop and has no longer any sugars left from the prodction of 1921.—*Fiancial & Commercial Chronicle* (N. Y.), Feb. 4, 1922, page 526.

THE SUGAR SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The following report, by the U. S. Department of Commerce, was printed in *Commerce Reports*, Washington, D. C., of January 23, 1922, and supplements the report issued on the 9th of January by the Department. (See the January issue of this Bulletin, page 24):

The world sugar market has followed a very uncertain course during the last two years. During the years 1918 and 1919 the sugar prices and distribution of the world were under joint international control and Western Hemisphere sugars were administered through the Sugar Equalization Board. The previous administration decided not to continue the operations of this board beyond distribution of the 1919 crop, and immediately thereafter large speculative operations began with most disastrous results, whereas during the period of great stress of the war sugar was maintained at prices that dealt fairly with both producer and consumer. The control was obviously dissolved too early in view of the enormous disturbance to both production and consumption. The loss to the American consumer amounted to several hundred millions of dollars and was inevitably followed by a crash which has done infinite injury to the sugar producers themselves.

DISTURBANCES OF SUGAR MARKET IN 1920 AND 1921.

At the close of the war sugar production was something like 2,000,000 tons below pre-war figures. Consumption had also dropped, and there was no way of knowing how soon consumption would increase and pass production. The principal change as a result of the war was the great reduction in beet-sugar production in Europe, especially Germany, Austria, and Russia, and the enormous increase in cane-sugar production in Cuba. As a result of the situation, there was much uncertainty as to supply and demand, and prices soared to an almost unheard-of height in 1920, when the wholesale price of granulated sugar in New York reached 26.50 cents per pound in the month of May and June. It was soon discovered, however, that there was no real shortage of sugar in the world, and we had first a rapidly declining market and then a long, steady decline, reaching its lowest point at the end of December, 1921, when Cuban raw was quoted c. and f. New York at 1.75 cents per pound and granulated as low as 4.80 cents.

EFFORT TO STABILIZE PRICE OF CUBAN RAW SUGAR.

The most depressing market condition toward the end of 1921 was the large stock of unsold raw sugar in Cuba. This was produced at a high price, and in order to minimize the loss every attempt was made to sustain the price of Cuban raw. One of the most important steps was the appointment, in February, 1921, of the Cuban Sugar Commission, which took over practically the whole 1921 crop in order to stabilize the market. Doubtless this had some stabilizing effect on the market, but the fact that Cuban raw was frequently underbid resulted in the importation into the United States of sugar from other sources, such as Java, which normally does not reach this market in large quantities.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN LAST QUARTER OF 1921.

At the end of 1921 there was estimated to be in Cuba 1,200,000 tons of old sugar, as against a normal carry-over of less than 100,000 tons. It was known that this sugar had been financed largely by American bankers; and, with prospects of the Sugar Commission going out on the 1st of January, there was much speculation as to what would happen to the sugar market in case it was decided to liquidate this sugar and throw it on the market. Moreover, the Cuban mills began grinding the new crop in December, with enough cane in sight to produce 3,750,000 tons if all the cane crop is worked out. This situation produced a great depression on the sugar market during the last three months of 1921.

PROSPECTS FOR ABSORPTION OF SURPLUS IN 1922

However, a careful survey of the world sugar situation indicates that if Cuba does not produce above 3,000,000 tons this year there is fair prospect that the present surplus may be absorbed by the end

of 1922, with a world carry-over that will be not far from normal. The following figures are a comparison between the pre-war carry-over, production and consumption and those of 1921 and 1922.

COMPARATIVE WORLD SUPPLIES AND CONSUMPTION

Periods	Carry-over, first of year	Estimated production.	Estimated consumption.	Final carry-over, end of year.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Pre-war.....	750,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	750,000
1921.....	1,216,000	16,509,000	16,024,000	1,700,000
1922*a*.....	1,700,000	*b*15,887,000	16,500,000	*c*1,000,000

A Estimated.

B Assuming estimated decrease of 1,000,000 tons in cane sugar, as reported by Willett & Gray.

C The apparent carry-over of 1,000,000 tons may properly be reduced by the estimated deficiency of 400,000 tons in invisible stocks, which would leave a carry-over at the end of 1922 of only 600,000 tons.

The foregoing table is based on the best figures available at present, assuming that Cuba will produce only 3,000,000 tons this year. Any increased production on the part of Cuba or other producing areas, of course, will increase the carry-over for next year.

SHORTAGE IN "INVISIBLE" STOCKS AT END OF 1921.

At the end of December a careful inquiry among the trade was made by the Department of Commerce on "invisible" stocks or supplies usually held by warehouses and wholesalers. During 1918, when exact estimates of invisible stocks were made, they were found to vary from 200,000 to 900,000 tons, with a normal of about 600,000 tons. It is not possible to secure exact figures on invisible stocks at present; but all estimates were very low, apparently 300,000 to 400,000 tons below normal. This is a situation naturally growing out of a steadily declining market. Experience has shown that when markets decline the stocks in the hands of the wholesale, jobbing and retail trade become low owing to the expectation that prices will fall further, and the natural tendency is to buy on a hand-to-mouth basis. With a rising market, on the other hand, such stocks become large owing to the attempt to anticipate the market. A rise in the market at present would undoubtedly result in a quick absortion of perhaps a half million tons in the stocks of the country. Reports from England show that the invisible stock is very low in that country also, being estimated by different authorities at 100,000 to 200,000 tons below normal. Presumably the same condition exists in other countries.

REASONS FOR EXPECTING IMPROVEMENTS IN SUGAR MARKET IN 1922.

There is no way of estimating accurately just how much consumption should increase as a result of low prices. We know, however, that consumption does adjust itself, within certain limits, according to price. The very high prices of 1920 undoubtedly had a tendency to reduce consumption, as people soon discovered ways of economizing on high-priced commodities. Conversely, the relatively low price of sugar, which is now reaching the public through lower retail prices, will result in an increased consumption, which will be felt before the end of 1922. If we take this into consideration, together with the fact that the probable carry-over will be reduced to normal by the end of 1922, there is sound reason to expect that sugar prices should stabilize and gradually register some improvement.

There is now no artificial control on the sugar market for practically the first time since the early years of the war, and the law of supply and demand will henceforth determine the price of sugar. There was actual public concern over the prospect of a crash in the Cuban sugar market lest it might result in a very small Cuban production this year, because of difficulty in finding money for the new crop, which must be largely financed in advance. The fact that there is prospect of a stable market has enabled bankers who hold money against the old Cuban sugar crop to carry it safely and to advance sufficient money on the new crop to guarantee practically all the Cuban sugar that can be produced at a reasonable price.

UNLIQUIDATED TEXTILE STOCK IN CUBA

The following appeared in *Commerce reports* (published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.), issue of February 6, 1922:

"According to best estimates there are about $10,000,000 worth of unliquidated American textiles in Cuba. A committee representing over $6,000,000 of this total is now in Havana to determine the most advisable procedure. Due to the efforts of Department of Commerce officials and this committee, the operation of a decree of the Cuban President, directing the sale of all merchandise in customs and bonded warehouses in April, has been posponed for two months."

THE USE OF TRACTORS IN CUBA

By MR. CHESTER LLOYD JONES

Acting Commercial Attaché for the U. S. at Havana

(Published in *Commerce Reports*, Washington, D. C., February 6, 1922)

Tractors used in Cuba are employed mostly in connection with the production of sugar cane. There are some high-power machines used for railway roadbed grading, and the small general-farming class near the larger towns of Havana province are purchasers of lighter machines for general farm purposes. A few of the smaller tractors are sold for preparing pineapple and vegetable lands in the Isle of Pines—usually to Americans, and frequently to groups of farmers, who purchase the machine on a cooperative basis. Garden cultivators are not sold. Truck gardening around Havana has been, until recently, exclusively in the hands of Chinese farmers and is still characteristically a Chinese industry. In other parts of the island there are no truck farms, and in the interior towns garden vegetables are, as a rule, available only when imported.

Most of the companies selling tractors in Cuba are represented by the chief machinery houses or by general importing and exporting houses. Only one manufacturer has a representative in Cuba who devotes himself exclusively to sale of the company's products and equipment for such products. Several American firms have given their representation to local companies, which have bought a few machines but have not had the facilities for properly advertising the goods, the mechanics to instruct buyers in their use, nor the spare parts to repair breakage quickly. Such representations have failed, with prejudice to machines which under other circumstances should have had success.

All the manufacturers prominently represented are Americans. A few French, German, and British lines (two French tractors and one of each of the others) were imported shortly before the economic crisis, but no serious competition with American manufacturers developed, and since the crisis sales by all companies have been at a very low ebb. During the first 11 months of 1921, only 12 farm tractors, valued at $24,951, were exported to Cuba from the United States. Opinions differ as to the possibility of competition from Europe in normal times. The criticisms of European machines are as a rule that they are not fitted to Cuban conditions of work or are too expensive. On large plantations results have been obtained with the English Fowler steam plow, which is a V-shapped plow, drawn back and forth across the field by means of cables. The difference in tariff rates is not considered to be a serious hindrance to the sale of European tractors.

Very few sales of tractors are being made at the present time and a renewal of sales in this, as in all other lines of trade, will be determined by the return of prosperity to the sugar industry. The advantage of plowing with tractors is greatest when the time element is an important factor. With the high prices of the war years, time became the leading element in bringing cane lands into bearing. The tractor market became so active that the supply could not meet the demand. Not only big operators but farmers cultivating small areas bought tractors freely and were glad to pay cash for them. When the crash came there were large numbers of orders outstanding, stipulating cash on delivery. The number of machines delivered on this basis since the crisis is very small. One company had 330 cash orders booked at the end of the boom. It has delivered, on the agreed cash basis, only eight of these.

Very little new planting of cane is being done at present, and therefore slower methods of preparing the soil are not a disadvantage. In addition, oxen and manual labor are now very cheap. Many who had bought tractors are anxious to sell them second-hand and practically all the large dealers are already heavily stocked with hold-over machines. These circumstances will delay the purchase of tractors abroad even after purchases in Cuba begin to pick up. There are some representatives of tractor manufacturers who are frankly doubtful

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whether the tractor has yet proved itself under normal conditions. If quick results were needed in cane growing there would probably be a steady market when the sugar industry again becomes prosperous. But quick results have not been essential except under war conditions. Virgin lands are available for extension of cane planting and these are often merely burned over and planted without any plowing.

Further, while a well-cared-for tractor could compete with oxen and manual labor in unit cost even before the war, the actual performance of tractors is limited greatly by carelessness in the handling of the machines. Generally the Cuban operator is lacking in knowledge of the proper methods of handling and caring for the tractor which he operates. Workmen have almost no mechanical training and some tractor users have found it necessary to import mechanics from the United States at high wages. Occasionally prejudice against the new methods introduced by tractors runs so high that workmen create difficulties for the operators and in some instances have even attempted to bribe demonstrators to do poor work.

Both wheel and tracklaying types of tractors are used successfully in Cuba, the number of wheel tractors in use far outnumbering those of the tracklaying type. For heavy work the latter is preferable, and for light work both types operate satisfactorily. Wheel tractors of 10-20 to 15-30 horsepower are most generally used. Disk-plow equipment is employed, except when the machines are for use in the lighter soils of the Isle of Pines. Disk equipment for the lighter machines is 2 or 3 disks, of 24 inches diameter. Few harrows are sold, but when the work of disk harrows is actually demonstrated, it is appreciated.

There will be few sales of tractors until the sugar industry again becomes prosperous, and when that time comes the large stock which many dealers have on hand will restrict the imports of tractors from the United States. In the meantime, the manufacturer who wishes to enter or continue in this market must conduct his own propaganda and educational work, as the Government takes no active interest in the introduction of modern agricultural methods, and the facilities of the local dealers and importers are not such as to enable them to carry on an effective campaign with the purpose of creating renewed interest in the use of tractors.

(A list of the important firms handling tractors in Cuba is on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and may be had by referring to file No. LA-31013.)

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANIES INTERESTED IN CUBAN CENTRALS

The following data was presented by Mr. John M. Rogers, representing the Louisiana Cane Growers' Association, to the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate, in the course of the hearings on the sugar schedule in the Fordney tariff on December 20, 1921, and is here reproduced without assuming any responsibility for the correctness of the data.

EXHIBIT No. 5

TABLE SHOWING AMERICAN REFINERS' INTERESTS IN CUBA.

The Colonial Sugars Co. and National Sugar Refining Co., through their officers, Messrs. J. H. Post and T. A. Howell, are interested in the following Cuban properties:

Central	COMPANY	1921 production bags
Niquero	New Niquero Sugar Co....	175,261
Isabel	Guantánamo Sugar Co.....	63,644
Los Canos ...	Guantánamo Sugar Co.....	91,454
Soledad	Guantánamo Sugar Co.....	98,823
Palma	Palma Sugar Co. (West India Finance Corp.)...	123,097
Copey	West India Sugar Finance Corp.	146,688
Tánamo	Atlantic Fruit Co. (West India Finance Corp.)....	264,663
Tinguaro	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	250,408
Constancia	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	156,857
Mercedita	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	117,526
Unidad	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	88,939
Delicias	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	768,378
San Manuel ..	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	(1)
Chaparra	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	420,127
	Production, 14 centrales...	2,765,865 (2)

(1) Non given.

(2) Plus San Manuel.

Edwin Atkins, head of Atkins & Co., formerly an officer and director of the American Sugar Refining Co. According to reports he has sold out his interests in that company, but is still engaged in refining sugar. During the past season this refining has been done at the refinery of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co. in Philadelphia. Owns interests in the following centrals and companies:

Central	COMPANY	1921 production bags
Caracas	Compañia Azucarera Caracas	179,919
Soledad	Compañía Azucarera Soledad (Atkins)	114,920
San Agustín ..	Atkins & Co.	165,760
Florida	Punta Alegre Sugar Co....	260,417
Punta Alegre .	Punta Alegre Sugar Co....	329,576
Trinidad	Punta Alegre Sugar Co ...	84,946
	Production, 6 centrals....	1,135,538

The McCahan Sugar Refining Co., through its President and Vice-President, Messrs. M. E. and B. B. Rionda, are interested in the following Cuban properties:

Central	COMPANY	1921 production bags
Manatí	Manatí Sugar Co.....	400,400
La Julia	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp....	218,502
Alava	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp....	334,913
Conchita	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	268,660
Feliz	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	121,115
Mercedes	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	360,694
Santa Gertrudis	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	205,865
Socorro	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	304,197
Soledad	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	112,586
Lequeitio	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	168,453
María Victoria.	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	108,706
Perseverancia .	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	164,129
Jagueyal	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	350,087
Lugareño	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	284,014
Morón	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	580,979
Stewart	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	290,763
Violeta	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp...	155,645
Tuinicú	Tuinicú Sugar Co.....	260,959
Washington ..	Wash. Industrial Sugar Co.	171,183
Francisco	Francisco Sugar Co.....	340,948
	Producdon, 20 centrals....	5,152,778

The Warner Sugar Refining Co., through its President, Mr. C. M. Warner, own interests in the following:

Central	COMPANY	1921 production bags
Jatibonico ...	Compañia Cubana	231,854
Jobabo	Compañia Cubana	257,868
Miranda	Miranda Sugar Co.....	131,564
Palmarito	Miranda Sugar Co.....	14,445
Amistad	Compañía Azucarera A. Gómez Mena	229,150
Gómez Mena .	Compañía Azucarera A. Gómez Mena	363,619
	Production, 6 centrals.....	1,228,500

The Revere Sugar Refining Co., through the United Fruit Co., is interested in the following Cuban properties:

Central	COMPANY	1921 production bags
Boston	United Fruit Co.....	527,486
Preston	United Fruit Co.....	543,500
Saetia Sugar Co	United Fruit Co.....	(1)
	Production, 3 centra's.....	1,070,986

(1) Not given.

The American Sugar Refining Co. owns the following properties in Cuba:

Central	COMPANY	1921 production bags
Cunagua	Amer. Sugar Refining Co	471,880
Jaronu	Amer. Sugar Refining Co	(1)

(1) Grinds in 1922.

RECAPITULATION.

REFINERS	Centrals	1921 production bags
Colonial Sugars Co. ..... Post National Sugar Refining Co... Howell.	14	2,765,865
Atkins & Co.	6	1,135,538
McCahan Sugar Refining Co. (Rionda)	20	5,152,778
Warner Sugar Refining Co.	6	1,228,500
Revere Sugar Refining Co. (United Fruit Co.).....	3	1,070,986
American Sugar Ref. Co..	2	471,880
TOTAL.....	51	11,825,547

In connection with the preceding data, we quote the following from the statement made by Mr. Rogers before the Committee on Finance (*Hearings*, page 3844):

"In the production of the 1921 crop there were in operation 192 centrals having a combined production of 27,442,218 bags. The ownership of centrals and production in bags of the national ownership was: American-owned centrals, 69; production 2,055,590 tons. That is more than the normal pre-war production of Cuban sugar and enough Cuban sugar to supply the deficiency between the domestic production and the Cuban; that is to say, that if the properties affiliated with the refineries on the seaboard were the only ones producing sugar in Cuba, then, in that event, they would produce enough to supply our Cuban demand. Now, the Cuban so-called, produced 1,177,138 against their more than 2,000,000.

"The Spanish ownership was 440,837 tons; the

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British was 80,720; the Cuban-American was 82,-897 tons—that is to say, the Cuban-American such as are called Cuban-American; the French was 29,802 tons; the Cuban-Spanish was 24,351; and the small amounts for the British-American and Cuban-Italian.

"The nationality ownership, measured by that production, showed 52.62 percent American.

"The figures are taken, gentlemen, by going to Poor & Moody's Manual of Industries and finding the American refinerers and their stockholders and directors, then taking each of these individual Cuban companies and finding the same, or some of the same, directors and stockholders; the directors, officers, and stockholders of those Cuban companies; and I am limited to that.

"Therefore, my statement that only 52% is Cuban as against the statement of the gentlemen who represented those interests here of 60 per cent. I can easily accept theirs because I was limited to actual facts that any one of you can get for himself.

"The Cuban production, so-called, was only 30.152 percent, etc.

"Furthermore, the best equipped and the highest producing factories in Cuba are the American-owned factories. The American factories average 203,538 bags per factory; the Cuban factories only half that, or 104,355 bags; the Spanish 114,-291; and all others an average of 90,610 bags.

"*Senator McLean.*—Has the price of land suitable for growing cane in Cuba increased in the last 5 or 10 years?

"*Mr. Rogers.*—I could not answer that for Cuba. I can say this, however, that each one of these American companies that is listed in Poor & Moody's Manual, almost without an exception, recites the fact that they have a great many acres of cane land not yet in cultivation for sugar. Their potential production is fully equal to the total production of Cuba to-day.

"Of the 89 American-owned centrals in Cuba, 51 are American refinery products. Either by ownership, lease, or control, these 51 centrals produced 11,716,928 bags, being 81.43 per cent of the total American ownership of Cuban production, or 42.69 per cent of the entire production of Cuba. In addition to this there should be added the ownership by Hires, Hershey, and Loft, American soft-drink and candy manufacturers, and four centrals producing, in 1921, 470,841 bags additional.

"This data, as I said, was secured chiefly from Poor & Moody's Manual of Industries, and is restricted to those listed therein. If full facts were available, we believe most, if not all, of the remaining American-owned centrals could be shown as connected with the seaboard refineries. We think it reasonable to assert the further belief that a large number of the centrals whose ownership is given as Cuban come in the direct sphere of influence of the refiners, either by stock holdings, by being financed, by transportation control through ownership of railroads, docks, etc. A large portion of this centralized control has been perfected within the past 6 years, much of it within 3 years, and the process is continuing. Indications are that majority control of Cuban production is now, or soon will be, in the hands of the refiners on the eastern seaboard, who will then name the price of Cuban raw sugar, the price to be paid the native Cuban for his production.

"With such a large control of Cuban raw sugar production with equal control of American refining, unless continental production and refining competition is maintained by a tariff that equalizes the American and Cuban production costs, not only will the American producer be forced out of business, but the native Cuban as well. It is a well-known fact that the only competitor of the seaboard refiner or the producer of Cuban sugar is the sugar grown under the American flag. Cuba has no other competitors for the American market. The twenty per cent tariff preferential accorded Cuba is ample in amount to shut out the only other country in the world that can approach Cuba in production cost, that is Java. In addition to the tariff preferential, in the American market Cuba has other certain economic advantages over Java. Java is 75 days away from New York and Cuba is 4 days. Java's freight rate is, of course, very much higher and her production cost, from best available figures, is certainly not lower than Cuba. So she starts out on an equal basis there."

We should state that, according to Messrs Guma and Mejer, in the crop of 1920-21, American companies in Cuba produced 14,747,219 bags, or 53.59 per cent of the total, the number of American mills being 75 out of a total of 198, or 46.41 per cent. The total crop made was, according to Guma and Mejer, 27,517,205 bags, and according to Mr. H. A. Himely, 27,548,034 (each bag containing 320 lbs.)

Capacity of the Refineries in United States

BASIS of proportionate distribution as fixed on Nov. 4, 1918, at a meeting of the American refiners' committee of the United States Food Administration. (1)

	Per cent
American Sugar Refining Co. (2)	38.001
Arbuckle Bros.	6.613
California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Co.	6.945
Colonial Sugars Co. (2)	2.185
Federal Sugar Refining Co.	8.645
William Henderson	1.220
Imperial Sugar Refining Co.	1.122
The W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Co. (2)	2.489
National Sugar Refining Co. (2)	11.940
Pennsylvania Sugar Co. (2)	4.537
Revere Sugar Refining Co. (2)	2.985
Savannah Sugar Refining Corp.	2.149
Warner Sugar Refining Co. (2)	6.187
Western Sugar Refining Co.	3.549
The Leon-Godchaux Co. (Ltd.)	1.433

(1) Exhibit submitted by Mr. John M. Rogers to the Committee on finance, U. S. Senate. (In hearings on sugar schedule, December 20, 1921, page 3855.)

(2) These refining companies are interested in Cuban sugar mills, according to data submitted by Mr. Rogers.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1921

(From the CUBA REVIEW, *New York, January, 1922)*

The Directors herewith submit the audited Accounts of the Company for theyear ended 30th June, 1921. These cover the working of the amalgamated undertaking of the United Railways of Havana, The Western Railway of Havana and The Cuban Central Railways as from the 1st July, 1920, and for comparative purposes the combined figures of the three systems for the previous financial year are given.

The results of the working of the Railways for the year as compared with the previous year are as follows:

	1919-1920 £	s.	d.	1920-1921 £	s.	d.
Receipts	5,876,074	14	3	6,329,668	15	1
Expenses	4,255,372	18	9	4,848,142	5	1
Balance	£1,620,701	15	6	£1,481,526	10	0
Ratio of Expenses to Receipts	72.42 per cent.			76.59 per cent.		

To this balance of £1,481,526 10s. Od. there has to be added the profit on the working of the Regla Warehouses and other properties, the gain in Exchange and Transfer and other Fees, and to be deducted the payment in respect of the Marianao Railway leased to this Company. These adjustments having been made, there remains a total of £1,810,229 17s. 2d. After payment of interest on Debentures and Debenture Stocks, Sinking Fund Contributions, Dividend on Preference Stock, providing forBritish and Cuban Taxation, Stamp Duties, etc., and adding Interest and Dividends on Investments, the value of the coupons on the Bonds of the Havana Central Railroad Company, and the amount brought forward from last account, there remains an available balance of Net Revenue of £501,699 4s. 5d.

This sum of £501,699 4s. 5d. is dealt with as follows:

	£	s.	d.
The Board recommends a Dividend of 4% (less Income Tax at 6s. in the £) on the £6,556,837 Ordinary Stock and Shares, absorbing	262,273	9	7
Carrying forward	239,425	14	10
	£501,699	4	5

The Reserve Account amounts to £1,000,000.

The General Renewals Reserve amounts to £244,206 12s. 10d.

The Equalization of Dividends Account amounts to £300,000.

The Insurance Account amounts to £80,000.

The Pension Account amounts to £206,144 17s. 7d.

The year under review has been one of exceptional difficulty, and under the circumstances your Directors find cause for satisfaction with the results which this report discloses. Unfortunately it has not been possible to collect all the outstanding accounts of the Company and this, together with the uncertain prospects for the current year, prompts your Directors to adopt a conservative

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policy when dealing with the Accounts under consideration and to recommend a dividend of 4%, although the net earnings would, under normal conditions, justify a higher rate.

In July, 1920, it was found necessary to grant further increases in wages to all departments in order to retain sufficient labor to cope with the heavy traffic being handled. To meet, in part, the increased wages the Government of Cuba sanctioned additions to certain of the tariffs. These additions, which averaged about 10%, only applied as from December, 1920, so that during nearly six months the Company derived no benefit from the increase.

Further progress was made during the year in the conversion of locomotives to fuel oil, and most of the equipment suitable for conversion is now using this fuel. The high cost of coal consumed by locomotives still burning coal has, however, prevented any saving during the past year in the cost of fuel, although there is no doubt that but for the use of oil the total fuel bill for the year would have been much higher than that shown in the Accounts.

The absortion by this Company of the undertakings of The Cuban Central Railways, Limited, and The Western Railway of Havana, Limited, which was sanctioned by the Proprietors at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 2nd December, 1920, has now been carried through. The actual transfer to your Company of the two properties above-mentioned was made in Cuba on the 14th March last, but the amalgamation became effective on the 1st July, 1920, and the Accounts now submitted relate to the combined undertakings from that date.

On the 3rd February, 1921, the Directors appointed the Right Honorable Lord Ashfield to the Board and, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, the Proprietors will be asked to confirm this appointment.

Mr. C. J. Cater Scott and Sir Henry Mather Jackson are the Directors who retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The year has been a very trying one to everybody connected with the undertaking, and your Directors desire to record their appreciation of the services of the General Manager, the Legal Advisers, the London Manager and Secretary, and the Officers and members of the Staff of the Company in London and Cuba.

By Order of the Board,

W. J. MASLEN,,
London Manager and Secretary.

Offices of the Company: DASHWOOD HOUSE,
9 New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
10th Noyember, 1921.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT ON THE YEAR'S WORKING

Dated Havana, 10th September, 1921

MILEAGE

The mileage open to public traffic was 1,210 miles.

GENERAL WORKING RESULTS

The results of the year's working, compared with those of the previous year, are as follows:

1919-20	Description	1920-21
£		£
5,876,075	Receipts	6,329,669
4,255,373	Expenditure	4,848,142
1,620,702	Surplus	1,481,527
72.42%	Percentage of expenses to Receipts..	76.59%

As in former years, the receipts and expenditure of the Marianao-Havana Railway are included in the above figures for the year.

RECEIPTS

The total receipts of £6,329,669 are the highest in the history of the combined Companies, exceeding the previous year's record by £453,594. Of this increase, £320,000 had been earned before our tariffs were raised in December—so that our new tariffs may be said to be responsible only for the maintaining of our receipts at practically the same level as the previous year.

With the large fall of 20% in the tonnage of general merchandise carried and corresponding decreases under all other headings except sugar products, our receipts would have shown a very different aspect had the increased rates not been granted to us.

The general prosperity obtaining during the summer months of 1920, before the crisis, led to a very marked increase in the number of passengers, amounting to between 25% and 30%. With the declaration of the Moratorium the numbers fell off considerably, but remained in excess of the previous year, and even after the increase in the tariffs on

the 12th December, 1920, the numbers travelling were quite up to last year's level, until the end of the grinding season.

On the Electric Lines, the numbers travelling have been consistently high, there being little or no variation from month to month.

The high house rents obtaining in Havana generally, and the scarcity of houses, have driven many people out to Marianao and other suburbs served by this line, which accounts for the increase both in numbers and in earnings. There was no change of rates.

On public transport goods trains the average number of vehicles hauled was 14.63, against 15.97 last year. The average total load carried per train was 210 tons, compared with 195 in the previous year, and the percentage of load to capacity fell from 55.88 to 54.98.

Group I.—Sugar Cane and Products.—This group supplied 77.5% of the total tonnage moved and 47.55% of the freight earnings.

Although the crop began about a month later than usual, the rapidity of production was greater than in former years, so most of the mills were able to grind nearly all their cane. This was plentiful, owing to good rainfall, which accounts for the increased production. The tonnage of sugar actually moved is not as high in proportion, as the amount remaining at the mills on 30th June, 1921, was considerably higher than in the previous year, namely, 222,210 tons, compared with only 84,489, an increase of 137,721 tons.

According to statistics, the total production of sugar throughout the Island during the crop is estimated to be 3,962,670 metric tons, and of this amount 1,660,484 metric tons, equivalent to 41.9% of the total were carried over the Company Lines, compared with 43.5% last year. This lower percentage is due to the larger amount left at the mills; had the total production been moved during the year, the proportion of sugar carried to the total crop of the Island would have been 47.5%.

Of the estimated amount of cane, namely, 14,450,000 metric tons, required to produce the sugar moved over our lines, we carried 9,711,002 tons, or 67.20% compared with 65.57% last year.

The demand for molasses was fairly well maintained throughout the year, and there was no difficulty in handling and shipping the amount offered. The tonnage, however, shows a falling off of about 10%, as a considerable amount remained in stock at the mills.

Group II.—Agricultural: forms 1.69% of the tonnage moved and 4.65% of the earnings.

Every item in this group shows a decrease, due to the financial crisis and general economic depression resulting therefrom. In the early months of the year, the tonnage moved was nearly normal, but this soon fell off, so that the totals for the year are well below those of the previous twelve months.

The largest decrease is in tobacco, of which we moved 43,822 tons less than last year, or nearly 50%. The season was very unfavorable for tobacco and the demand from Europe for this product was much reduced, this leading to a large reduction in the area under cultivation. In many localities areas formerly dedicated to tobacco are now under sugar cane.

Chemical and common manure also show large decreases in tonnage moved. This product is principally moved in the spring and summer months, but this year the spring movements were practically nil, as little or no cultivation is being done in the cane fields.

Fodder shows a falling off of over 50%, due partly to the increasing use of patent cattle foods, but chiefly to the fact that, owing to the financial crisis, owners have been unwilling to pay for extra fodder for their cattle, which have been left to graze as best they might.

The areas under fruit and vegetables were also much reduced, with the result that the tonnage of these commodities moved is considerably below normal.

Group III.—Forest Products: forms 2.47% of the tonnage moved and 3.65% of the earnings.

Split firewood, which is used chiefly in bakeries, shows the same tonnage as last year—the other items all show a considerable decrease. Common firewood, which is used mostly in sugar mills, again shows a large decrease, as it is rapidly being replaced by oil as a fuel. The tonnage of native woods is also less than last year, as comparatively little clearing of woodlands for cane planting has been done.

Group IV.—Building Materials: forms 3.38% of the tonnage moved and 2.76% of the earnings.

The decrease amounted to over 100,000 tons, of 16.93%. The building activity in Havana

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and other centers, which had been so marked during the greater part of 1920, came to a sudden end with the declaration of the Moratorium, many houses being left in an unfinished state. Recently, owing to the fall in the cost of materials and to cheaper labor, the trade has picked up somewhat; in Havana, however, we are faced with serious competition by road, a large tonnage of stone, sand and bricks entering the city in motor lorries, from quarries and kilns in the vicinity.

Group V.—Coal and Oil: forms 3.67% of the tonnage moved and 5.64% of the earnings.

As was to be expected, there has been a further decrease in the tonnage of coal moved and an increase in the amount of fuel, as conversion to this system of combustion continues to be carried out.

Group VI.—General Merchandise: forms 11.27% of the tonnage moved and 35.75% of the earnings.

There is no comparison possible between the twelve new classes and the five old, as the classification of merchandise has been modified throughout, and brought up to date.

The decrease, as a whole, is due to the financial condition of the country, and stagnation of business generally, owing to withdrawal of credits. During July, 1920, for instance, the average number of goods trains leaving the Havana Terminal daily was 12½%, whereas, in June, 1921, it had fallen to 4. The total number of cars loaded at the Terminal in July, 1920, was 6,576, compared with only 2,826 in June, 1921, and the conditions at Matanzas and Cardenas were about the same.

Practically all live stock comes from the Cuba Railroad Company's lines, and during April-May the through traffic was interrupted owing to a strike on that Company's road.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure amounted to £4,848,142, or £592,769 more than in the previous year. The major portion of the excess was due to the increases in salaries and wages of from 10 to 15% which were forced upon us from the 1st of July by the excessive increase in the cost of living, and unfortunately it was not possible to commence any reduction in wages before the completion of the sugar crop at the end of May. The higher cost of materials for both maintenance and operation has also contributed largely to the increase, and the severest economy in the use of materials of all kinds became necessary from the date of the Moratorium.

An analysis of the expenditure, compared with that of the previous year, will be found in the following tables:

1919-20	Description	1920-21
£728,640	Permanent way and works.....	£838,382
481,910	Locomotive maintenance.....	525,271
74,848	Coaching stock maintenance	92,449
214,151	Goods stock maintenance	236,916
1,148,709	Locomotive running	1,382,623
35,198	Vehicle running	47,738
1,039,093	Traffic expenses	1,128,545
121,958	Electric working.....	139,680
34,087	Ferry boat service	52,964
217,934	General charges	274,346
158,845	Miscellaneous expenses	129,228
£4,255,373	Total expenditure.....	£4,848,142

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past financial year has been a notable one in our history, for it has been crowded with a series of events, all of which affected greatly the present and future well-being of the Company. Of these, perhaps the most important were: the amalgamation of the Cuban Central and Western Railways with the United's System; the Presidential election and the accompanying elections for Congress and Senate; the tragic fall in the price of sugar—the staple product of the country—from 23 cents to less than 3 cents per pound; the declaration of the Moratorium, the going into liquidation of the three largest Cuban Banks; the Boilermakers' strike, extending over the whole of the first half-year's working; the increase in our Tariffs in December, the passing through both Congress and Senate of the Law derogating same, and the subsequent veto of the Law exercised by the President of the Republic.

For the first four months, the country still experienced the wave of prosperity following the production of the 1920 crop of 3,728,975 tons, valued at $1,005,451,080, an enormous figure when compared with the pre-war crop of 1913 of 2,428,537 tons, valued at $106,078,496. With the rapid decline in the price of sugar, the local bubble of speculation burst, and a general lack of confidence spreading resulted in a run on all the local banks, which led President Menocal, on October 10th, to declare a Moratorium for 40 days—this period being afterwards extended by the Torriente Law to the 10th of June. The three chief Cuban Banks—the National Bank, the Spanish Bank, and the International Bank—have since gone into liquidation, together with eleven private banking houses of more or less importance. Fortunately, all the foreign banks stood their

ground well, and their strong support in a most grave situation undoubtedly saved the country from a complete financial disaster.

This year's sugar crop was, therefore, harvested under the pressure of most difficult financial conditions, but nevertheless the result has been the production of one of the largest crops in the history of Cuba. The latest figures give a production to date from 190 mills of 3,896,963 English tons, with four large mills still grinding, which very nearly approximates the figures of the record crop of 1919, of 3,967,094 tons.

Our traffic has experienced the same extreme changes as has the sugar industry. Commencing the year, we found ourselves with a great pressure of freight and passenger traffic offering, without sufficient rolling stock facilities to cope with it, but from the date the Moratorium was declared the decline in general goods and passenger traffic was persistent, until, with the completion of the sugar crop movement at the end of May, the bottom seemed to completely fall out of business in the Island, and our receipts for the last three months have been little better than half of those of the preceding year.

Traffic movement was carried on under abnormal difficulties for almost the whole of the year. For the first few months, a large number of locomotive failures, due chiefly to the sabotage of the Boilermakers' strike, and which averaged for some weeks from 15 to 20 daily, made the regular movement of our trains quite out of the question. During the same period, our neighbors, the Cuba Railroad, had their own difficulties, which made it impossible for them to receive the large amount of goods traffic we had to offer them. The block thus formed continued throughout the first half of the year to such an extent that at times there were on our lines between 800 and 900 freight cars awaiting their reception.

As a result of the Moratorium, local consignees were unable to make their financial arrangements to permit them to clear the ferryboat traffic through the customs on its arrival from the United States, and from November until March, the Havana Terminals were blocked up with freight cars which could not be moved until the customs duties on their contents had been paid. This block of cars in the Terminal culminated in the month of January, when we had 831 cars awaiting despatch. The effect on the economical working of the Railway of these traffic blocks at both ends of a small system of only 289 kilometers of main line—which were entirely beyond our control and extended over several months—may readily be appreciated.

The movement of the sugar crop was handled more freely than for some years past, due entirely to the greatly increased facilities our new rolling stock afforded. We were, as a matter of fact, able to move sugar from the mills more rapidly than the warehouses at the ports could absorb it. This difficulty became accentuated when the lack of sugar sales in the States put a stop to embarkation at the ports, and in March, at the height of the crop, there were times when we had no less than 1,000 cars awaiting space for off-loading in the warehouses of the different ports.

Labor.—The year opened with a threatened strike on the part of the employees of the Locomotive and Traffic Departments, who demanded a 50% increase in their wages, owing to the enormously increased cost of living. A concession of from 10 to 15% was given as from the 1st July, and this was accepted by all the employees except the Boilermakers, who, while earning up to $250 per month, demanded a 60% increase and remained out on strike for six months. The effect on our locomotive repairs was very serious indeed, and for months we had an enormous number of locomotive failures, a large proportion of which as already stated was due to sabotage on the part of the Locomotive Staff. With this single exception the behavior of our employees throughout the year has been excellent. A commencement was made with general wage and salary reductions in the months of May and June and these have been accepted in the best possible spirit by all concerned. Ordinary peon labor is now being paid $1 per day as compared with $2.50 last year. During the last three months, the exodus from Cuba of all classes of labor has been constant, and if the labor requirements of the next crop are anything like normal, we shall certainly be faced with the usual shortage of labor again early in the new year.

New Tariffs.—In order to meet the higher costs of working, due to the increases in wages and in the cost of materials, we asked the Government in July, 1920, to grant us a corresponding increase in our tariffs. Advantage was taken of the statutory biennial revision of Tariffs to present to the Railway Commission a new classification of Tariffs, dividing goods into twelve classes instead of five and providing for the assessment of goods rates by weight instead of by volume. Un-

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fortunately, consideration of our petition was postponed until after the Presidential election, and it was not until the 12th December last that the President agreed to the new Tariffs coming into force. It may be said that the additional Tariffs saved all the railways from a very serious financial situation brought on by the greatly increased and quite abnormal costs of working. Today with the fall in wages and in prime materials, it is becoming necessary to reduce these Tariffs, and we are now studying the best means of so doing before the movement of the next sugar crop. There have been various legislative attempts to force this reduction upon us, but the difficult working conditions which the Railways have experienced during the past year have always been fairly and justly recognized by the Government authorities concerned. Now that our working costs are being steadily reduced, it is only reasonable that we should voluntarily offer to lower some of the higher Tariffs of last year to as great an extent as we can afford to do.

New Rolling Stock.—The heavy purchases of rolling stock arranged by the Board the previous year came to hand in time for the movement of the sugar crop. This considerable reinforcement of our traction facilities placed us in a very different position for handling the crop from that which has obtained for some years.

Presidential Election.—The Presidential Election, which took place on 1st November resulted in the election of Dr. Alfredo Zayas as President, and he formally took office on the 20 of May, 1921. I take this opportunity of expressing our great appreciation of the uniform courtesy and consideration extended to this Company by the outgoing President General Mario Menocal, and his Secretaries of State.

Visit of Chairman.—During the year we had the privilege of a visit from the Chairman of the Board ,Mr. C. J. Cater Scott, the Hon. A. O. Crichton, and Mr. W. J. Maslen, London manager and secretary, which gave us the advantage of discussing with them on the spot the current business of the Company and many important matters of policy pending decision.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANATI SUGAR COMPANY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1921

New York, December 29, 1921.

To the Stockholders of Manati Sugar Company.

The Board of Directors hereby submits its Annual Report of the Business of the Company for the eighth fiscal year ended October 31, 1921.

Grinding operations started on December 16, 1920, and finished on June 24, 1921. A larger crop could have been made but in view of the surplus of sugar that was likely to remain in Cuba unsold, it was thought advisable to stop operations on that date.

Your Company was fortunate in being able to dispose of its 1919-1920 crop as explained in the last Annual Report, but it was impossible to follow the same policy this year, owing to the control of the 1920-1921 crop by the Sugar Finance Committee as explained further on, and there were on October 31, 1921, at the end of fiscal year, 162,144 bags of this year's production unsold. Your Company was not alone in this, however, most of the planters being left with a considerable part of their crop unsold.

The past year or more has been the most eventful period in the history of sugar the world over, because of the wide fluctuations in prices and the consequent effect upon all sugar companies.

With raw sugar reaching as high a price as 22½c. c. & f. per pound in the Spring of 1920 and declining to 3½c. in December of the same year and then advancing in March, 1921, to 5¼c., followed by a rapid decline to 2c. prevailing now, it is easy to see what difficulties have had to be overcome by every producer during that period.

When low prices prevailed in January last, many of the Cuban and American planters appealed to President Menocal for some means to help the situation that was deterring them from starting grinding operations. This appeal resulted in President Menocal creating the Sugar Finance Committee for the purpose of selling, in an orderly

manner, the sugars of the 1920-1921 crop that had not been sold prior to the date when the Committee commenced to function.

Immediately the Sugar Finance Committee was formed, confidence was restored and bankers no longer refused to make advances on sugar; the result, unfortunately, was that Cuba practically made the largest crop in its history.

During the Summer of 1920 and later, your Company made sales of 138,000 bags of sugar, against its 1920-1921 production, at an average price of 7.53c. c. & f. per lb. It was because of these sales made in advance that the average prices of this year's crop (taking the unsold sugars at 2½c. c. & f. per lb.), was 4.228c. f. o. b. per lb., which under the circumstances must be considered satisfactory.

The advantages derived by your Company because of these advance sales would have been greater had the colonos not participated therein, but, on the other hand, it is doubtful whether the Company would have been willing to sell ahead as much sugar as it did, had it not been that the Company's contracts with its colonos provide that the latter shall share in the average price obtained by the Company.

Since the end of the fiscal year 25,183 bags of sugar have been sold through the Sugar Finance Committee, leaving on hand, at the present time, 136,961 bags. Should this sugar be sold at a price, lower or higher, than 2½c. as valued in the Balance Sheet, the colonos will participate proportionately in the difference in value.

The high prices prevailing during the Spring and Summer of 1920, brought into this market large quantities of sugar from Far Eastern countries, causing the invisible stock in the United States to reach a much larger total than usual This, coupled with the increase of 316,000 tons in the production of domestic beet sugars, a slight increase from Porto Rico, Cuba's large crop and poor European demand, precipitated a decline to a level much below the cost of production.

The climax to all the calamities that have fallen to the lot of sugar producers, and especially to the Cubans (and seriously interfering with the work of the Sugar Finance Committee in the disposal of the crop), was the increase in the duty on Cuban sugars from 1c. per pound to 1.60c. per pound, imposed under the U. S. Emergency Tariff Act.

The construction of the Ferrocarril de Tunas, 71 kilometers (44 miles) mentioned in the last Annual Report, is now nearly completed and will link Manati Bay with Victoria de las Tunas, on the Cuba Railroad in the middle of the Island, by standard gauge railroad. In the Balance Sheet herewith annexed the item of $1,277,933.89 advanced to Ferrocarril de Tunas (which is controlled by your Company) represents expenditures in the construction and equipment of this railroad to October 31, 1921.

The Cuban laborer has accepted a reduction in wages more readily than might have been anticipated. Wages, however, are not yet as low as they were in pre-war times, although sugar prices have gone below those ruling before the war.

With modern machinery, plenty of cane and ownership of its own railroads and shipping port, your Company is in a position to produce sugar cheaply.

CANE GROUND.

The total quantity of cane ground this crop, as compared with previous crops, is as follows:

1913-1414....	15,084,788	arrobas or	168,357	tons of	2,240 lbs.
1914-1915....	24,424,795	,,	272,598	,,	,,
1915-1916....	30,240,929	,,	337,510	,,	,,
1916-1917....	43,332,198	,,	483,618	,,	,,
1917-1918....	44,406,976	,,	495,613	,,	,,
1918-1919....	53,948,516	,,	602,104	,,	,,
1919-1920....	38,658,614	,,	431,458	,,	,,
1920-1921....	46,624,878	,,	520,367	,,	,,

SUCROSE CONTENT IN THE CANE.

The sucrose content of the cane this crop was 1.270 pounds less, per 100 lbs. of cane ground, than in the case of the previous crop and was the lowest with one single exception of any year in the Company's history.

The sucrose in the cane for the past eight crops has been as follows:

1913-1914....	13.535	lbs. of sugar	per	100 lbs.	of cane	ground
1914-1915....	11,928	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1915-1916....	14,487	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1916-1917....	13,994	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1917-1918....	13,428	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1918-1919....	14,061	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1919-1920....	14,377	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1920-1921....	13,107	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

LOSSES IN MANUFACTURING.

The losses in manufacturing during the eight crops may be seen by the following figures:

1913-1914....2.447 percent.	1917-1918....2.597 percent.
1914-1915....2.019 percent.	1918-1919....2.529 percent.
1915-1916....2.982 percent.	1919-1920....2.522 percent.
1916-1917....2.933 percent.	1920-1921....2.299 percent.

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While there was a decrease in the losses of .223% as compared with the previous year there is still room for improvement.

YIELD OF 96-DEGREE CENTRIFUGALS.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the Losses in Manufacturing, the yield this year was below that of last year and also below that of any other year of your Company's operation, with one exception. This was due to the low sucrose content of this year's cane. The yield of 96-degree centrifugal sugar during the eight crops has been as follows:

1913-1914	11.550	lbs. of 96o sugar per 100 lbs. of cane ground			
1914-1915	10.322	,,	,,	,,	,,
1915-1916	11.984	,,	,,	,,	,,
1916-1917	11.522	,,	,,	,,	,,
1917-1918	11.282	,,	,,	,,	,,
1918-1919	12.013	,,	,,	,,	,,
1919-1920	12.349	,,	,,	,,	,,
1920-1921	11.259	,,	,,	,,	,,

RATES PAID TO COLONOS FOR THEIR CANE.

According to your Company's contract with the colonos, they are paid 5 lbs. of sugar for every 100 lbs. of cane delivered by them. Liquidation of these sugars is made at the average price of the sales of sugar effected by the Company.

CROPS MADE BY THE COMPANY

The following tabulation shows the output of raw sugar during the eight years of the Company's operation:

	Tons of Bags. 2,240 lbs.		Tons of Bags. 2,240 lbs.
1913-1914	184,757 or 19,607	1917-1918	394,297 or 56,145
1914-1915	199,545 ,, 28,459	1918-1919	507,366 ,, 70,422
1915-1916	280,050 ,, 41,134	1919-1920	374,700 ,, 53,196
1916-1917	385,313 ,, 56,587	1920-1921	400,400 ,, 58,008

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS PER POUND OF SUGAR.

For the purpose of comparing the f.o.b. price per pound obtained during the eight years, the proceeds from "Molasses" and "Other Earnings" are included in the following:

1913-1914	2.344c. per lb.	1917-1918	4.758c. per lb.
1914-1915	3.634c. ,,	1918-1919	5.645c. ,,
1915-1916	4.017c. ,,	1919-1920	9.403c. ,,
1916-1917	4.618c. ,,	1920-1921	*4.500c. ,,

* Unsold sugar taken at an estimated price of 2½c. c. & f. per pound.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

The cost of producing sugar on an f.o.b. basis per pound for the eight years during which your Company has been in operation, was as follows:

1913-1914	1.523c. per lb.	1917-1918	3.315c. per lb.
1914-1915	2.859c. ,,	1918-1919	4.035c. ,,
1915-1916	2.378c. ,,	1919-1920	6.232c. ,,
1916-1917	2.847c. ,,	1920-1921	*4.001c. ,,

* Unsold sugar taken at an estimated price of 2½c. c. & f per pound.

The cost of production this year was, of course, lower than last year, by reason of the lower cost of cane. The cane is paid for in sugar, which subsequently is liquidated by the Company with the colonos at the average price obtained by the Company for its entire crop.

Since the cost of the raw material, Cane, is based on the price obtained for the final product, Sugar, it follows that, in so far as the cost of cane is concerned, the cost of producing sugar varies in the same proportion as the price obtained for the final product.

The best way to state the actual cost of production is to exclude the cost of cane. On this basis, the cost of manufacturing and delivering the sugars on board steamers, would be as follows:

1913-1914	0.658c. per lb.	1917-1918	1.404c. per lb.
1914-1915	0.864c. ,,	1918-1919	1.670c. ,,
1915-1916	0.878c. ,,	1919-1920	2.131c. ,,
1916-1917	1.045c. ,,	1920-1921	1.997c. ,,

The decrease of .134c. in Cost of Production would have been greater had the Company made a larger crop.

LANDS.

The total area of land owned, leased and controlled by the Company now stands as follows:

	Caballerias		Acres
Owned	6,210	equivalent to	207,027
Leased	940	,,	,, 31,333
Controlled by the Company	1,131	,,	,, 37,700
	8,281		276,060

In addition to these lands, there are about 1,500 caballerias (50,000 acres), owned by outsiders, which are situated within the area covered by your railroads so that the total zone aggregates 9,781 caballerias (326,060 acres).

When actual surveys of land purchased last year were completed, a net additional payment of $32,316.61 was made in adjustment.

The map appended to this (pamphlet) report shows the position of the lands of Manati, bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by the Cuban-American Sugar Company, on the south by the Cuba Railroad Company, and very close to the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation properties on the west.

RAILROADS.

The railroad now consists of 210 kilometers (131 miles) of 36-inch gauge—13 kilometers (8 miles) of 36-inch gauge having been converted to standard gauge during the year—connecting the mill with the Company's dock at tidewater and the Cuba Company's railroad at Manati Junction, and extending in all directions into the Company's cane fields.

In addition to the 210 kilometers of 36-inch gauge railroad line, the Ferrocarril de Tunas (controlled by your Company) has completed about 53 kilometers (33 miles) and will soon complete an additional amount of 18 kmts. (11 miles) of standard gauge railroad through the lands of the Company, which, in conjunction with existing railroad lines, will connect Manati Bay with Victoria de las Tunas. This Railroad will haul cane to your mill as well as transport merchandise from the port of Manati to the land portions of this section of the Island of Cuba.

The rolling stock consists of:

36-Inch Gauge

96 locomotives, 25 tanks cars, 163 flat cars, 4 auxiliary cars.
200 cane cars, 10 box cars, 6 passenger cars, 4 cabooses.

Through error the number of 36-inch gauge cane cars was incorrectly stated in last year's Annual Report.

Standard Gauge (Property of Ferrocarril de Tunas)
6 locomotives, 100 cane cars, 20 flat cars, 20 box cars.

During the year 80 flat cars have been converted to cane cars and 2 locomotives, 20 cane cars, 20 box cars and 20 flat cars added to the standard gauge equipment.

PROPERTY AND PLANT ACCOUNT.

Property and Plant Account October 31, 1920		$16,189,573.51
Expenditure During the Past Fiscal Year—		
Lands, adjustment after survey	$32,316.61	
Sugar Mill and Equipment	714,322.35	
Railroad Lines and Stations	144,859.50	
Shipyard, Railroad Repair Shop, Building at Wharf and Miscellaneous Improvements	187,048.11	
		1,028,546.57
Total		$17,218,120.08
Less: Standard Gauge Railroad Equipment transferred to Ferrocarril de Tunas		194,495.13
Total, as per Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1921		$17,023,624.95

The item of $587,690.15 which appears on the Balance Sheet as Contingent Liability on Contracts and Orders represents purchases of machinery not yet installed, for increasing the capacity of the mill and of additional rolling stock.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES—FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1921.

Receipts (Production 400,400 Bags)—		Per Bag.
Sugar Sales, F.O.B. Basis	*$5,493,860 37	*$13.721
Molasses Sales	x40,000.00	x.100
Miscellaneous Operating Income	314,010.05	.784
Total Receipts	$5,847,870.42	$14,605
Expenses—		
Cost of Cane (per 100 arrobas, $5,586)	$2,604,509.67	$6,505
Dead Season Expenses (Salaries and Wages, Materials and Supplies, Repairs and Renewals)	$567,786.68	$1,418
Crop Expenses (Salaries and Wages, Materials and Supplies, Fuel, Maintenance, Administration — Cuba and United States)	$1,565,035.34	$3.909
Fiscal Year Charges:		
General Insurance	$31,008.67	$.077
Cuban Taxes on Sugar	22,440.00	.056
Cuban Taxes on Real Estate	20,909.49	.052
Legal Expenses	14,699.61	.037
Total Fiscal Year Charges	$89,057.77	$.222
Sugar Expenses:		
Sugar Bags and Packing	$201,042.19	$.502
Sugar Shipping Expenses	54,914.61	.137
Sugar Insurance	16,363.78	.041
Selling and Landing Expenses	100,728.63	.252
Total Sugar Expenses	$373,049.21	$.932
Total Expenses F.O.B.	$5,199,438.67	$12.986
Operating Profit for the Fiscal Year	$648,431.75	$1.619
This compares with an Operating Profit last year of	$3,778,060.49	
and a Profit per bag of		$10.083

* 162,144 bags of unsold sugar taken at 2½c. c.&f. per lb.
x Molasses sold, at a price to be fixed later, and amount to be received has been estimated at 1¼c. per gallon for the 3,200,000 gallons produced.

PROFIT ON OPERATIONS.

The operating Profits for the eight fiscal years are as follows:

1913-1914	$360,642.12	1917-1918	$1,815,663.30
1914-1915	812,226.39	1918-1919	2,537,661.50
1915-1916	1,514,388.41	1919-1920	3,778,060.49
1916-1917	2,244,596.32	1920-1921	648,431.75

The Earnings to October 31, 1921, under the circumstances may be considered reasonably satisfactory, especially in view of the Company not having made a full crop.

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There has been expended during the past fiscal year in Renewals and Repairs the sum of $661,-896.85, which as customary, has been charged to Operating Expenses.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Operating Profits this year, after payment of Taxes, are		$648,431.75
Adding:		
Interest on Current Accounts		252,308.89
		$900,740.64
Deducting:		
Interest and Commission paid on Notes Payable, Loans, etc.		358,202.47
		$542,538.17
Deducting:		
Dividend on Preferred Shares	$245,000.00	
Dividend on Common Shares	750,000.00	
Reserve for Depreciation	630,000.00	
		1,625,000.00
There remains a deficit for the year of		$1,082,461.83

which has been charged to Surplus Account.

SPECIAL RESERVES.

Decline in Value of Unsold Sugar.—Reference to the Balance Sheet and to the Surplus Account will show the establishment of a Reserve of $225,-000 against a possible decline of ¾c. in the price of sugar, from 2½c. per lb. c. & f. at which the unsold sugar was taken up in the Balance Sheet at October 31, 1921. This reserve applies only to the Company's share of the unsold sugar, the loss in the Colonos' share being borne by them.

Materials and Supplies.—A Reserve of $150,-000 has been created to provide for any possible shrinkage in the value of Materials and Supplies, as these have not been reinventoried. It is expected that an inventory will be taken during the current fiscal year.

Colonos' Accounts.—A Reserve of $250,000 has also been created against possible losses in Colonos' Accounts.

DIVIDENDS.

Preferred Stock.—Regular quarterly dividends of 1¾% have been paid on the Preferred Stock since January 1, 1915.

Common Stock.—On the Common Stock a dividend of 20% was paid in Common Stock November 8, 1916.

From December 1, 1916, to June 1, 1921, quarterly dividends of 2½% were paid. An extra dividend of 1% (Red Cross) was paid on July 23, 1917; and an extra dividend of 7½% (2½% cash and 5% Common Stock) was paid September 8, 1919.

Since June 1, 1921, owing to the low price of sugar, your Board deemed it advisable to discontinue payment of dividends on the Common Stock.

CAPITALIZATION.

The Capital Stock of your Company is as follows:

Authorized.		Issued.
$5,000,000	7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	$3,500,000
15,000,000	Common Stock	10,000,000
20,000,000		$13,500,000

STATEMENTS.

Attention is called to the annexed Balance Sheet as at October 31, 1921, and the Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts for the year ended that date, certified by the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell & Co. There are also appended a Statement showing changes in Assets and Liabilities for the fiscal year ended October 31 1921, a Comparative Financial Statement and Statement of Comparative Operating Results for the eight years of the Company's operation.

Acknowledgment is made of the loyal co-operation of all officers and employees during the year.

Respectfully submited by order of the Board of Directors.

R. TRUFFIN, *President.*

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1921.

Sales of Centrifugal Sugar, F.O.B. Basis		$5,493,860.37
Molasses Sales		40,000.00
Miscellaneous Operating Income		314,010.05
Total Income		$5,847,870.42
Operating Expenses—F.O.B. Basis		5,199,438.67
Profit on Operation		$648,431.75
Add:		
Interest on Current Accounts		252,308.89
		$900,740.64
Deduct:		
Interest and Commission Paid on Notes Payable, Loans, etc.	$358,202.47	
Reserve for Depreciation	630,000.00	
		$988,202.47
Net Loss for Year		$87,461.83
Dividends Paid:		
Preferred Stock:		
1¾%, Paid Jan. 2, 1921	$61,250.00	
1¾%, Paid April 1, 1921	61,250.00	
1¾%, Paid July 1, 1921	61,250.00	
1¾%, Paid Oct. 1, 1921	61,250.00	
	$245,000.00	
2½%, Paid Dec. 1, 1920	$250,000.00	
2½%, Paid Mar. 1, 1921	250,000.00	
2½%, Paid June 1, 1921	250,000.00	
	750,000.00	
		995,000.00
Deficit charged to Surplus Account		$1,082,461.83

Note—162,144 bags of unsold sugar taken at an estimated price of 2½c. c.&f. per lb. Molasses sold, at a price to be fixed later, and amount to be received has been estimated at 1¼c. per gallon for the 3,200,000 gallons produced.

SURPLUS ACCOUNT AS AT OCTOBER 31, 1921.

Balance as at October 31, 1920		$2,939,611.21
Deduct:		
Sundry Items Applicable to Crop 1919-1920	$6,623.11	
Colonos' Accounts charged off	50,284.49	
Deficit for the Year ended October 31, 1921	1,082,461.83	
		1,139,369.43
		$1,800,241.78
Reserves:		
For Possible Decline in Value of Unsold Sugar	$225,000.00	
For Materials and Supplies	150,000.00	
For Colonos Accounts	250,000.00	
		625,000.00
Balance as at October 31, 1921		$1,175,241.78

ASSETS

PROPERTY AND PLANT		$17,023,624.95
Advances against Contracts for Materials not yet delivered		77,184.43
INVESTMENTS:		
Advance to Ferrocarril de Tunas	$1,277,933.89	
Anglo-Saxon Realty Co. Bonds at par	3,000.00	
		1,280,933.89
CURRENT ASSETS AND ADVANCES TO COLONOS:		
Material and Supplies on Hand	$1,354,475.06	
Advances to Colonos	3,076,269.28	
Advances against Mortgages on Colonos' Land	242,814.36	
Accounts Receivable	106,460.72	
Cuba Sugar Finance & Export Corporation (Capital Stock to be liquidated in 1922)	100,000.00	
Sugar on Hand:		
32,917 bags, sold (through Committee), estimated at a price of 3.15c. c.&f. per lb.	1,580,190.11	
162,144 bags, unsold, estimated at a price of 2.50c. c. & f. per lb.		
Sugar Shipped, Pending Liquidation (est.)	191,553.15	
Equity in Sugars Sold and Retained by Sugar Finance Committee (estimated)	177,946 31	
Molasses unliquidated (est.)	40,000.00	
Cash in Banks: United States and Cuba	400,116.57	
		7,269,825.56
DEPOSITS WITH CUBAN CUSTOM HOUSES.		19,948.76
DEFERRED CHARGES:		
Unexpired Insurance	$21,826.29	
Interest and Commission, Paid in Advance	65,000.00	
Advance Payments, Cuba	2,656.50	
Items in Suspense, Cuba	1,509.19	
		90,991.98
		$25,762,509 57

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Preferred Stock 7% Cumulative: Authorized $5,000,000. Issued		3,500,000.00
Common Stock: Authorized $15,000,000.00; Issued.		10,000,000.00
PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES ON CUBAN LANDS		1,037,204.88
Payable over a period up to 1933, inclusive.		
CURRENT AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES:		
Acceptances against crop 1921-22	$1,925,000.00	
Notes Payable	3,175,000.00	
Drafts Outstanding	78,355.40	
Colonos' Accounts Payable	130,571.89	
Accounts Payable	383,863.84	
Estimated Expenses on Unshipped Sugars	161,100.00	
Advances Against Sugar ($337,772.15 Since Paid)	1,149,367.15	
Salaries and Wages Accrued, Cuba.	21,904.40	
Federal and State Income Tax withheld	119.04	
Dividend on Common Stock Scrip.	52.50	
		7,025,334.22
RESERVES:		
For Federal, State and Cuban Taxes	$19,728.69	
For Depreciation	2,380,000.00	
For Possible Decline in Value of Unsold Sugar	225,000.00	
For Materials and Supplies	150,000.00	
For Colonos' Accounts	250,000.00	
		3,024,728.69
SURPLUS		1,175,241.78
Contingent Liability on Contracts and Orders for Material and Supplies not yet Delivered	$587,690.15	
		$25,762,509.57

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS.

We have audited the accounts of the Manati Sugar Company for the year ended October 31, 1921, and hereby certify that the foregoing Balance Sheet and the accompanying Profit and Loss Account and Surplus Account are in agreement with the books, and in our opinion, correctly represent the financial positon of the Company as at October 31, 1921, and the result of the operation for the fiscal year ended on that date.

(Signed) MARWICK, MITCHELL & COMPANY.

79 Wall Street, New York, December 23, 1921.

TAXES PROPOSED BY SPECIAL COMMISSION

SUBMITTED BY PRESIDENT ZAYAS TO CUBAN CONGRESS

(See page 60)

PROPOSED TAX ON SUGAR.

There shall be levied a tax on sugar at the rate of twenty cents for each bag of sugar of any and all kinds. The basis of assessment shall be three hundred and twenty-five pounds, net, or thirteen arrobas, which is the usual contents per bag. Should a bag contain more than three hundred and twenty-five pounds, net, the difference in weight will be paid at the rate of twenty cents for each three hundred and twenty-five pounds, or fraction,

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in excess. While the price of sugar remains at less than three cents a pound the tax thereon shall remain at ten cents per bag.

Provided, that the tax herein imposed of twenty cents per pound shall become effective only when, and after, sugar shall reach or exceed, in the Havana market, a price of three cents per pound.

Before the sugar is removed from the batey or factory record shall be made that the tax thereon has been paid, and this tax shall constitute a prior lien in favor of the Government as against all those who may subsequently hold the sugar.

All bags in which sugar shall be packed shall be marked with the name of the factory and of the collection district in which the factory is located, the year in which the sugar was made and the serial number of the factory, in order that the total number of bags of sugar produced each year by each factory may be known for the purposes of this Act.

Whoever removes bags of sugar from any factory without the payment of the taxes thereon, or without complying with the provisions contained in the preceding articles, shall, for the first offense, be punished in the sum of fifty cents for each bag, and for the second offense, one dollar for each bag. In case of a third offense report shall be made to the proper court which shall punish the offender with a fine equal to two dollars for each bag of sugar, or with one year imprisonment, or with both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

PROPOSED TAX ON MOLASSES.

There shall be levied a tax of one quarter of one cent per gallon on molasses of all kinds. This tax shall be paid at the factory before the molasses is shipped.

Provided, that this tax accrues only on and after the date when molasses shall reach or exceed a market value of four cents per gallon.

Whoever fails to pay this tax on each gallon of molasses shall for the first offense be fined at the rate of fifty cents for each gallon; and one dollar per gallon for the second offense. In case of a third offense report shall be made to the proper court which shall punish the offender with a fine equal to two dollars for each gallon of molasses, or with six months imprisonment, or with both fine and imprisonment.

PROPOSED TAX ON BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURE (SALES TAX)

The various business and manufacturing enterprises established in Cuba shall pay the following tax:

Except as hereinafter expressly exempted each merchant and manufacturer shall pay a tax at the rate of one per centum based on the gross value of all goods, wares and merchandise which he sells or consigns for sale to others, and this tax shall accrue whether the sale is made on a cash or credit basis, whether the goods sold are raw materials or manufactured or partially manufactured products, and whether domestic or imported. The tax assessment shall be based on the exact price at which each merchant or manufacturer sells or consigns his wares and shall be paid quarterly, as hereinafter provided, in the exact amount legally due on the gross value of his sales. And each merchant or manufacturer shall, on the date when this law becomes effective, or thereafter, on the date when any such merchant or manufacturer engages in business, pay a licence tax of two dollars.

Every person who on his own account or on commission for another, is engaged in the sale, barter or exchange of foreign or domestic goods, wares or merchandise of any and all kinds for domestic consumption, and whether such goods, wares, or merchandise consist of raw materials or of manufactured or partially manufactured products, shall be considered a merchant for the purposes of this Act.

Every person who by physical or chemical process alters the exterior texture or form or inner substance of any raw material or manufactured or partially manufactured product in such manner as to prepare it for a special use or uses to which it could not have been put in its original condition, or who by any such process alters the quality of any such raw material or manufactured or partially manufactured product so as to reduce it to marketable shape or prepare it for any of the uses of industry, or who by any such process combines any such raw material or manufactured or partially manufactured products with other materials or products of the same or different kinds and in such manner that the finished product of such process of manufacture can be put to a special use or uses to which such raw materials or manufactured or partially manufactured products in their original condition could not have been put, and who, in addition, alters such raw materials or manufactured or partially manufactured products or combines the same to produce such finished products for the purpose of their sale or distribution to others and not for his own use or consumption, shall be considered as a manufacturer for the purposes of this Act. Persons, associations or corporations engaged in the manufacture and sale of electric light, power or heat, or in conducting telegraph or telephone lines or exchanges or in conducting dockyards, shall also be regarded as manufacturers for the purposes of this Act.

The following persons shall be exempted from the payment of the taxes imposed in this Act:

(a) Agriculturists, on all products of their own production sold by them.

(b) Exporters, on the raw material and manufactured or partially manufactured products actually exported by them.

(c) All articles of Cuban manufacture which, by the Act of February 27, 1903, as amended by the Act of January 25, 1904, are made subject to a special tax, the proceeds of which are reserved for the payment of the principal and interests of the thirty-five million dollar exterior loan. The articles referred to in the said Acts are as follows: Manufactured liquors, wines, beer, carbonated waters, cider, matches, cigars, cigarettes, smoking tobacco and playing cards. All of these articles when sold, or removed from the place of their manufacture to other localities, shall be exempt from the payment by the manufacturers of the tax imposed in this Act, but dealers engaged in reselling all such articles shall be subject to the payment of the one per centum tax imposed in this Act.

(d) Government stores, charitable institutions, public hospitals and sanatoriums and similar institutions such as cooperative stores which are not conducted for private gain or profit.

The officials charged with the enforcement of this Act shall prepare and publish, for the guidance of tax payers and tax collectors, all necessary circulars of instructions; they will also provide all the necessary stamps, license forms, register books, invoice forms and such other documentary forms as may be necessary to simplify the method for the complete collection of this tax. All of these register books, instructions, rules, license forms and stamps shall be in accord with the provisions of this Act and, to the extent possible, shall relieve taxpayers from unnecessary work in the assessment and payment of their taxes. All of these administrative rules and regulations when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have legal force and effect until they are modified or revoked.

Any merchant or manufacturer, subject to the one per centum tax imposed in this Act, who fails to make a true report of the value of his sales and who therefore fails to pay the full amount of the tax due by him, shall, in addition to the payment of the unpaid tax, be fined, for the first offense, a sum equal to the amount of such unpaid tax; and any merchant or manufacturer guilty of a second, similar offense shall be punished by a fine equal to the amount of the unpaid tax plus the sum of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

The proposed Sales Tax Law

The following remarks on the proposed Sales Tax Law were made by Mr. John S. Hord at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba, on the 25th of January, 1922, and are reproduced from the copy kindly furnished by the Chamber:

WHAT IS THE PROPOSED SALES TAX LAW?—It is a 1% tax on the gross sale value of all goods, wares and merchandise which merchants and manufacturers sell, whether at wholesale or retail, whether on a cash or credit basis, whether domestic or imported, and whether raw materials or manufactured products,—all pay.

ITS WIDESPREAD POPULARITY.—This system of taxation is well known and is very productive in various countries, especially in Canada, France and in the Philippine Islands, where it is the biggest revenue producer in their insular budget and has been in continuous and satisfactory operation for over seventeen years. It is the one tax so far discovered which, after years of experience, has proved satisfactory both to the tax payers and to the tax collectors. This happy result is largely due to the

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fact that both the legal provisions of the 1% sales tax law and the provisions for its administrative enforcement are so simple that none can fail to understand them. Also to the fact that this tax is, ordinarily, shifted to the purchasers of the goods and, as all must purchase goods, all are taxpayers.

HOW IT OPERATES.—The sample of a merchant's license form presented below, together with the accompanying explanatory notes, demonstrates that simplicity of the manner in which this tax is assessed and paid.

SAMPLE OF MERCHANT'S AND MANUFACTURER'S LICENSE FORM

A	B				K
C	G	H	I	J	L
D					
E					M
F					N
O	P				

EXPLANATION.—A, C, D, E, F, O is the license stub retained by collectors of taxes.

A, B.—Spaces are for name, residence, of taxpayer and date when he began business.

O, P.—Spaces are for record of date when taxpayer retired.

K, L, M, N are coupons for statement of total sales during each of the four quarters.

C, D, E, F.—Spaces on retained stub are for entry of quarterly payments.

G, H, I, J.—Spaces are for affixture of the serially numbered stamps which the collector sends to the taxpayer upon receipt of his quarter's tax at the rate of 1% of his gross sales.

Spaces K, C, G, are for the first quarter.
Spaces L, D, H, are for the second quarter.
Spaces M, E, I, are for the third quarter.
Spaces N, F, J, are for the fourth quarter.

HOW IT WORKS.—The sample license form, given above is much smaller than the actual license.

At the end of each quarter, the taxpayer totals up his sales for the three months and sends 1% thereof to the local tax collector, together with the coupon for the quarter which he has signed, after noting thereon the amount of his gross sales for the quarter.

The local tax collector keeps the coupon (which is the only tax declaration required of the taxpayer), and sends to the taxpayer serially numbered stamps for the amount of his quarter's payment. The collector also makes record, in the proper space on his retained stub, of the date and amount of the tax payment and of the serial numbers on the stamps he furnished the taxpayer.

On receipt of the stamps, the taxpayer affixes them in the proper column on the face of his license, which he is required to keep in an exposed position in his store. And that is all there is to it.

N. B.—Of course, taxpayers suspected of tax evasion are required to do a good deal more in the way of reports, etc. But that is another story.

ITS EQUITY.—It does not punish the dealer by imposing on him the duty of preparing complicated returns or paying high priced bookkeepers and expert accountants. One coupon about two inches square, each three months, is all the report a dealer has to make.

It does not discriminate against honesty by making it possible for an honest merchant's competitor to conceal his tax obligations in the wonderful maze of legal provisions and complicated regulations which some other tax laws provide. The provisions and regulations of the sales tax law are sane and simple.

It does not unduly burden the man of limited means because it is a percentage tax on the value of goods bought by each consumer. And the man of means has in all ages bought more goods and dearer goods than his poor neighbor. Certainly wealthy men are not now—because of a 1% tax—going to stop purchasing what they want.

To sum up, the 1% sales tax is:

1. A good revenue producer;
2. Imposed at a minimum rate;
3. Simple in its operation;
4. Distributed amongst all the taxpayers and to each according to his ability and willingness to pay.

Could anything be more fair than this?

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

AND BRANCHES

Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1921

ASSETS

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, due from Banks, Bankers and United States Treasurer.	$198,675,453.91	
Acceptances of Other Banks....	14,564,702.02	$213,240,155.93
Loans and Discounts	526,800,051.66	
United States Bonds, Other Bonds and Securities	47,211,303.94	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank..	2,640,000.00	576,651,355.60
Bank Buildings		6,060,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances.....		20,397,343.72
Other Assets		5,559,212.78
Total.....		$821,908,068.03

LIABILITIES

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$101,082,275.88
Deposits	648,987,438.17
Reserves (for Taxes, Interest Accrued, etcetera)...	3,193,749.49
Unearned Discount	2,331,672.94
Items in Transit—Foreign Branches.....	3,881,611.14
Circulation	1,717,195.00
Other Bank Acceptances and Foreign Bills sold with our Endorsement	32,362,444.03
Acceptances, Cash Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks	22,981,040.25
Bonds Borrowed	1,958,000.00
Other Liabilities	3,412,641.13
Total.....	$821,908,068.03

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Casa Turull

Comerciantes Importadores

**Acidos, Productos Químicos,
Desinfectantes, Colas, Gelatina,
Pinturas, Aceites, Grasas,
Insecticidas, Colores, Sella Todo.**

Materias Primas para Industrias.

Telfs. A-7751, A-4862, A-6368 y A-8287

Thomas F. Turull & Co.

140 Liberty St. New York — **Muralla 2 y 4. Habana** — **Lacret 47, bajos Santiago de Cuba**

Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland

SURETY BONDS

ESTABLISHED IN CUBA SINCE 1898

Charles M. Echemendia
Manager

Dr. Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes
Consulting Attorney

OBRAPIA 19, Cor. SAN IGNACIO

P. O. BOX 509 :: TEL. A-2820

HAVANA

CASACARTER, S. A.

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

**Moline-Universal Tractors,
Lauson Tractors,
Hercules Plows,
McDonald Pitless Scales,
Lauson Engines,
Goulds Pumps,
"Star" No-oil-em Windmills,
Cutaway Harrows,
Hercules Cane Cart Wheels,
Lauson-National Cane Hoists**

OBRAPIA 61
HAVANA

JAGUEY 2
SANTIAGO DE CUBA

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ENCLS. NOT MARKED
OFFICE SECY OF STATE
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

3-/ May 8, 1922.

2056-213

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1710.

From: Office of Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 19 1922

2610-9-4 (4)

KTR
89

1. In compliance with your ~~2157-240~~, M.I.r., dated April 14, 1922, re above subject, there are forwarded herewith the following publications, for the use of M.I. 2:

ECONOMIC

Latest number (March, 1922) of "Economic Bulletin of Cuba".

Latest "Weekly Review of Cuban Sugar Crop" (Himely)

(10546-204)

COMBAT:

Latest station list furnished, of Cuban Army, namely, as of March 31, 1922.

Newspaper clipping publishing recent Decrees reorganizing Cuban Army and Navy; (Translation of same will follow in next pouch.)

Encs attached

Office of the Military Attaché

In the absence of
Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

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Reorganización de las Fuerzas de mar y tierra

Nuevo reajuste decretado por el Poder Ejecutivo en el Ejército y la Marina

Relación de las economías introducidas por el Presidente de la República en los cuerpos de seguridad nacional

En la "Gaceta Oficial" del día de hoy, serán insertados los dos siguientes importantes decretos:

DECRETO NUM.

Por cuanto: La Resolución Conjunta del Honorable Congreso Nacional, sancionada, por el Poder Ejecutivo, con fecha 16 de Diciembre de 1917, vigente en la actualidad, autoriza a dicho Poder Ejecutivo para disponer de las Fuerzas Terrestres y Marítimas en la forma que estime necesaria utilizando las existentes reorganizándolas, o creando otras nuevas, y para disponer de las fuerzas económicas de la Nación en la medida que las necesidades exigen.

Por cuanto: Las necesidades del momento, y las que puedan surgir en el futuro, exigen innovaciones en la organización de la Marina de Guerra Nacional que sin ser trascendentales resulten beneficiosas a los intereses de la Nación, habida cuenta de la obligación en que estoy de velar por el estricto cumplimiento de las Leyes

(Continúa en la pág. 7)

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2

Reorganización de las fuerzas de mar y tierra

(Continuación de la pág. PRIMERA.)

por la protección y defensa de los intereses nacionales.

Por tanto: Habiendo tomado en consideración aquellas necesidades y oído el parecer del Jefe de Estado Mayor General de la Marina de Guerra Nacional, y a propuesta del Secretario de la Gurera y Marina por sustitución,

RESUELVO,

Primero: Modificar el artículo 16 del Decreto número 1427 de 1917 el cual quedará redactado como sigue:

Artículo 16.—El Personal para el Estado Mayor, Distritos Navales, dotación de los buques y servicios de la Marina de Guerra Nacional se compondrá de:

Cuerpo General de Oficiales de mando
1 Capitán de navío (Coronel).
3 Capitanes de fragata (Tenientes Coroneles)
6 Capitanes de corbeta (Comandantes).
14 Tenientes de navío (Capitanes).
23 Alféreces de navío (Tenientes).
13 Alféreces de fragata (Subtenientes).

Cuerpo de Oficiales Maquinistas
1 Maquinista Mayor, asimilado a Capitán de corbeta.
8 Primeros Maquinistas, asimilados a Tenientes de navío.
12 Segundos Maquinistas, asimilados a Alféreces de navío.
28 Terceros Maquinistas, asimilados a Alféreces de fragata.

Servicio de Administración
2 Contadores de primera asimilados a Tenientes de Navío.
2 Contadores de segunda, asimilados a Alféreces de navío.
4 Contadores de tercera, asimilados a Alféreces de fragata.

Servicio de Sanidad
1 Médico Mayor, asimilado a Capitán de Corbeta.
2 Médicos de primera, asimilados a Tenientes de navío.
2 Médicos de segunda, asimilados a Alféreces de navío.
1 Farmacéutico de segunda, asimilado a Alféreces de navío.
2 Dentistas de segunda asimilados a Alféreces de navío.

Servicio de Auditoría
1 Auditor mayor, asimilado a Capitán de corbeta.
1 Auditor de primera, asimilado a Teniente de navío.
1 Auditor de segunda, asimilado a Alférez de navío.

Señales
6 Telegrafistas, asimilados a Alféreces de fragata.

Aspirantes a Oficiales
El número de Guardias Marinas que se determine por el Presidente de la República, de acuerdo con las necesidades del servicio.

Sub-Oficiales:
De primera:
1 Director de Banda.
5 Radiotelegrafistas de primera.
5 Mecánicos de primera.
De segunda:
6 Radiotelegrafistas de segunda.
15 Mecánicos de segunda.
3 Electricistas de segunda.

Alistados
5 Condestables.
9 Contramaestres de primera.
3 Taquígrafos.
11 Cóntramaestres de segunda.
7 Constramaestres de segunda (mecanógrafos).
17 Ayudantes de máquina.
14 Carpinteros.
44 Cabos de mar.
10 Cabos de mar (escribientes).
5 Cabos de mar (sanitarios).
158 Marineros de primera.
18 Marineros de primera (escribientes).
16 Marineros de primera (sanitarios).
333 Marineros de segunda.
12 Marineros de segunda (cornetas)
25 Camareros.
30 Engrasadores.
99 Fogoneros.
39 Paleros.
3 Mayordomos de primera.
9 Mayordomos de segunda.
3 Cocineros de primera.
8 Cocineros de segunda.
16 Cocineros de tercera.
1 Tambor mayor.
5 Músicos de primera.
10 Músicos de segunda.
23 Músicos de tercera.

Segundo: Modificar el artículo 129 del Decreto número 1427 de 1917, el cual quedará redactado como sigue:

Artículo 129.—Los oficiales de Marina de Guerra Nacional percibirán del Pagador respectivo, por mensualidades vencidas, los haberes siguientes:

Capitán de navío, tres mil seiscientos pesos ($3.600.00) anuales.

Capitán de fragata, tres mil trescientos pesos ($3.300.00) anuales.

Capitán de corbeta dos mil cuatrocientos pesos ($2.400.00) anuales.

Teniente de navío, mil novecientos veinte pesos ($1.920.00) anuales.

Alférez de navío, mil seiscientos veinte pesos ($1.620.00) anuales.

Alférez de fragata, mil trescientos ochenta pesos ($1.380.00) anuales.

Guardia Marina, trescientos sesenta pesos ($360) anuales.

Tercero: Modificar el artículo 138 del Decreto número 1427 de 1917, el cual quedará redactado como sigue:

Artículo 138.—Todo sub-oficial de la Marina de Guerra percibirá del pagador correspondiente por mensualidades vencidas, los siguientes haberes y asignaciones o los que en lo sucesivo se fijen en los Presupuestos Generales de la Nación.

Sub-oficiales de primera, mil ciento cuarenta pesos ($1.140.00) anuales.

Sub-oficiales de segunda, ochocientos cuarenta pesos ($840.00) anuales.

Percibirán un aumento de su haber por cada cinco años de servicios continuos que llevan en la Marina hasta un total máximo del cuarenta (40.0|0) por ciento.

Los sub-oficiales embarcados, además de la paga, tendrán derecho a percibir en especie o efectivo la doble ración asignada al alistado.

El Estado les facilitará armas, municiones, equipos militares, transporte o cualquier otro material o suministros que prevenga el Reglamento.

Cuarto: Modificar el artículo 139 del Decreto número 1427 de 1917, el cual quedará redactado como sigue:

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... 139.—Los alistados de la ... percibirán del pagador correspondiente, por mensualidades vencidas, los siguientes haberes y asignaciones:

Contramaestres de primera, Taquígrafos y Condestables, setecientos veinte pesos ($720.00) anuales.

Tambor mayor, seiscientos sesenta pesos ($660.00) anuales.

Músicos de primera, seiscientos cuarenta y nueve pesos ($649.92) noventa y dos centavos anuales.

Ayudantes de máquina, Mayordomos de primera, cocineros de primera y Músicos de segunda, seiscientos pesos ($600.00) anuales.

Contramaestres de segunda. Contramaestres de segunda (mecanógrafos) quinientos cuarenta pesos ($540.00) anuales.

Carpinteros, Mayordomos de segunda, Músicos de tercera y Engrasadores, cuatrocientos ochenta pesos ($480) anuales).

Cabos de mar, Cabos de mar (escribientes), Cabos de mar (sanitarios), Cocineros de segunda y Fogonero, cuatrocientos veinte pesos ($420.00) anuales.

Marineros de primera Marineros de primera (escribientes), Marineros de primera (sanitarios) y Cocineros de tercera, trescientos sesenta pesos pesos (360.00) anuales.

Marineros de segunda Marineros de segunda (cornetas) y Marineros de segunda (camareros), trescientos pesos ($300.00) anuales.

Quinto: Por la Secretaría de la Guerra y Marina se adoptarán las oportunas disposiciones a fin de que las prescripciones de sete Decreto estén cumplicadas el día primero de julio de mil novecientos veinte y dos.

Dado en la Habana, Palacio de la Presidencia a los veinte y nueve días del mes de abril de mil novecientos veinte y dos.

ALFREDO ZAYAS,
Presidente.

Secretario de Gobernación,
e Interino de la Guerra y Marina,
F. Martínez

Por cuanto: La Resolución Conjunta del Honorable Congreso Nacional, sancionada por el Poder Ejecutivo con fecha 16 de diciembre de 1917, vigente en la actualidad autoriza a dicho Poder Ejecutivo para disponer de las Fuerzas Terrestres y Marítimas, en la forma que estime necesaria, utilizando las existentes, reorganizándolas, o creando otras nuevas, y para disponer de las fuerzas económicas de la Nación en la medida que las necesidades exigen.

Por cuanto: Las necesidades del momento, y las que puedan surgir en el futuro, exigen innovaciones en la organización del Ejército que sin ser trascendentales resulten beneficiosas a los intereses de la Nación, habida cuenta de la obligación en que estoy de velar por el estricto cumplimiento de las Leyes y por la protección y defensa de los intereses nacionales.

Por tanto: Habiendo tomado en consideración aquellas necesidades y oído el parecer del Jefe del Estado Mayor General del Ejército, y a propuesta del Secretario de la Guerra y Marina por sustitución,

RESUELVO,

Art. I.—Ratificar el texto del Decreto 165 de 15 de Febrero de mil novecientos quince, modificado por el Decreto 600 de 27 de abril de mil novecientos diez y siete y otras disposiciones vigentes, en cuanto no sea alterado por el presente.

Art. II.—El Art. II del Decreto Orgánico del Ejército, No. 165 de 15 de febrero de 1915, quedará redactado en la siguiente forma:

"Art. II.—El Ejército se compondrá de las siguientes organizaciones:

El Estado Mayor.

Las Armas de Artillería, Caballería e Infantería.

El Cuerpo de la Guardia Rural.

El Cuerpo de Ingenieros.

El Cuerpo de Señales.

El Cuerpo de Aviación y su Escuela anexa.

Los Servicios de Sanidad, Veterinaria y Auditoría.

Las Academias Militares.

El personal de Oficiales y Alistados retirados.

La Milicia que se organice".

Art. III.—El Art. XVII del Decreto Orgánico referido quedará redactado en la forma siguiente:

"Los efectivos del Ejército activo serán como sigue:

Para el Estado Mayor y Academias y las Armas de Infantería, Caballería y Artillería y los Cuerpos de Ingenieros, Señales y Guardia Rural:

12 Coroneles.
12 Tenientes Coroneles.
29 Comandantes.

Oficiales:

140 Capitanes.
197 Primeros.
98 Segundos.

Aspirantes a Oficiales:

75 Cadetes.
130 Sargentos de Primera.
204 Sargentos de Segunda.

Alistados:

630 Sargentos de Tercera.
981 Cabos.
8161 Soldados.

Para el Servicio de Sanidad:

1 Teniente Coronel Médico.
5 Comandantes Médicos.

Oficiales:

16 Capitanes Médicos.
11 Primeros Tenientes Médicos.
1 Capitán Dentista.
3 Primeros Tenientes Dentistas.
1 Capitán Farmacéutico.
1 Primer Teniente Farmacéutico.

Alistados:

13 Sargentos de Primera.
16 Sargentos de Segunda.
21 Sargentos de Tercera.
252 Soldados.

Para el Servicio de Veterinaria:

Oficiales:

2 Comandantes Veterinarios.
6 Capitanes Veterinarios.
7 Primeros Tenientes Veterinarios.
5 Segundos Tenientes Veterinarios.

Alistados:

6 Sargentos de Primera
16 Sargentos de Segunda.
9 Sargentos de Tercera.
122 Soldados.

Para el Servicio de Auditoría:

Oficiales:

1 Teniente Coronel Auditor.
2 Comandantes Auditores.
3 Capitanes Auditores.
6 Primeros Tenientes Auditores.

Alistados:

14 Alistados.

Para la Banda de Músicos del Estado Mayor:

Oficiales:

1 Capitán Músico.
1 Primer Teniente músico.

Para la Escuadrilla de Aviación y Escuela:

Oficiales:

1 Capitán Aviador.
6 Primeros Tenientes Aviadores.
11 Segundos Tenientes Aviadores.

Alistados:

3 Sargentos de Primera.
8 Sargentos de Segunda.
4 Sargentos de Tercera.
19 Cabos.
64 Soldados.

Los efectivos de Oficiales para las armas se distribuirán en la forma siguiente:

Para Artillería, incluyendo Ingenieros; 6 Comandantes; 23 Capitanes 35 Primeros Tenientes y 18 Segundos Tenientes.

Para Infantería, incluyendo Señales 7 Comandantes, 25 Capitanes, 34 Primeros Tenientes y 20 Segundos Tenientes.

Para Caballería: 16 Comandantes 40 Capitanes, 38 Primeros Tenientes y 42 Segundos Tenientes.

Para Guardia Rural: 50 Capitanes, 90 Primeros Tenientes y 42 Segundos Tenientes.

Estos efectivos sólo podrán ser aumentados en tiempo de Guerra o de grave alteración del orden público, o en tiempo de paz cuando en los Presupuestos Generales de la Nación se señalen cantidades suficientes para satisfacer sus haberes y gastos anexos.

Art. IV.—El Párrafo primero del Artículo 23 del Decreto Orgánico se entenderá redactado en la forma siguiente:

"En tiempo de paz el Presidente de la República destinará al Servicio de la conservación del orden público, y la protección de las personas y propiedades fuera de las poblaciones el Cuerpo de la Guardia Rural, compuesto de no más de 42 escuadrones con 5,040 alistados como máximum, y el resto de las fuerzas del Ejército a servicios militares exclusivamente. El Presidente de la República de acuerdo con las necesidades y los recursos económicos de la Nación podrá aumentar o disminuir el total de alistados que compongan cada escuadrón, compañía o batería, hasta un máximum de 150 y un mínimum de 75, los escuadrones del servicio de orden público hasta un máximum de 200 y un mínimun de 75, pero sin exceder del total general de alistados autorizado por este Decreto".

Art. V.—Se revoca el Decreto número 1826 de 24 de septiembre de 1921, en cuanto modifica el artículo 41 del Decreto Orgánico que se entenderá redactado como lo estaba en el Decreto número 600 de 27 de abril de 1917, ejercitándose el derecho de selección por el Presidente de la República conforme a las reglas que determinará.

Art. VI.—El Párrafo 4o. del Artículo 80 del Decreto Orgánico del Ejército quedará redactado en la forma siguiente:

"Los escalafones especiales serán los siguientes:

"1o: Para Tenientes Coroneles y Comandantes no asimilados.
"2o: Para Artillería.
"3o: Para Infantería.
"4o: Para Caballería.
"5o: Para Guardia Rural.
"6o: Para los Médicos.
"7o: Para los Auditores.
"8o: Para los Veterinarios.
"9o: Para los Dentistas.
"10. Para los Farmacéuticos.
"11: Para los Músicos.
"12: Para los Aviadores.

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...prime el párrafo 6o. de dicho ...o.

...párrafo 7o. del mismo artículo ...edará redactado en la siguiente for...ma:

"Los Capitanes de la Guardia Rural ascenderán a Comandante en el escalafón de Caballería después de ha...ber sido aprobados en la escuela de aplicación de dicha arma".

Art. VII.—El Art. 85 del Decreto Orgánico del Ejército se entenderá redactado así:

"El ingreso en los cuadros de Oficiales del Ejército se hará precisamente por el grado de Segundo Teniente, y las vacantes que ocurran en aquel grado serán cubiertas en un 75.00 por cadetes aprobados por la Academia Militar y el 25.00 restante con sargentos que reunan las condiciones siguientes:

(a)—No haber cumplido 35 años.

(b)—Ser de buena conducta, y estar físicamente capacitado para el servicio activo de las armas.

(c)—Haber servido no menos de 6 años en el Ejército, y 4 de ellos como Sargento.

(d)—Haber sido seleccionado previamente por un Tribunal formado por el Jefe del Estado Mayor por el Jefe del Departamento de Dirección y el Jefe del Distrito a que el alistado pertenezca.

(e)—Ser aprobado en el examen de ingreso y el de prueba en un curso de nueve meses comprensivo de materias análogas a las que se estudian en la Academia de Aplicación de Caballería, si se trata de Sargentos de la Guardia Rural; y cuando se trate de Sargentos de las otras armas, llenar iguales requisitos en los cursos establecidos en la Academia Militar, abonándoseles en su favor un 10.00 de puntos en la calificación total de cada curso, y en el examen de ingreso.

...as vacantes de cada arma, habrán ...ser cubiertas en la proporción se...da, por Sargentos de la misma ...

...número de Sargentos que deben ...admitidos, como aspirantes a Se...los Tenientes no podrá exceder d...

...cada año, para la Guardia Ru... de uno por cada Batallón o Ter...para las Fuerzas Tácticas, en ca...urso.

...s aprobados en cada curso o año, ...rán las vacantes existentes o que ...rieren por orden riguroso de ca...ación y mantendrán ese derecho ...nte dos años consecutivos a la ...a de su aprobación o selección, pa... los cuales dicho derecho se en...erá caducado, sin perjuicio de ser ...amente seleccionado para un nue... curso.

...stas disposiciones no coartan el de ...o que todos los alistados del Ejér... y demás ciudadanos tienen de in...sar en la Academia Militar, con las ...nalidades del caso, y de ocupar, ...via su aprobación en los exáme... las vacantes que puedan corres...derles como cadetes.

Art. VIII.—El Art. 88 del Decreto Orgánico, en su párrafo primero dirá así:

"En tiempo de paz el ingreso en el Ejército será voluntario, pero los que suscriban un contrato de alistamiento quedarán obligados a servir por un período no menor de dos años".

El mismo artículo quedará adicionado con un inciso que dirá:

"(g) Para el ingreso en la Guardia Rural será requisito indispensable haber cumplido veinte y un años de edad, no tener antecedentes penales y saber leer y escribir".

Art. IX.—El Art. 120 del Decreto Orgánico del Ejército queda adicionado como sigue:

"Ningún alistado de Servicio Táctico, podrá ser trasladado a la Guardia Rural o viceversa".

Art. X.—El Art. 139 del Decreto Orgánico quedará redactado como sigue:

"Los haberes que disfrutarán los Oficiales del Ejército serán los siguientes:

	anuales
Coroneles	$3.600.00
Tenientes Coroneles .	3.300.00
Comandantes	2.400.00
Capitanes	1.920.00
Primeros Tenientes . .	1.620.00
Segundos Tenientes .	1.380.00

Art. XI.—El Art. 140 del Decreto Orgánico del Ejército en su segundo párrafo quedará redactado como sigue:

"Los Oficiales que desempeñen cargos de Ayudantes de Campo, de Director y Profesores de Academia Militar, tendrán asimismo una gratificación cuyaa ascendencia será fijada por el Presidente de la República".

Art. XII.—El Art. 152 del Decreto Orgánico del Ejército se entenderá redactado como sigue:

"Los alistados del Ejército, recibirán del pagador correspondiente por mensualidades vencidas, los siguientes haberes, o los que en lo sucesivo fijen los Presupuestos Generales de la Nación, a saber:

	anuales
Sargentos de 1a. . . .	$624.00
Sargentos de 2a. . . .	552.00
Sargentos de 3a. . . .	432.00
Cabos	336.00
Soldados	288.00

Art. XIII.—El Art. 153 del Decreto Orgánico del Ejército quedará redactado como sigue:

"Los Sargentos de primera que desempeñen los siguientes cargos tendrán los sobresueldos anuales que aquí se señalan en esta forma:

Experto electricista y mecánico, cuatrocientos ochenta pesos ($480.00).

Taquígrafo, Director de Banda y Tambos mayor ciento veinte pesos ($120.00).

Mecanógrafo y Músico de primera, sesenta pesos ($60.00).

Los Sargentos de segunda que desempeñen los siguientes cargos, tendrán los sobresueldos anuales que a continuación se expresan:

Mecánicos de primera de aviación y Jefes de Sección del Cuerpo de Señales, trescientos sesenta pesos ()360).

Experto calculista de Artillería sesenta pesos ($60.00).

Los sargentos de tercera que desempeñen los cargos de cuartel maestre y comisario de escuadrón compañía o batería y establo, tendrán un sobresueldo de setenta y dos pesos ($72.00).

Los cabos mecánicos de segunda de aviación tendrán un sobresueldo anual de ciento veinte pesos ($120.00).

Los cabos de Oficina y de Cañón de Batería, tendrán un sobresueldo de veinte y cuatro pesos ($24.00).

Los soldados chauffeurs tendrán un sobresueldo de ciento veinte pesos anuales ($120.00).

Los soldados músicos, herradores(albeitares, talabarteros, mecánicos cocineros y soldados destinados al Estado Mayor como Oficinistas tendrán un sobresueldo de veinte y cuatro pesos ($24.00).

Art. XIV.—El Art. 155 del Decreto Orgánico quedará redactado como sigue:

"Todo alistado tendrá derecho a un sobersueldo mensual de dos pesos ($2.00) por cada cuatro años de servicios que haya prestado al Ejército, con tal de que entre su licenciamiento anterir y su nuevo alistamiento no hayan transcurrido más de treinta días".

Art. XV.—Se deroga el Art. III de la Ley de 18 de enero de 1919, publicada e nla Gaceta Oficial del dia 30 del propio mes y año, y los artículos I, II, III, V y VI de la Ley de 15 de agosto del propio año, publicada en la Gaceta Oficial del 18 del mismo mes y año.

Art. XVI.—Los Oficiales que con motivo de la reducción de los efectivos del Ejército, conforme a este Decreto, quedaren sin plaza en los cuadros, quedarán en la situación de "sin destino", con los mismos derechos que los demás oficiales y serán utilizado sen la forma más conveniente al servicio.

Al ocurrir alguna vacante en cualquier grado, mientras existan oficiales del mismo grado y escalafón, colocados en situación de "sin destino" se cubrirán con estos dichas vacantes, amortizándose las plazas que ocupaban.

Art. XVII.—Se dejan revocados y sin efecto los artículos setenta y tres, setenta y cuatro, setenta y cinco, setenta y seis y setenta y nueve del Decreto Orgánico.

Art. XVIII.—Por la Secretaría de la Guerra y Marina se adoptarán las oportunas disposiciones a fin de que las prescripciones de este Decreto estén cumplidas y el día primero de julio de mil novecientos veinte y dos.

Palacio de la Presidencia en la Habana, a veinte y nueve de abril de mil novecientos veinte y dos.

ALFREDO ZAYAS,
Presidente.

F. Martínez,
Secretario de Gobernación e Interino de la Guerra y Marina.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

EJERCITO

RELACION NUMERICA DEL PERSONAL DE OFICIALES Y ALISTADOS QUE TIENE EL EJERCITO, EN 31 DE MARZO DE 1922.

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL:			
Departamento de Dirección, Castillo de la Fuerza		19.	114.
Departamento de Administración, Cuartel "San Ambrosio",	Habana	17.	132.
Banda de Música del Estado Mayor, Castillo de la Fuerza		2.	72.
Servicio de Sanidad, Hospital Gral. del Ejército,	Columbia	10.	61.
Servicio de Sanidad, Departamento de Dirección,	Castillo de la Fuerza	5.	9.
Servicio de Sanidad, Departamento de Administración,	Ctel. "San Ambrosio"		11.
Servicio de Veterinaria, Hospital Gral de Veterinaria,	Columbia	5.	36.
Servicio de Veterinaria, Departamento de Dirección,	Castillo de la Fuerza	3.	5.
Servicio de Veterinaria, Departamento de Administración,	San Ambrosio		1.
Servicio de Auditoría,	Castillo de la Fuerza	5.	16.
Escuela de Cadetes,	Castillo del Morro, Habana	3.	65.
Sin Destino,	Castillo de la Fuerza, Habana	9.	12.
Dentistas	Castillo de la Fuerza	1.	
Farmacéuticos	Castillo de la Fuerza	2.	
Maestro de Esgrima.	Castillo de la Fuerza	1.	
T O T A L		82.	534.

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SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

EJERCITO

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
PRIMER DISTRITO.			
Cuartel "Moncada", Santiago de Cuba.			
Plana Mayor	Ctel. "Moncada"	14.	54.
Banda de Música	Ctel. "Moncada"	1.	26.
Plana Mayor T. Tco.	Ctel. "Moncada"	3.	11.
P. Amet. T. Tco.	Ctel. "Moncada"	1.	20.
T. a Lomo T. Tco.	Ctel. "Moncada"	0.	10.
Escuadrón 1 T. Tco.	Ctel. "Moncada"	3.	59.
Escuadrón 2 T. Tco.	Ctel. "Moncada"	2.	59.
Escuadrón 3 T. Tco.	Ctel. "Moncada"	3.	68.
	T o t a l	27.	307.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "15".			
Guantánamo.			
Guantánamo	Primera Tenencia	2.	36.
Soledad		0.	8.
Los Caños		0.	9.
Ermita	Segunda Tenencia	1.	14.
Tiguabos		0.	8.
Limones		0.	8.
Jamaica	Tercera Tenencia	1.	15.
San Antonio		0.	9.
Palmar		0.	9.
	T o t a l	4.	116.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "16".			
Central "Palma".			
Central "Palma"	Primera Tenencia	2.	27.
Yarayabo		0.	9.
Caney de Sitio		0.	5.
Central Oriente	Tercera Tenencia	1.	12.
Juan Baron		0.	7.
Central "América"		0.	8.
Guaninao		0.	7.
San Luis	Segunda Tenencia	1.	10.
Palmarito de Cauto		0.	8.
Dos Caminos		0.	8.
	T o t a l	4.	101.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "17".			
M a y a r í.			
Mayarí	Primera Tenencia	2.	24.
Preston		0.	9.
Guaro		0.	9.
Cueto	Segunda Tenencia	1.	10.
Marcané		0.	6.
Alto Cedro		0.	6.
Herrera		0.	8.
Sagua de Tánamo	Tercera Tenencia	1.	10.
Cayo "Mambí"		0.	8.
Barrederas		0.	5.
Cananovas		0.	6.
	T o t a l	4.	101.

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UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "18".		
	Cuartel "Moncada".		
Cuartel Moncada	Primera Tenencia	2.	34.
Cuabitas		0.	9.
El Cobre	Segunda Tenencia	0.	16.
Aserradero		0.	9.
Dos Palmas		0.	9.
Hongolosongo		0.	9.
El Caney	Tercera Tenencia	1.	17.
Firmeza		0.	8.
Daiquirí		0.	9.
	T o t a l	3.	120.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "39".		
	L a M a y a.		
La Maya	Primera Tenencia	2.	35.
Cuatro Caminos		0.	11.
Sabanilla		0.	12.
Songo	Segunda Tenencia	1.	12.
El Cristo		0.	13.
Marahueca		0.	9.
Hierba de Güinea	Tercera Tenencia	1.	13.
Ramón de las Yaguas		0.	8.
	T o t a l	4.	113.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "40".		
	B a r a c o a.		
Baracoa	Primera Tenencia	1.	38.
Duaba		0.	7.
Jamal		0.	8.
Guandao		0.	9.
Sabana	Segunda Tenencia	0.	12.
Imías	Tercera Tenencia	1.	15.
Cajobabo		0.	8.
Jauco		0.	10.
	T o t a l	2.	107.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor	14.	54.
Banda de Música	1.	26.
Tercio Táctico	12.	227.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "15"	4.	116.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "16"	4.	101.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "17"	4.	101.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "18"	3.	120.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "39"	4.	113.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "40"	2.	107.
T O T A L	48.	965.

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UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
SEGUNDO DISTRITO.			
Camagüey.			
Plana Mayor	Camagüey	12.	52.
Banda de Música	Camagüey	0.	23.
Plana Mayor del T. Tco	Camagüey	3.	9.
P. Ametralladoras del T. T.	Camagüey	1.	23.
Transporte a Lomo del T. T.	Camagüey	0.	10.
Escuadrón No. "1" del T. T.	Camagüey	1.	67.
Escuadrón No. "2" del T. T.	Camagüey	3.	53.
Escuadrón No. "3" del T. T.	Camagüey	1.	64.
	T o t a l	21.	301.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "31".			
Central "Francisco".			
Central "Francisco"	Primera Tenencia	2.	29.
Central "Elia"		0.	11.
Macareño		0.	11.
Santa Cruz del Sur	Segunda Tenencia	1.	11.
Palomar de San José		0.	9.
La Vistosa		0.	8.
Contramaestre	Tercera Tenencia	1.	11.
Consuegra		0.	9.
	T o t a l	4.	99.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "32".			
Fuerte "General Monteagudo"			
C a m a g ü e y.			
Fuerte "Gral Monteagudo"	Primera Tenencia	2.	34.
Algarrobos		0.	9.
Vista del Principe		0.	8.
Gutiérrez		0.	7.
Florida	Segunda Tenencia	1.	15.
Vertientes		0.	9.
San Jerónimo		0.	7.
Piedrecitas	Tercera Tenencia	1.	13.
Esmeralda		0.	10.
Magarabomba		0.	8.
	T o t a l	4.	120.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "33".			
Ciego de Avila.			
Ciego de Avila	Primera Tenencia	2.	25.
Santo Tomás		0.	8.
Ceballos		0.	7.
Central "Stewart"	Segunda Tenencia	1.	12.
Jagüeyal		0.	8.
Central "Baraguá"		0.	10.
Colorado		0.	8.
Morón	Tercera Tenencia	1.	11.
Pina		0.	7.
Central "Meneses"		0.	10.
Central "Adelaida"		0.	8.
	T o t a l	4.	114.

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SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

EJERCITO

(Continuación del 2do. Distrito).

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "34".			
M a r t í.			
Martí	Primera Tenencia	2.	31.
Guáimaro		0.	10.
Cuatro Caminos		0.	8.
Galbis		0.	6.
Sibanicú	Segunda Tenencia	1.	18.
Camcorro		0.	8.
Ignacio	Tercera Tenencia	0.	9.
Bidot		0.	8.
Miraflores		0.	7.
T o t a l		3.	105.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "36".			
M a j a g u a.			
Majagua	Primera Tenencia	2.	26.
Guayacanes		0.	10.
Caguasal		0.	8.
La Teresa		0.	7.
Jatibonico	Segunda Tenencia	1.	12.
Arroyo Blanco		0.	7.
Jobosí		0.	8.
Algodones		0.	10.
Chambas	Tercera Tenencia	1.	11.
Punta Alegre		0.	10.
Marroquí		0.	9.
T o t a l		4.	118.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "41".			
N u e v i t a s.			
Nuevitas	Primera Tenencia	2.	26.
San Miguel		0.	1.
Punta Gorda		0.	5.
Lugareño	Segunda Tenencia	1.	7.
Gloria		0.	8.
Palmar City		0.	6.
Minas	Tercera Tenencia	1.	11.
Senado		0.	11.
Redención		0.	8.
Altagracia		0.	7.
T o t a l		4.	90.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor	12.	52.
Banda de Música	0.	23.
Tercio Táctico	9.	226.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "31"	4.	99.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "32"	4.	120.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "33"	4.	114.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "34"	3.	105.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "36"	4.	118.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "41"	4.	90.
T O T A L	44.	947.

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UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
	TERCER DISTRITO.		
	Santa Clara.		
Plana Mayor	Santa Clara	14.	70.
Banda de Música	Santa Clara	0.	24.
Plana Mayor del T. Tco.	Santa Clara	3.	11.
P. Ametralladoras T. T.	Santa Clara	1.	23.
Transporte a Lomo T. T.	Santa Clara	0.	10.
Escuadrón "1" del T. T.	Santa Clara	3.	80.
Escuadrón "2" del T. T.	Santa Clara	2.	81.
Escuadrón "3" del T. T.	Santa Clara	2.	80.
T o t a l		25.	379.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "7".		
	C i e n f u e g o s.		
Cienfuegos	Primera Tenencia	2.	44.
Caonao		0.	7.
Guaos		0.	8.
Arimao		0.	7.
Cumanayagua	Segunda Tenencia	1.	12.
La Sierra		0.	8.
Guajimico		0.	8.
Palmira	Tercera Tenencia	1.	13.
Camarones		0.	9.
Ciego Montero		0.	7.
T o t a l		4.	113.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "8".		
	Sagua la Grande.		
Sagua la Grande	Primera Tenencia	2.	31.
Sitiecito		0.	8.
Cifuentes		0.	8.
Guayabo		0.	6.
Encrucijada	Segunda Tenencia	0.	12.
Calabazar		0.	8.
El Santo		0.	7.
Vega Alta		0.	6.
Rancho Veloz	Tercera Tenencia	1.	12.
Sierra Morena		0.	6.
Corralillo		0.	7.
La Isabela		0.	8.
T o t a l		3.	119.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "9".		
	R e m e d i o s.		
Remedios	Primera Tenencia	2.	33.
Caibarien		0.	10.
Buenavista		0.	6.
General Carrillo		0.	8.
Camajuaní	Segunda Tenencia	1.	14.
Vueltas		0.	9.
Quinta		0.	7.
Yaguajay	Tercera Tenencia	1.	12.
Mayajigua		0.	9.
Meneses		0.	8.
Seibabo		0.	6.
T o t a l		4.	122.

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UNIDADES.		LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "10".				
Cruces.				
Cruces	Primera Tenencia		2.	36.
Lajas			0.	7.
Paradero de Camarones			0.	7.
Cartagena			0.	9.
Esperanza	Segunda Tenencia		1.	14.
Ranchuelo			0.	8.
San Juan de las Yeras			0.	8.
Potrerillo			0.	7.
Santa Clara	Tercera Tenencia		1.	12.
Quemado de Hilario			0.	7.
Bernia			0.	8.
		Total	4.	123.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "11".				
Santi Spiritus.				
Sancti Spiritus	Primera Tenencia		2.	33.
Guasimal			0.	9.
Banao			0.	5.
Jíbaro			0.	6.
Zaza del Medio	Segunda Tenencia		1.	17.
Rubio			0.	8.
Cabaiguan	Tercera Tenencia		1.	15.
Guayos			0.	8.
Tuinicú			0.	8.
Pozas			0.	8.
		Total	4.	117.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "12".				
Trinidad.				
Trinidad	Primera Tenencia		2.	42.
Condado			0.	9.
Caracusey			0.	8.
Güinía de Soto			0.	7.
San Pedro			0.	7.
Mataguá	Segunda Tenencia		0.	11.
Hoyo de Manicaragua			0.	6.
Jorobada			0.	8.
Manicaragua	Tercera Tenencia		1.	13.
Güinía de Miranda			0.	7.
		Total	3.	118.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "28".				
Agüada de Pasajeros.				
Agüada de Pasajeros	Primera Tenencia		2.	33.
Real Campiña			0.	7.
Convento			0.	8.
Yagua			0.	7.
Abreus	Segunda Tenencia		1.	13.
Yaguaramas			0.	8.
Horquita			0.	8.
Matún			0.	8.
Rodas	Tercera Tenencia		1.	14.
Limones			0.	8.
Congojas			0.	6.
		Total	4.	120.

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UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "37".			
	Santo Domingo.		
Santo Domingo	Primera Tenencia	2.	36.
El Salto		0.	9.
Manacas		0.	9.
Cascajal	Segunda Tenencia	0.	14.
Quemados de Güines		0.	9.
Mordazo		0.	6.
La Sierra		0.	7.
San Diego del Valle	Tercera Tenencia	1.	13.
Rodrigo		0.	8.
Jicotea		0.	10.
	T o t a l	3.	121.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "38".			
	P l a c e t a s.		
Placetas	Primera Tenencia	2.	36.
Calabazas		0.	9.
Manajanabo		0.	9.
Zulueta	Segunda Tenencia	0.	13.
San Andrés		0.	8.
Ariosa		0.	9.
Fomento	Tercera Tenencia	1.	15.
Báez		0.	9.
Nazareno		0.	9.
Minas Bajas		0.	8.
	T o t a l	3.	125.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor	14.	70.
Banda de Música	0.	24.
Tercio Táctico	11.	285.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "7"	4.	123.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "8"	3.	119.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "9"	4.	122.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "10"	4.	123.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "11"	4.	117.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "12"	3.	118.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "28"	4.	120.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "37"	3.	121.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "38"	3.	125.
T O T A L	57.	1,467.

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CUARTO DISTRITO.
MATANZAS.

Plana Mayor	Matanzas	13.	47.
Banda de Música	Matanzas	0.	26.
Plana Mayor del T. T.	Matanzas	3.	11.
P. Ametralladoras T. T.	Matanzas	1.	22.
Transporte a Lomo T. T.	Matanzas	0.	11.
Escuadrón "1" del T. T.	Matanzas	3.	75.
Escuadrón "2" del T. T.	Matanzas	3.	73.
Escuadrón "3" del T. T.	Matanzas	2.	81.
	T o t a l	25.	346.

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UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "25".			
Cárdenas.			
Cárdenas	Primera Tenencia	2.	48.
Cantel		0.	13.
Coliseo	Segunda Tenencia	1.	20.
Contreras		0.	11.
Máximo Gómez	Tercera Tenencia	1.	20.
Itabo		0.	10.
	T o t a l	4.	122.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "26".			
Colón.			
Colón	Primera Tenencia	2.	35.
San José de los Ramos		0.	9.
Banagüises		0.	9.
Macagua	Segunda Tenencia	1.	15.
Jacán		0.	9.
San Pedro de Mayabón		0.	7.
Calimete	Tercera Tenencia	1.	14.
Amarillas		0.	9.
Manguito		0.	9.
Guareiras		0.	9.
	T o t a l	4.	125.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "27".			
Limonar.			
Limonar	Primera Tenencia	2.	44.
Cidra		0.	13.
Ceiba Mocha	Segunda Tenencia	1.	18.
Canasí		0.	14.
Matanzas	Tercera Tenencia	1.	35.
	T o t a l	4.	124
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No."29".			
Unión de Reyes.			
Unión de Reyes	Primera Tenencia	2.	45.
Alacranes		0.	13.
Sabanilla del Encomendador	Segunda Tenencia	1.	19.
Cabezas		0.	14.
Bolondrón	Tercera Tenencia	1.	20.
Navajas		0.	12.
	T o t a l	4.	123.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "30".			
Jovellanos.			
Jovellanos	Primera Tenencia	2.	38.
Agramonte	Segunda Tenencia	1.	18.
Jagüey Grande		0.	9.
Isabel de las Lajas		0.	12.
Torriente		0.	8.
Perico	Tercera Tenencia	1.	17.
Altamisal		0.	10.
Tomeguín		0.	8.
	T o t a l	4.	120.

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RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:			
		OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor		13.	47.
Banda de Música		0.	26.
Tercio Táctico		12.	273.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "25"		4.	122.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "26"		4.	125.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "27"		4.	124.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "29"		4.	123.
Escuadrón de O. P. No. "30"		4.	120.
T O T A L		45.	960.

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QUINTO DISTRITO.
Cuartel "Brigadier Avalos", Habana.

Plana Mayor	Ctel. "Brig. Avalos"	12.	52.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "1".
"G U I N E S"

Güines	Primera Tenencia	2.	39.
Melena del Sur		0.	10.
San Nicolás		0.	11.
Palos	Segunda Tenencia	1.	14.
Nueva Paz		0.	10.
Vegas		0.	9.
Madruga	Tercera Tenencia	1.	16.
Catalina		0.	10.
Pipián		0.	10.
T o t a l		4.	129.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "2".
G u a n a b a c o a.

Guanabacoa	Primera Tenencia	2.	28.
Cotorro		0.	8.
Cuatro Caminos		0.	10.
San José de las Lajas		0.	10.
Tapaste		0.	9.
Jaruco	Segunda Tenencia	1.	14.
Campo Florido		0.	10.
San Ant. de Río Blanco		0.	9.
Santa Cruz del Norte		0.	9.
Aguacate	Tercera Tenencia	1.	15.
Bainoa		0.	8.
Caraballo		0.	9.
T o t a l		4.	139.

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UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "3".			
San Ant. de los Baños.			
San Ant. de los Baños	Primera Tenencia	2.	41.
Ceiba del Agua		0.	8.
Vereda Nueva		0.	9.
La Salud	Segunda Tenencia	1.	13.
Gabriel		0.	10.
Rincón		0.	10.
Güira de Melena	Tercera Tenencia	1.	16.
Alquízar		0.	10.
Guanímar		0.	10.
	T o t a l	4.	127.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "4".			
M a r i a n a o.			
Marianao	Primera Tenencia	2.	32.
Tropical		0.	11.
Wajay	Segunda Tenencia	1.	13.
Mazorra		0.	10.
El Cano		0.	11.
Hoyo Colorado	Tercera Tenencia	1.	18.
Caimito		0.	11.
Punta Brava		0.	9.
Guayabal		0.	9.
	T o t a l	4.	124.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "5".			
Castillo de "Atarés".			
Castillo de Atarés, Habana; D. en S. a las órdenes del Honorable Sr. Presidente de la República		4.	95.
	T o t a l	4.	95.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "6".			
B e j u c a l.			
Bejucal	Primera Tenencia	2.	32.
Santiago de las Vegas		0.	9.
Calabazar		0.	10.
Managua		0.	9.
Nueva Gerona	Segunda Tenencia	1.	11.
Santa Fé		0.	9.
Batabanó	Tercera Tenencia	1.	13.
Quivicán		0.	10.
San Antonio de las Vegas		0.	10.
Pozo Redondo		0.	10.
San Felipe		0.	10.
Guara		0.	10.
	T o t a l	4.	143.

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SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

EJERCITO (Continuación del 5to. Distrito).

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:

	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor.....	12.	..... 52.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "1".....	4.	.....129.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "2".....	4.	.....139.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "3".....	4.	.....127.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "4".....	4.	.....124.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "5".....	4.	..... 95.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "6".....	4.	.....143.
T O T A L	36.	.....809.

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SEXTO DISTRITO.
Puesto de Columbia.

Plana Mayor del Distrito.....	13.	..... 55.
Banda de Música.....	1.	..... 24.
Plana Mayor Tercio Táctico.....	3.	..... 10.
P. Ametralladoras T. Tco.....	1.	..... 19.
Transporte a Lomo T. Tco.....	0.	..... 9.
Escuadrón "1" del T. Tco.....	3.	..... 79.
Escuadrón "2" del T. Tco.....	3.	..... 78.
Escuadrón "3" del T. Tco.....	3.	..... 73.
T O T A L.....	27.	..... 347.

BATALLON No. "1" de INFANTERIA:

Plana Mayor del Batallón.....	3.	..... 11.
P. Ametralladoras del Bon.....	1.	..... 26.
Transporte a Lomo del Bon.....	0.	..... 11.
Primera Compañía.....	2.	..... 63.
Segunda Compañía.....	3.	..... 71.
Tercera Compañía.....	3.	..... 67.
Cuarta Compañía.....	2.	..... 66.
T O T A L.....	14.	..... 315.

BATALLON No. "2" de INFANTERIA:

Plana Mayor del Batallón.....	3.	..... 10.
P. Ametralladoras del Bon.....	1.	..... 32.
Transporte a Lomo del Bon.....	0.	..... 10.
Primera Compañía.....	2.	..... 68.
Segunda Compañía.....	2.	..... 59.
Tercera Compañía.....	3.	..... 75.
Cuarta Compañía.....	2.	..... 59.
T O T A L.....	13.	..... 313.

BATALLON No. "3" de INFANTERIA:

Plana Mayor del Batallón.....	3.	..... 11.
P. Ametralladoras del Bon.....	1.	..... 22.
Transporte a Lomo del Bon.....	0.	..... 11.
Primera Compañía.....	3.	..... 53.
Segunda Compañía.....	3.	..... 61.
Tercera Compañía.....	3.	..... 56.
Cuarta Compañía.....	2.	..... 50.
T O T A L.....	15.	..... 264.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

EJERCITO

(Continuación del 6to. Distrito).

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
BATALLON No. "4" de INFANTERIA.			
Plana Mayor del Batallón		3.	11.
P. Ametralladoras del Bon		1.	23.
Transporte a Lomo del Bon		0.	10.
Primera Compañía		3.	55.
Segunda Compañía		2.	55.
Tercera Compañía		3.	64.
Cuarta Compañía		2.	61.
T O T A L		14.	279.
BATALLON No. "5" de INFANTERIA.			
Batallón No. "5" de Infantería		11.	
BATALLON No. "6" de INFANTERIA.			
Cuarta Compañía del Batallón		13.	102.
CUERPO DE AVIACION		6.	34.
CUERPO DE SEÑALES:			
Plana Mayor		3.	10.
Compañía Radio-Telegráfica		4.	69.
Compañía de Teléfonos y Telegrafos		4.	85.
T O T A L		17.	198.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:

	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor del Distrito	13.	55.
Banda de Música	1.	24.
Tercio Táctico	13.	268.
Batallón No. "1"	14.	315.
Batallón No. "2"	13.	313.
Batallón No. "3"	15.	264.
Batallón No. "4"	14.	279.
Batallón No. "5"	11.	
Batallón No. "6"	13.	102.
Cuerpo de Aviación	6.	34.
Cuerpo de Señales	11.	164.
T. O T A L	124.	1,818.

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SEPTIMO DISTRITO.
Puesto del Castillo de"La Fuerza".

Plana Mayor del Distrito	13.	72.
Banda de Música	0.	26.

(Pasa a la Hoja número 13).

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
BATALLON No. "1" DE ARTILLERIA:			
Plana Mayor	(Castillo de la Fuerza)	3.	11.
P. Ametralladoras	(Bat. Santa Clara)	1.	28.
Transporte a Lomo	(Castillo de la Fuerza)	0.	11.
Primera Compañía	(Batería de Sta. Clara)	3.	55.
Segunda Compañía	(Castillo de la Fuerza)	3.	87.
Tercera Compañía	(Castillo de la Fuerza)	3.	85.
Cuarta Compañía	(Bat. No. "5", Vedado)	3.	81.
	T O T A L	16.	456.
BATALLON No. "2" DE ARTILLERIA.			
Plana Mayor	Puesto de la Cabaña	3.	10.
P. Ametralladoras	"	1.	29.
Transporte a Lomo	"	0.	11.
Primera Compañía	"	3.	60.
Segunda Compañía	"	2.	51.
Tercera Compañía	"	2.	84.
Cuarta Compañía	"	3.	27.
	T O T A L	14.	272.
BATALLON No. "3" DE ARTILLERIA:			
Plana Mayor	"	3.	9.
P. Ametralladoras	"	1.	32.
Transporte a Lomo	"	0.	11.
Primera Compañía	"	2.	68.
Segunda Compañía	"	3.	69.
Tercera Compañía	"	3.	73.
Cuarta Compañía	"	3.	66.
	T O T A L	15.	328.
Batería Ligera		4.	83.
Batería de Montaña No. "1"		4.	67.
Batería de Montaña No. "2"		4.	60.
	T O T A L	12.	210.
CUERPO DE INGENIEROS:			
Plana Mayor		3.	9.
Compañía Ferrocarrilera		4.	79.
Compañía de Zapadores		4.	90
	T O T A L	11.	178.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor	13.	72
Banda de Música	0.	26.
Batallón No. "1"	16.	358.
Batallón No. "2"	14.	272.
Batallón No. "3"	15.	328.
Batería Ligera	4.	83.
Batería de Montaña No. "1"	4.	67.
Batería de Montaña No. "2"	4.	60.
Cuerpo de Ingenieros.		
Plana Mayor	3.	9.
Compañía Ferrocarrilera	4.	79.
Compañía Zapadores	4.	90.
T O T A L	81.	1,444.

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UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
	OCTAVO DISTRITO.		
	Pinar del Río.		
Plana Mayor	Pinar del Río	13.	64.
Banda de Música	Pinar del Río	0.	27.
Plana Mayor del T. Tco	Pinar del Río	3.	11.
P. Ametralladoras T. T.	Pinar del Río	1.	18.
Transporte a Lomo T. T.	Pinar del Río	0.	9.
Escuadrón "1" del T. T.	Pinar del Río	2.	65.
Escuadrón "2" del T. T.	Pinar del Río	3.	84.
Escuadrón "3" del T. T.	Pinar del Río	3.	73.
	T o t a l	25.	351.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "19".		
	Pinar del Río.		
Pinar del Río	Primera Tenencia	2.	46.
San Luis		0.	13.
Sumidero	Segunda Tenencia	1.	14.
Luis Lazo		0.	9.
Matahambre		0.	10.
Río del Medio		0.	10.
Santa Lucía		0.	5.
Viñales	Tercera Tenencia	1.	15.
Puerto Esperanza		0.	10.
	T o t a l	4.	132.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "20".		
	San Cristobal.		
San Cristobal	Primera Tenencia	2.	40.
Santa Cruz		0.	14.
Candelaria	Segunda Tenencia	0.	23.
Los Palacios	Tercera Tenencia	1.	22.
Paso Real		0.	12.
San Diego de los Baños		0.	10.
	T o t a l	3.	121.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "21".		
	G u a n a j a y.		
Guanajay	Primera Tenencia	2.	38.
Las Cañas		0.	11.
Mariel	Segunda Tenencia	1.	16.
Quiebra Hacha		0.	12.
Artemisa	Tercera Tenencia	1.	19.
Pijirigüa		0.	12.
Cayajabos		0.	10.
	T o t a l	4.	118.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "22".		
	G u a n e.		
Guane	Primera Tenencia	2.	40.
Las Martinas		0.	10.
Cayuco		0.	9.
Punta de la Sierra		0.	9.
Mantua	Segunda Tenencia	1.	15.
Dimas		0.	11.
Los Arroyos		0.	9.
San Juan y Martinez	Tercera Tenencia	1.	18.
Sábalo		0.	10.
	T o t a l	4.	131.

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UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "23".			
	Consolación del Sur.		
Consolación del Sur	Primera Tenencia	2.	48.
Pilotos		0.	10.
Herradura		0.	10.
Puerta del Golpe	Segunda Tenencia	1.	15.
Alonso Rojas		0.	10.
Las Ovas		0.	9.
Consolación del Norte	Tercera Tenencia	1.	19.
Central "Niágara"		0.	5.
	T o t a l	4.	126.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "24".			
	Bahía Honda.		
Bahía Honda	Primera Tenencia	2.	43.
Orozco		0.	12.
Las Pozas	Segunda Tenencia	0.	19.
La Mulata		0.	12.
Minas "Concepción"		0.	7.
Cabañas	Tercera Tenencia	1.	28.
Encrucijada		0.	12.
	T o t a l	3.	133.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor	13.	64.
Banda de Música	0.	27.
Tercio Táctico	12.	260.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "19"	4.	132.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "20"	3.	121.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "21"	4.	118.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "22"	4.	131.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "23"	4.	126.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "24"	3.	133.
T O T A L	47.	1,112.

NOVENO DISTRITO.
Holguín.

Plana Mayor	Holguín	12.	47.
Banda de Música	Holguín	0.	21.
Plana Mayor del T. T.	Holguín	3.	9.
P. Ametralladoras T. T.	Holguín	1.	22.
Transporte a Lomo T. T.	Holguín	0.	10.
Escuadrón "1" del T. T.	Holguín	3.	66.
Escuadrón "2" del T. T.	Holguín	2.	59.
Escuadrón "3" del T. T.	Holguín	2.	54.
	T o t a l	23.	288.

(Pasa a la Hoja número 16).

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UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "13".			
Manzanillo.			
Manzanillo	Primera Tenencia	2.	25.
Yara		0.	6.
Zarzal		0.	7.
Jibacoa		0.	8.
Campechuela	Segunda Tenencia	0.	13.
Calicito		0.	8.
Ceiba		0.	9.
San Ramón		0.	8.
Niquero	Tercera Tenencia	1.	16.
Media Luna		0.	8.
Pilón		0.	9.
	T o t a l	3.	117.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "14".			
H o l g u í n.			
Holguín	Primera Tenencia	2.	31.
San Andrés		0.	8.
Cacocún		0.	9.
Baguanos		0.	7.
Santa Lucía	Segunda Tenencia	1.	11.
Auras		0.	5.
Velazco		0.	8.
Banes	Tercera Tenencia	1.	11.
Antilla		0.	7.
San Jerónimo		0.	9.
Tacajó		0.	7.
	T o t a l	4.	113.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "35".			
B a y a m o.			
Bayamo	Primera Tenencia	2.	26.
Guisa		0.	5.
Babiney		0.	6.
Cauto		0.	11.
Veguita	Segunda Tenencia	1.	13.
Baycito		0.	8.
Julia		0.	9.
Jiguaní	Tercera Tenencia	1.	16.
Maffo		0.	7.
Baire		0.	8.
Los Negros		0.	8.
	T o t a l	4.	117.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "42".			
Delicias.			
Delicias	Primera Tenencia	2.	25.
Chaparra		0.	9.
San Agustín		0.	7.
Mir		0.	8.
V. de las Tunas	Segunda Tenencia	1.	13.
Arenas		0.	8.
Dumañuecos		0.	12.
Jobabo	Tercera Tenencia	1.	12.
Guamo		0.	8.
Gamboa		0.	7.
	T o t a l	4.	109.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

EJERCITO (Continuación del 9no. Distrito).

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:

	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor	12.	47.
Banda de Música	0.	21.
Tercio Táctico	11.	220.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "13"	3.	117.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "14"	4.	113.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "35"	4.	117.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "42"	4.	109.
T O T A L	38.	744.

N O T A:-

En las Planas Mayores de los Distritos, se encuentran incluidos los Oficiales y Alistados del Servicio de Sanidad, Veterinaria y Auditoria.

E. L. Usaterres.
Comandante de Estado Mayor General,
Jefe de la Sección de Personal y Ordenes.

FSE.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

2056-2 1/2534/22
2

CUBAN ARMY AND NAVY CHANGES

President Zayas has signed a decree reorganizing the Cuban army, and another reorganizing the navy.

Under the reorganization the army will be composed of the general staff, cavalry, artillery and infantry, rural guard, the corps of engineers, the signal corps, the aviation corps with school of aviation attached, the sanitary, veterinary and auditing services, military academy, retired officers and men, the militia as organized.

This decree creates anew the rural guard, for maintenance of order throughout the country, outside of Havana. To this body is assigned a greater number of officers than to any other, as it is given 50 captains, 90 first and 42 second lieutenants. It is limited to 42 squadrons, of not under 75 men, nor over 200 men each, the total not to exceed 5,040.

The cavalry is given 18 majors, 40 captains, 38 first and 42 second lieutenants. Artillery is given nine majors, 23 captains, 35 first and 15 second lieutenants. This covers also the corps of engineers. The infantry, including the signal corps, will have seven majors, 25 captains, 34 first and 20 second lieutenants. There will also be 12 colonels, and 12 lieutenant-colonels.

Vacancies in the official ranks will be filled by cadets from the military academy who will take 75 per cent of the commissions; and by sergeants who pass the examinations, after not less than six years of service.

The navy is given one captain, equivalent to colonel in rank, three captains of frigates, equivalent to lieutenant-colonels; six captains of corvettes, equivalent to majors; fourteen lieutenants, equivalent to captains in the army; 28 ensigns, and 13 ensigns of frigates, equivalent to first and second lieutenant, respectively.

Solomon said: "There is no new thing under the sun," but he didn't say it by radiophone.—Boston Globe

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2056-213 3-1

Encs. not mkd.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

May 19, 1922. 2056-213

3 JUN 3

No. 1,712

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M.I. 2.

2610-9 4(4)

RECEIVED G/2 WAR JUN 2 1922

1. In compliance with your ~~2157-240~~ M.I.r., dated April 14,1922, re the above subject, there are forwarded herewith the following:

ECONOMIC:

Himely's Weekly Sugar Review (in Spanish)
for week ending April 29,1922.

Ditto for week ending May 6, 1922 (in English)

Clippings from the LOUISIANA PLANTER concerningg sugar news.

Clippings from EL MUNDO and the HAVANA POST re Upmann bank failure.

COMBAT:

Translation of the Decree reorganizing the Cuban Navy.

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G. S.
Military Attaché.

Encs attached

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2016 - 213
3

REVISTA AZUCARERA

DE

H. A. HIMELY

HABANA

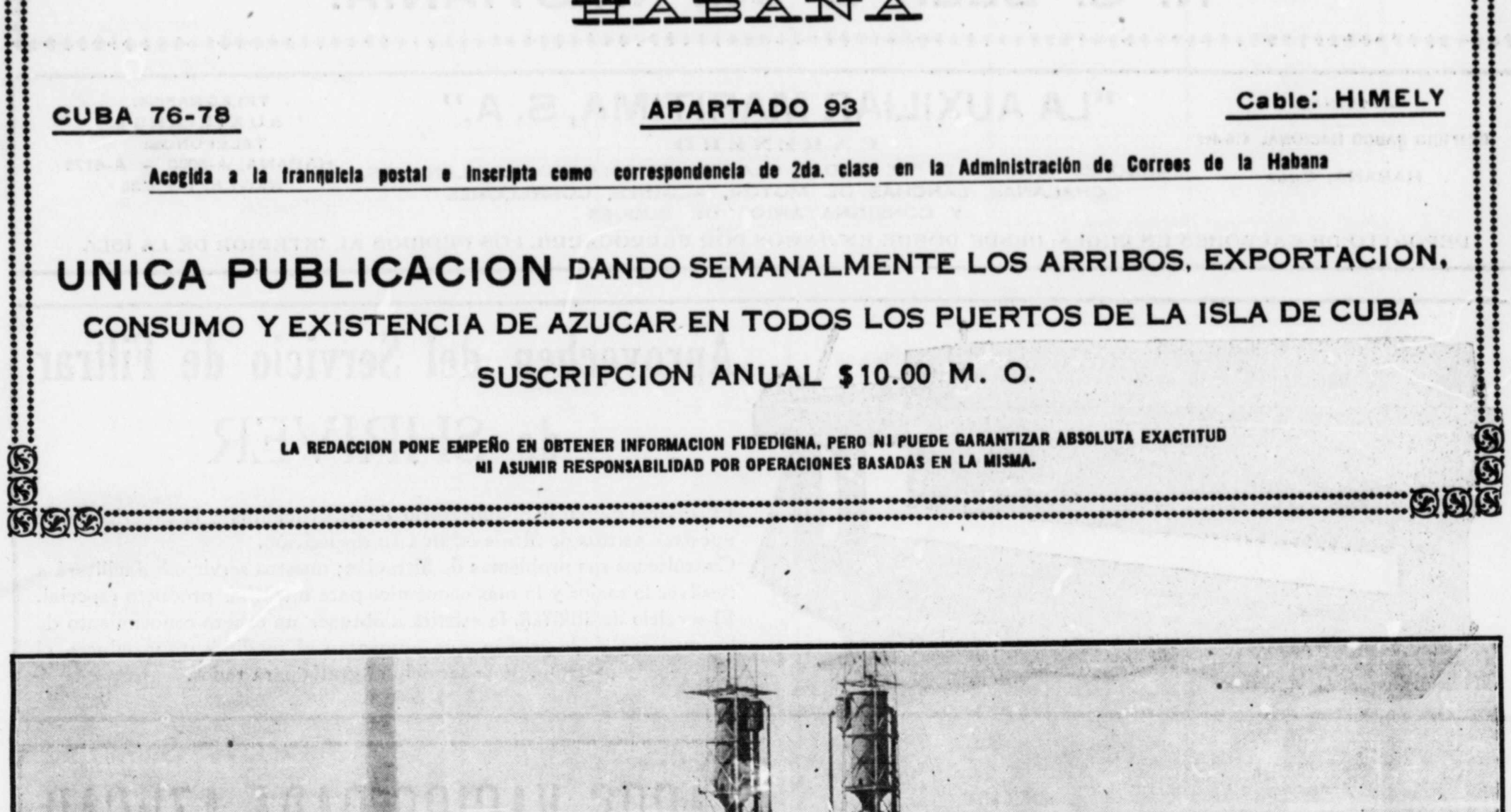
CUBA 76-78 APARTADO 93 Cable: HIMELY

Acogida a la franquicia postal e inscripta como correspondencia de 2da. clase en la Administración de Correos de la Habana

UNICA PUBLICACION DANDO SEMANALMENTE LOS ARRIBOS, EXPORTACION, CONSUMO Y EXISTENCIA DE AZUCAR EN TODOS LOS PUERTOS DE LA ISLA DE CUBA

SUSCRIPCION ANUAL $10.00 M. O.

LA REDACCION PONE EMPEÑO EN OBTENER INFORMACION FIDEDIGNA, PERO NI PUEDE GARANTIZAR ABSOLUTA EXACTITUD NI ASUMIR RESPONSABILIDAD POR OPERACIONES BASADAS EN LA MISMA.



ZAFRA 1921-1922 AÑO XII - No. 23

Habana 29 de Abril de 1922

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

EXISTENCIA EN LA HABANA

Sacos envases para azúcar

BALFOUR WILLIAMSON & CO.
67 Wall Street, NEW YORK CITY.

EMBARQUES DE NEW YORK Y CALCUTTA

TELEFONO: M-5522

H. S. JOHANNSEN

Dirección Cablegráfica: HESMIJO, HABANA

EDIFICIO: THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, NO. 321, HABANA.

MAQUINILLAS Y CADENAS SIN EMPATE (WELDLESS).

LIDGERWOOD MANUFACTURING Co, NEW YORK.

ADOQUINES Y CONTEN DE GRANITO NORUEGO.

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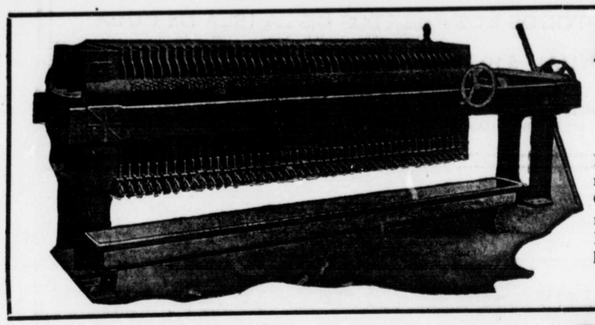
OFICINAS:
EDIFICIO BANCO NACIONAL 416-417
HABANA, Cuba

"LA AUXILIAR MARITIMA, S. A."
CARENERO
CARBONES MINERALES DE TODAS CLASES, REMOLCADORES, LANCHAS, CHALANAS, LANCHAS DE MOTOR, ALGIBES, CORREDORES Y CONSIGNATARIOS DE BUQUES

TELEGRAFOS: "AUXILIARSA"
TELEFONOS: HABANA, A-8050 - A-6173
REGLA, I-8 5286

DEPOSITO DE CARBONES EN REGLA; DESDE DONDE ENVIAMOS POR FERROCARRIL LOS PEDIDOS AL INTERIOR DE LA ISLA



Aprovechen del Servicio de Filtrar de SHRIVER

El servicio de nuestro laboratorio de experimentos y la experiencia de nuestros peritos de filtros están a su disposición.
Consúltenos sus problemas de filtración; nuestro servicio le facilitará a resolver lo mejor y lo más económico para filtrar su producto especial. El servicio de SHRIVER, le asistirá a obtener un exacto conocimiento de los medios y de la presión que aumentan el rendimiento y reducen el costo. Este servicio es gratis para todos.

VICTOR G. MENDOZA Co.
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SACOS VACIOS PARA AZUCAR
CUBAN STANDARD
TENEMOS EXISTENCIA PARA ENTREGA INMEDIATA Y PARA LA PROXIMA ZAFRA
G. RODRIGUEZ Co.
Obrapía 16, esquina a Mercaderes. HABANA
Teléfono A-2260 y A-5268

EQUIPOS FERROVIARIOS
PARTES DE CARROS
DESVIOS
HERRAMIENTAS PARA LINEAS
CIGUEÑAS DE MANO
VIA PORTATIL
CARROS DE VOLTEO
EXISTENCIA EN LA HABANA

GREGG
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CARROS PARA CANA
LA CIA. GREGG DE CUBA
ALMACEN Y OFICINA: AGUIAR 118
TELEFONO A-7746 APARTADO 864
HABANA

ZAFRA DE CUBA 1921-1922

Arribos, Exportación, Consumo y Existencia en todos los puertos de la Isla, en la semana que termina en Abril 29 de 1922, y totales hasta esa fecha.

IMP. SOLANA Y CA., MERCADERES 22

SEIS PUERTOS

	TONELADAS (2240 LBS.)				
	Centrales moliendo	ARRIBOS	EXPORTACION	CONSUMO	EXISTENCIA
Habana	19	15.750	6.106	—	96.537
Matanzas	14	20.490	18.989	—	200.011
Cárdenas	13	22.169	11.665	—	161.445
Cienfuegos	16	17.078	19.570	—	50.138
Sagua	9	11.364	13.496	—	47.909
Caibarién	13	14.944	7.840	—	59.256
	84	101.795	77.666	—	615.297
Anterior		1.131.309	523.498	16.643	—
Total hasta la fecha		1.233.104	601.164	16.643	615.297

OTROS PUERTOS

	Centrales moliendo	ARRIBOS	EXPORTACION	CONSUMO	EXISTENCIA
Nuevitas	13	12.861	9.182	—	36.216
Puerto Tarafa	10	11.196	6.420	—	70.985
Manatí	1	3.788	—	—	4.465
Puerto Padre	2	11.252	6.000	73	69.398
Gibara	1	1.429	—	—	14.299
Banes	1	4.187	6.197	—	14.917
Antilla	9	11.286	8.692	—	43.185
Tánamo	1	966	3.169	—	2.404
Guantánamo	10	15.204	10.254	—	23.915
Santiago de Cuba	7	7.116	3.650	—	26.825
Manzanillo	7	5.830	2.739	—	62.941
Santa Cruz del Sur	2	4.603	4.603	—	—
Júcaro	5	15.171	15.171	—	—
Zaza	1	—	—	—	5.626
Trinidad	2	2.122	3.572	—	12.265
	72	107.011	79.649	73	387.441
Anterior		1.082.261	720.552	1.557	—
Total hasta la fecha		1.189.272	800.201	1.630	387.441

TODA LA ISLA

	Centrales moliendo	ARRIBOS	EXPORTACION	CONSUMO	EXISTENCIA
Semana	156	208.806	157.315	73	1.002.738
Total hasta la fecha		2.422.376	1.401.365	18.273	1.002.738

COMPARACION CON LAS ZAFRAS DE 1920-1921 y 1919-1920

	Centrales moliendo	ARRIBOS	EXPORTACION	CONSUMO	EXISTENCIA
Total hasta Abril 30 1921	194	2.228.720	1.101.341	25.658	1.101.721
Total hasta Mayo 1° 1920	158	2.638.828	1.916.823	14.439	707.566

Habana, Abril 29 de 1922

H. A. HIMELY.

Cuba 76-78, Apartado 93

NOTA.—Consumo se refiere al azúcar llegado a los puertos y tomado para el consumo y es aproximado. Del azúcar, consumido el interior sin haber entrado en los puertos y que puede ascender a unas 20.000 toneladas por año se dará cuenta en final de la zafra

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
(INCORPORADO 1832)
CUBA Y O'REILLY
Capital Pagado..... $ 9,700,000.00
Fondo de Reserva..... $ 18,000,000.00
Activo Total 31 de Diciembre de 1919 $ 238,000,000.00
Toda clase de operaciones bancarias.

CANTERAS EL PALENQUE
TAGUAYABON, STA. CLARA
PIEDRA PICADA CINCO TAMAÑOS
Arena de rio cernida, Cal para defecación 99% CO_2
Yeso y Cal Agricultural



TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA
Capital $500.000
Reserva $900.000
Recibe depósitos en Cuenta Corriente.
Vende y compra giros sobre todos los mercados.
Paga intereses sobre depósitos en el Departamento de Ahorros.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
FABRICANTES DE ABONOS QUIMICOS CONCENTRADOS PARA
CAÑA, TABACO, HORTALIZAS, FRUTALES, Etc.
Oficina Principal: 2 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK CITY
Oficina en la Habana: EDIFICIO DEL BANCO NACIONAL DE CUBA

OXIGENO
ANTORCHAS DE CORTAR Y SOLDAR.
SOLDADURAS Y MATERIALES. GENERADORES DE ACETILENO.
DE
DAVIS-BOURNONVILLE COMPANY
AIR REDUCTION SALES CO.
CUBAN AIR PRODUCTS CORPORATION
HABANA, OBISPO 7, EDIFICIO "HORTER"

CORREAS DE CUERO FABRICADAS POR
THE GRATON & KNIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.
"NEPTUNE" WORCESTER, MASS "GRAKNIGHT"
IMPERMEABLE PARA LUGARES SECOS



LAS MEJORES CORREAS QUE EXISTEN EN EL MERCADO PARA TRABAJOS DE FUERZA Y GRANDES VELOCIDADES, ESPECIALMENTE RECOMENDADA PARA CENTRIFUGAS Y ACTUALMENTE EN SO
EN LOS PRINCIPALES CENTRALES DE LA ISLA
AGENTES EXCLUSIVOS:
RECIPROCITY SUPPLY CO.
EDIFICIO MUNOZ: CUBA Y OBRAPIA, 6°. piso. - HABANA

A TELEFONO 2339 SEGUROS DE INCENDIOS (Antiguo) OBISPO 53
THE HOME INSURANCE Co.
Fondos activos. . . . $ 33,000,000.00 Siniestros pagados. $ 140,000.000.00
THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA, AGENTE GENERAL HABANA

Sírvase mencionar la Revista Himely al escribir a sus anunciantes

ZAFRA DE CUBA 1920-1921

Arribos, Exportación, Consumo y Existencia en todos los puertos de la Isla, en la semana que termina en Abril 29 de 1922, y totales hasta esa fecha.

IMP. SOLANA Y CA., MERCADERES 22

SEIS PUERTOS

TONELADAS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrales moliendo	ARRIBOS	EXPORTACION	CONSUMO	EXISTENCIA
Habana	—	597	—	—	9.775
Matanzas	—	—	214	—	7.170
Cárdenas	—	—	—	—	14.014
Cienfuegos	—	—	—	—	990
Sagua	—	1.432	1.395	—	6.184
Caibarién	—	—	—	—	547
	—	2.029	1.609	—	38.680
Anterior		2.123.867	2.002.608	82.999	—
Total hasta la fecha		2.125.896	2.004.217	82.999	38.680

OTROS PUERTOS

	Centrales moliendo	ARRIBOS	EXPORTACION	CONSUMO	EXISTENCIA
Nuevitas	—	1.522	2.872	—	12.572
Puerto Tarafa	—	880	1.834	—	25.260
Manatí	—	—	5.715	—	—
Puerto Padre	—	—	—	—	—
Gibara	—	—	—	—	—
Banes	—	—	—	—	—
Antilla	—	—	—	—	195
Tánamo	—	—	—	—	—
Guantánamo	—	—	—	—	1.035
Santiago de Cuba	—	—	—	—	2.075
Manzanillo	—	—	—	—	564
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	—	—	—	—	—
Zaza	—	—	—	—	2.576
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	—
	—	2.402	10.421	—	44.277
Anterior		1.757.687	1.698.603	6.788	—
Total hasta la fecha		1.760.089	1.709.024	6.788	44.277

TODA LA ISLA

	Centrales moliendo	ARRIBOS	EXPORTACION	CONSUMO	EXISTENCIA
Semana	—	4.431	12.030	—	82.957
Total hasta la fecha		3.885.985	3.713.241	89.787	82.957

COMPARACION CON LA ZAFRA DE 1919-1920

	Centrales moliendo	ARRIBOS	EXPORTACION	CONSUMO	EXISTENCIA
Total hasta Abril 30 1921	—	3.698 236	3.533.173	114.844	50.219
	—	—	—	—	—

Habana, Abril 29 de 1922
H. A. HIMELY.
Cuba 76-78, Apartado 93

NOTA.--Consumo se refiere al azúcar llegado a los puertos y tomado para el consumo y es aproximado. Del azúcar, consumido el interior sin haber entrado en los puertos y que puede ascender a unas 20.000 toneladas por año se dará cuenta en final de la zafra

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THE PUSEY AND JONES COMPANY

SEÑOR HACENDADO:

Seguramente debido a la presente situación, hará Ud. únicamente las reparaciones absolutamente necesarias en su Ingenio para la próxima zafra. PERO, precisamente por esta razón, y más porque esto mismo fué lo que hizo Ud. el año pasado, necesitará Ud. hacer ciertas reparaciones y renovar ciertas partes de su maquinaria que ya forzosamente han aguantado dos zafras y que de ninguna manera aguantarán tres.

Será para su propio bien indicarnos lo que Ud. necesita, séase ROLLOS, CASCOS, PIÑONES o ENGRANAJES, CONDUCTORES, TANQUERIA Y CALDERERIA, o cualquier otra parte de maquinaria para su Ingenio y conseguir cotizaciones antes de hacer su pedido.

Nuestros talleres están situados en Wilmington, Delaware, y tenemos facilidades para hacer embarques rápidos y económicos, tanto por ferrocarril y ferry, como por vapor, pués las paralelas del "Ferrocarril de Pennsylvania" entran en nuestros talleres y tenemos muelles propios para vapores. Nuestros ingenieros tienen años de experiencia en la construcción y erección de maquinaria de Ingenios.

ESCRIBANOS SOBRE SUS NECESIDADES
Y CONVENZASE

THE PUSEY AND JONES COMPANY

C. C. REASONER,
Lonja del Comercio 430,
Habana.
Cable: "Reasoner", Habana
Teléfono A-0390.

} Representante General

H. GLYDE GREGORY, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

MERCADOS AZUCAREROS

Revista de la semana que termina Abril 29 de 1922

NEW YORK.—El mercado abrió el lunes con un tono más quieto y con vendedores de Cuba, sobre la base de 2⅜ c/. c. & f., por azúcares existentes y a 2 7/16 c/. c. & f. para embarque de Mayo. Poco después de la apertura se vendieron 8,000 sacos de Cuba para despacho de Mayo y 5,000 sacos para embarque en el mismo mes a 2⅜ c/. c. & f. a un especulador. Al siguiente día el mercado estuvo inactivo e indeciso, continuando los refinadores en su política de indiferencia y por lo tanto las operaciones fueron muy limitadas hasta el jueves, que varió por completo el tono del mercado, abriendo muy firme y de alza y con señalado interés por parte de los compradores, vendiéndose la primera partida, de 7,000 sacos de Cuba para embarque de Mayo, a 2½ c/. c. & f. a un especulador y más tarde se anunció la venta de 39,000 sacos de Puerto Rico para despacho de principios de Mayo a 3,98 c/. c.s.f. con opción a puerto a la American Sugar Refining Co. y acto seguido fué reportado la venta de 30,000 toneladas, (210,000 sacos) azúcares de Cuba, zafra nueva y vieja para embarque de Mayo a 2½ c/. c. & f. a refinadores locales y más tarde otro refinador local compró 20,000 sacos de Cuba existentes a 2½ c/. c. & f. acusando estas ventas un alza en los precios de ⅛ c/. por libra.

Los arribos de azúcares crudos en los puertos del Atlántico durante la semana, obtuvieron otro pequeño aumento sobre los de la semana anterior, habiendo sido de 108,950 toneladas contra 107,530 en la semana pasada. Los derretidos fueron 95,000 toneladas contra 90,000 en la semana anterior. Las existencias de los refinadores son 248,808 toneladas comparadas con 234,858 en la semana pasada.

Las operaciones de la semana según nuestros informes, fueron las siguientes:

8,000 sacos Cuba despacho de Mayo a 2⅜ c/. c. & f. a un especulador.
5,000 ,, ,, embarque ,, ,, ,, 2⅜ c/. c. & f. ,, ,,
36,000 ,, Pto. Rico a flote a 3,86 c/. c.s.f. con opción a puerto a la American Sugar Refining Co., N. Y.
11,000 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3,86 c/. c.s.f. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
23,000 ,, Cuba emb. de Mayo a 2⅜ c/. c. &f. a la American Sugar Refining Co., N. Y.
3,000 tons. Cuba pronta carga a 2,46 c/. c.s.f. apara St. Johns Canadá.
5,000 sacos ,, embarque 1ª 15ª de Mayo a 2⅜ c/. c. & f. a un especulador.
8,700 ,, ,, en puerto a 2 11/32 c/. c. & f. ,, ,, ,,
10,000 ,, ,, existentes a 2⅜ c/. c. & f. a American Sugar Refining Co., N. Y.
7,000 ,, ,, embarque de Mayo, a 2½ c/. c. & f. a un especulador.
39,000 ,, Pto. Rico despacho principios de Mayo a 3,98 c/. c.s.f. con opción a puerto a American Sugar Refining Co.
210,000 ,, Cuba zafra vieja y nueva para emb. de Mayo a 2½ c/. c. & f. a refinadores locales.
1,500 tons. Filipinas por llegar en la 1ª 15ª de Mayo a 3,98 c/. c.s.f. a B. H. Howell Son & Co.
20,000 sacos Cuba existentes a 2½ c/. c. & f. a un refinador local.
5,000 ,, Pto. Rico para pronto embarque a 3,98 c/. s.c.f. para New Orleans.

Además se han reportado ventas de azúcares de Cuba para embarque en la segunda quincena de Mayo, a 2½ c/. c. & f. sin especificar cantidad ni otros detalles.

El sábado, a última hora, se anunciaron las siguientes ventas a la American Sugar Refining Co., con opción a puerto: 20,000 sacos de Cuba para embarque de Junio a 2½ c/. c. & f. y 36,000 sacos de Puerto Rico para pronto embarque a 3,92 c/. c.s.f. También se reportó la venta de un cargamento de azúcar de Sto. Domingo, a flote a 13 chelines y tres peniques c.s.f. para el Reino Unido. Cerrando el mercado con vendedores de azúcares de Cuba existentes y para próximo embarque a 2 7/16 c/. c. & f.

REFINADO.—La demanda de granulado estuvo más flojo durante la primera mitad de la semana y en vista de esto la American Sugar Refining Co. y B. H. Howell Son & Co rebajaron el precio del refinado a 5,30 c/. y Arbuckle Bros. y la Federal Sugar Refining Co. a 5,25 c/. pero en los últimos días de la semana, debido a la mejora en el mercado del crudo, la demanda estuvo más activa y la Warner Sugar Refining Co., la American Sugar Refining Co., y B. H. Howell Son & Co. subieron el precio 10 puntos, cotizando a 5,40 c/. menos 2%.

También aumentó la demanda para la exportación, con compradores para Mayo a 3,75 c/. y posiblemente a 3,80 c/. para embarque de Junio.

HABANA.—Nuestro mercado local durante gran parte de la semana se mantuvo quieto y a la expectativa, pero a finales de la semana adquirió gran firmeza y actividad en simpatía con el mercado de New York y las operaciones hubieran sido mayores si los tenedores, en vista de la mejora en el mercado consumidor, no hubieran adoptado la política de ir vendiendo con gran cautela y pretendiendo siempre precios más altos.



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Las ventas efectuadas en la semana según nuestros informes, fueron de unos 70,000 sacos a precios que fluctúan entre 2,17 c/. a 2,35 c/. l.a.b., 19,000 sacos de 2,25 c/. a 2,5C c/. c. & f. además se reportó una venta de 50,000 sacos para el Reino Unido a 2,28 c/. l.a.b.

El tiempo sigue seco y favorable a la molienda, la que avanza por lo visto, muy satisfactoriamente, juzgando por los arribos semanales.

Han terminado su zafra en esta semana, los siguientes Centrales:

		Producción Sacos	Estimado Sacos
"Niágara",	Habana	34,000	40,000
"Jesús María",	Matanzas	95,681	100,000
"Saratoga,"	"	35,000	30,000
"San Vicente",	Cárdenas	57,000	85,000
"Caracas",	Cienfuegos	194,385	190,000
"Hormiguero",	"	222,158	240,000
"Andrelta",	"	180,000	170,000
"Santa Rosa",	"	85,658	90,000
"Rosalía",	Caibarién	45,631	50,000
"Zaza",	"	103,000	90,000
"Teresa",	Manzanillo	59,321	50,000
	Total	1,111,834	1,135,000
	Anterior	957,765	959,000
		2,069,599	2,094,000

Además han terminado los siguientes Centrales sin que hayamos podido aun obtener el número de sacos que han elaborado: "Nombre de Dios", en la Habana; "Santa Gertrudis", en Cárdenas; "Josefita", en Matanzas; y "San Francisco", en Cienfuegos.

Los Centrales "Elena" y "Porvenir", que terminaron en la semana pasada, elaboraron 7,076 y 8,750 sacos respectivamente, contra un estimado de 9,000 y 15,000 sacos.

A continuacion anotamos el numero de Centrales moliendo comparados con los dos años precedentes, asi como los arribos de la semana y totales de esos mismos años.

	1922	1921	1920
	Abril 29	Abril 30	Mayo 1
Centrales moliendo	156	194	158
Arribos de la semana (tons)	208.806	140.707	118.926
Total hasta la fecha	2.422.376	2.228.720	2.638.828

H. A. HIMELY.

ACIDOS, DESINFECTANTES, PRODUCTOS QUIMICOS
Casa Turull
INSECTICIDAS, PINTURAS SELLA-TODO.
MATERIAS FILTRANTES Y BLANQUEADORES PARA AZUCAR
MATERIAS PRIMAS PARA INDUSTRIAS
THOMAS F. TURULL Y CA.
HABANA — MURALLA 2 Y 4
NEW YORK — 140 LIBERTY STREET
SANTIAGO — SAN PEDRO 47 B.

THE KELMAH COMPANY
(Antigua casa de THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY)
Especialidad en Empaquetaduras para todos los usos. Materiales de Asfalto y Amianto
Cubiertas de Magnesia al 85% para tubería de vapor. Pinturas Sherwin-Williams
especiales para Ingenios. Techumbres Flexibles de Cemento "Carey"
Correas de Cuero Impermeable marca "TORTUGA" Mangueras de Goma etc.
PIDANOS PRECIOS Y CATALOGOS
CUBA 27. - - HABANA TELEFONO LARGA DISTANCIA A 3058

BRITISH & CUBAN SUGARS, LTD.,
15, SEETHING LANE,
LONDON, E.C.3.
REPRESENTANTES DE PRODUCTORES DE AZUCAR DE CAÑA
SE SOLICITA CORRESPONDENCIA
DIRECCION CABLEGRAFICA: "CUBAZUCAR" LONDRES.

YOUNG & HYDE Inc.
INGENIEROS CONTRATISTAS Y EXPORTADORES
CARRILES, LOCOMOTORAS, CARROS PARA CAÑA, MAQUINARIA Y EFECTOS PARA INGENIOS.
SACOS ENVASES PARA AZUCAR, HILO PARA COSER SACOS, PAÑOS PARA FILTROS PRENSA, MATERIALES DE CONSTRUCCION, FERRETERIA PESADA Y ACERO DE TODAS CLASES.
PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING - NEW YORK CITY

COMPANIA ABONO ARMOUR DE CUBA
Nuestro departamento de consultas puede informar a Ud. cual es el abono más apropósito para sus terrenos y cosechas.
DESAMPARADOS 54-78. HABANA

SACOS ENVASES PARA AZUCAR
E. M. OLAGUIBEL
Lonjá del Comercio 541
Apartado 1316
Habana, Cuba
BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
BOSTON, MASS
OFRECEMOS EN FIRME PARA REMESAS DIRECTAS DE CALCUTTA

Sírvase mencionar la Revista Himely al escribir a sus anunciantes

HONOLULU IRON WORKS COMPANY
Oficina en New York
Woolworth Building
Establecida en 1852
HONOLULU, HAWAII
Oficina en la Habana
Teniente Rey 11.

Ingenieros Consultores,
Diseñadores y Constructores
de
Fábricas de Azúcar de Caña

Nuestras especialidades

Investigaciones preliminares e informes sobre propiedades de azúcar de caña.
Construcción de Ingenios nuevos y completos.
Reconstrucción de Ingenios utilizando los aparatos que posean.
Idear métodos para aumentar la eficiencia de instalaciones existentes.

SE SOLICITA CORRESPONDENCIA.

El "Central Tacajó" es un ejemplo de nuestro trabajo en Cuba.

CABLES: "FINLACO", New York / "FRANFINLAY", Habana
G. H. FINLAY & CO.
Comerciantes Comisionistas
Corredores de Azúcar
CLAVES: Liebers Standard, Western Union, Simplex, Scott.
Correspondencia en Inglés y Castellano.
24 - 26 Old Slip, NEW YORK.
Edificio: Bank of Nova Scotia
Dpto. 320-323.-O'Reilly y Cuba

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
DE LONDRES, INGLATERRA
ESTABLECIDA EN 1824
LOS FONDOS EXCEDEN DE £24.000.000
Casa Matriz:
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDRES, INGLATERRA
1824 MULTI SOCIETATE TUTIORES
G. H. FINLAY & CO. AGENTES GENERALES EN CUBA:
CABLE FRANFINLAY HABANA
TELEFONOS A-2216 A-8300
SEGUROS CONTRA INCENDIOS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Los Beneficios del Ahorro

El dinero puesto a interés produce incesantemente. Si con tal fin deposita usted en un banco sus ahorros, aumentarán rápidamente rindiéndole contínuo beneficio. Las Sucursales de The National City Bank en Cuba ofrecen este sservicio bancario.

El pueblo de Cuba profesa hondo respeto por la memoria de Theodore Roosevelt. Este gran hombre era convencido partidario de la frugalidad y del ahorro. En cierta ocasión dijo: "La economía es el sentido común aplicado a los gastos." Comentando estas palabras se ha observado también que el ahorro es el sentido común añadido a las ganancias.

La independencia financiera está al alcance de casi todos. Para obtenerla se requiere adoptar una firme resolución, y poner en cuenta de ahorros, una parte del dinero que se gana, forma en la cual comenzará de inmediato a acumular intereses. Andrew Carnegie, el gran fabricante de acero, que llegó a ser uno de los hombres más acaudalados de la tierra sin embargo de haber estado en la miseria cuando niño, atribuía su fortuna a los hábitos de frugalidad y ahorro que contrajo en su juventud. Cierta vez declaró: "La mejor manera de acumular dinero es poner resueltamente en el banco una suma fija de las entradas, por más pequeña que sea."

Los ahorros deben depositarse en un banco que haya demostrado ser digno de la confianza pública. The National City Bank llena este requisito. Nunca debe olvidarse que el dinero que se lleva en el bolsillo o se guarda en la casa puede estar a merced de un asalto criminal; mientras que el dinero confiado a la custodia de una institución como The National City Bank no corre tal riesgo.

Actualmente hay en Cuba considerables sumas de dinero que debieran depositarse en el banco, donde reportarían beneficio a quienes las poseen, pero que en cambio se encuentran guardadas en cajas de seguridad u ocultas en lugares que se supone exentos de peligro. Este dinero no produce nada, y corre gran riesgo de perderse en accidentes o robos. El hecho de hallarse retenido es uno de los principales obstáculos que impiden un franco restablecimiento comercial. La prosperidad comercial y el crédito de Cuba dependen del volumen de sus depósitos bancarios. El dinero que existe en Cuba puede servir de base a vasto crédito; pero el comercio de la nación no podrá utilizar tal crédito hasta que se hayan depositado en el banco las sumas existentes de dinero.

The National City Bank ha operado durante más de ciento nueve años. Fundóse el 16 de junio de 1812. Ha servido a más de tres generaciones de clientes, ofreciéndoles todas las facilidades bancarias. Jamás depositante alguno ha perdido un solo peso en The National City Bank. Un banco administrado de acuerdo con sólidos principios bancarios nunca se verá en dificultades; y tal es la forma en que The National City Bank fué dirigido durante más de un siglo, y la norma de conducta que tendrá invariablemente en el futuro.

Los cubanos que depositen su dinero en las Sucursales de The National City Bank no sólo derivarán beneficio propio, sino también beneficiarán a su país cooperando en la restauración de la confianza y del comercio.

The National City Bank of New York

Capital, sobrante y utilidades por repartir: más de 100.000.000 de pesos americanos

Activo total: más de 700.000.000 de pesos americanos

Agentes de THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK en Cuba

Este aviso es uno de la serie cuya publicación lleva a cabo The National City Bank inspirado por el deseo de cooperar con el pueblo de Cuba en el mejoramiento de las condiciones comerciales y la restauración de la confianza pública.

La zafra de caña en Luisiana

Informes llegados de todas partes del Estado de Luisiana, indican que las condiciones de la zafra son mucho más favorables de lo que podría esperarse, dado el tiempo frío y lluvioso que ha habido recientemente, y la amenaza aún pendiente de inundaciones. Por regla general, la caña nueva ya tiene su tamaño corriente, se está adelantando en la faena del campo y la mayor parte del área sembrada está bastante limpia de yerba.

Algunos de los ingenios no se deciden a agregarle más abono a las siembras hasta que el nivel amenazador del río haya descendido del punto de peligro. Por esta razón las Compañías vendedoras de abonos estiman que es probable que los hacendados de Luisiana no hayan comprado este año más que un 75% del abono que acostumbran comprar.

La altura continuamente creciente del río, tiene a los hacendados alerta.

(The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer).

Cifras definitivas para la zafra remolachera

Washington, Abril 19.—La producción de azúcar de remolacha de los Estados Unidos para el año de 1921, acaba de hacerse público por el Departamento de Agricultura, siendo de un millón 20,489 toneladas corrientes, o sea 68,532 toneladas menos que en la zafra de 1920. La zafra de 1920 fué la primera de los Estados Unidos que pasó del millón, de manera que la producción del año pasado fué la segunda en importancia en la historia de la Industria remolachera en este país.

Los productores de remolacha azucarera recibieron $49,154,000 por las 7,782,000 toneladas de remolacha producidas, esto es un promedio de $6.32 por tonelada, contrastado con un promedio de $11.63 por tonelada para la zafra de 1920. El promedio de rendimiento a los agricultores por acre de remolacha, fué de $60.00.

El número de fábricas de azúcar en operación dnrante 1921, fué de 92 y el promedio de duración de la zafra de cada fábrica fué de 76 días. El rendimiento bruto de azúcar promedió 13.76% del peso de la remolacha picada, contra un promedio de 13.55% para los 6 años de 1915 a 1920 inclusive.

(Facts About Sugar).

Inglaterra condonará el impuesto sobre azúcares de producción doméstica. El presupuesto para 1922-23 ofrecerá una protección equivalente a 5 centavos la libra.

Londres, Abril 7.—La petición de los productores de azúcar de remolacha británica pidiendo que se les condonaran los impuestos sobre el azúcar producido en el Reino Unido, ha tenido, después de todo, una acogida favorable por el Gobierno. El Ministro de Agricultura ha anunciado definitivamente al parlamento que el nuevo proyecto de ley de presupuesto que habrá de presentarse en Mayo, contendrá una disposición por la que se remite el impuesto para el año 1922-23, "en vista de las excepcionales circunstancias de esta nueva industria y de las condiciones de carencia de empleo y de trabajo en el país."

American Steel Company of Cuba.

FABRICANTES DE:

CARROS DE FERROCARRIL

ESTRUCTURAS DE ACERO

ALMACENES PARA AZUCAR

ENTREGAS EN 30 DIAS

TALLERES EN LA HABANA

American Steel Company of Cuba

OFICINAS:

EDIFICIO DEL BANCO GOMEZ MENA

4° y 5° PISOS

OBISPO Y AGUIAR

APARTADO 654 HABANA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Indicación de que se extenderá esta condonación de impuesto.

El Ministro agregó, aque unque era imposible obligar a ningún gobierno futuro, "en vista del hecho de que la remisión del impuesto tiene, por objeto auxiliar a una nueva industria durante el periodo experimental, puede esperarse que el parlamento no volverá a imponer ningún impuesto hasta que la industria no esté firmemente establecida."

Aunque el mero anuncio de tal intención no pone en vigor este plan, que no estará vigente hasta que sea aprobado por el parlamento, la declaración ministerial hará posible que las fábricas de Kelham y de Cantley puedan seguir adelante con sus arreglos y preparativos para la siembra de una cosecha de remolacha este año.

La condonación antedicha da al azúcar doméstico una ventaja sobre los otros azúcares equivalente al total de los derechos

Puede tenerse por seguro que la concesión de la remisión de derechos sobre el azúcar contra el informe desfavorable de la comisión nombrada para estudiar el asunto, evidencia el fuerte interés existente en los centros oficiales hacia el ensayo de establecer una industria indígena azucarera.

Equivale a una prima de £24 por acre y coloca a la industria azucarera de la Gran Bretaña, en situación de gozar de una protección la más alta existente en ningún país. Tendrá sobre los azúcares extranjeros la ventaja del derecho total de dos peniques ¾ la libra, equivalentes a 5.5 cts. a tipos normales de cambio.

Contra los azúcares coloniales británicos gozará de una protección de las cinco sextas partes de esta cantidad, siendo la preferencia según los actuales aranceles de 16 y dos tercios por ciento. Las Antillas Británicas sin embargo están ahora pidiendo aumento en esta preferencia.

La mayor refinería del mundo

Según la Cámara de comercio de San Francisco de California, la refinería más grande de azúcar de caña que existe en el mundo está en el pueblo de Crockett en la bahía de San Francisco, y la mayor fábrica de azúcar de remolacha de los Estados Unidos, está en el pueblo de Spreckels en el Condado de Monterey, California.

Italia

Según "La voce du Campi e dei mercanty", de Italia, ese país produjo unas 226.000 toneladas cortas de azúcar en 1921. Italia tiene 38 fábricas de azúcar con una capacidad máxima de 331.000 toneladas cortas. Hay 183.000 acres de tierra cultivadas de remolacha en esta fecha y para abastecer la capacidad máxima de las fábricas habría que tener bajo cultivo 250,000 acres.

¡EL MERCADO DE AZUCAR SE ENCUENTRA AHORA LIBRE!

Si usted desea vender o comprar azúcares de una manera inteligente, le es indispensable estar constantemente al corriente del Mercado de Nueva York.

Un gasto insignificante le ahorrará muchos miles de pesos. Los rápidos avisos cablegráficos de la Federal Reporter, cuyo costo es mucho menor que el de cualquier otro servicio, le tendrá bien informado.

Por más detalles diríjase a

CUBA NUM. 76, HABANA.
APARTADO 93

H. A. HIMELY,
UNICO REPRESENTANTE EN CUBA.

SEÑORES HACENDADOS Y COLONOS

EL NITRATO DE SOSA

Por qué deberían los productores de Caña usar el Nitrato de Sosa?

Porque contiene más del 15% de Nitrógeno, el alimento de planta más necesario para la caña.

Porque este Nitrógeno está inmediatamente aprovechable.

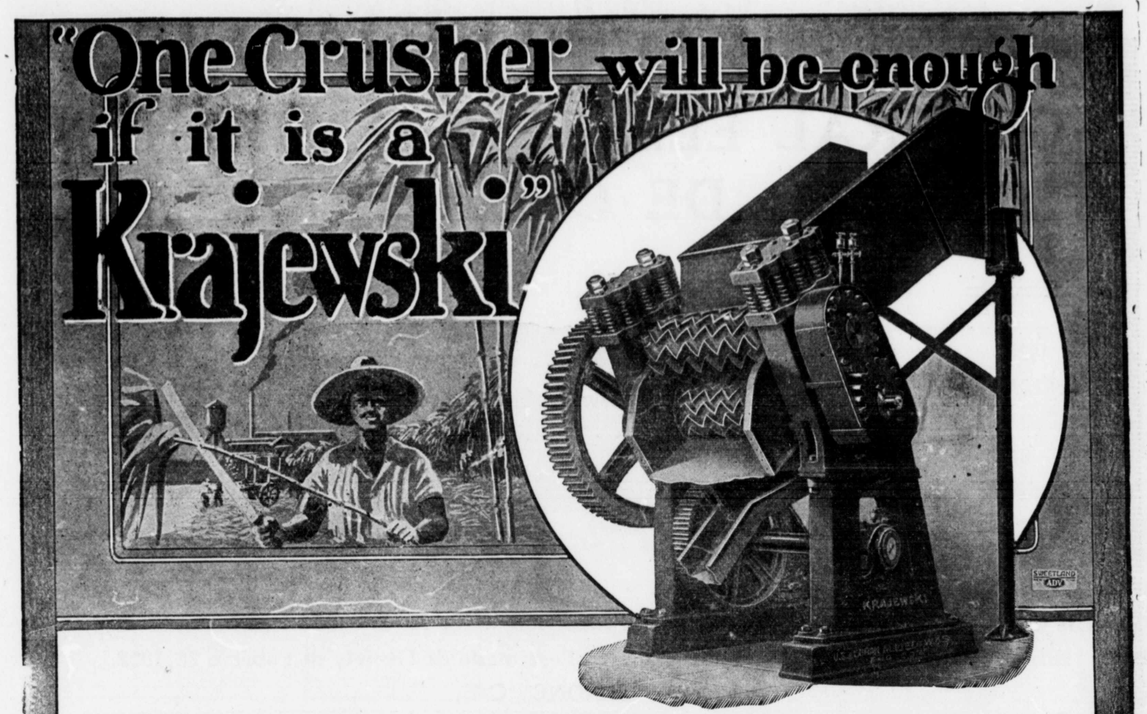
Porque el Nitrato de Sosa, al contrario de lo que hacen muchos abonos nitrogenados no agria el terreno, sino que tiende a volverlo más dulce.

Porque el Nitrato de Sosa no hace que el Carbonato de Cal desaparezca del terreno.

Porque hace que las cañas se desarrollen rápidamente y que sus nudos sean largos, aumentando así el por ciento de aúcar que contienen.

Para detalles, folletos referentes a los abonos, etc., etc., diríjanse al

COMITE DEL NITRATO DE CHILE
H. O. Neville
DELEGADO EN CUBA
LONJA DEL COMERCIO 542
Habana, Cuba.



UNA SOLA DESMENUZADORA BASTA

SI ES DEL TIPO "KRAJEWSKI" DE 40" DE DIAMETRO

Nueva Desmenuzadora de 40 Pulgadas Krajewski

La Krajewski es la desmenuzadora eficaz y económica que mejor resiste el servicio recio. Las ranuras "Zig Zag" en sus mazas de acero, agarran, cortan, y desintegran la caña bajo fuerte presión sin resbalamiento de la alimentación. El agarre de entrecierre hace eso.

Se diseñan, construyen instalan fábricas completas de azúcar movidas por la electricidad o vapor, en cualquier parte del mundo endonde se cultiva la caña de azúcar.
Las comunicaciones recibirán pronta y cortés atención de parte de nuestros ingenieros.

OFICINA EN LA HABANA. - LAMPARILLA 20

United States and Cuban Allied Works Engineering Corporation

OWNING AND OPERATING:
Krajewski-Pesant Corporation
Bradford Works *Havana Dry Dock Co.*
Blaisdell Machinery Co. *Havana Iron Works*
WORKS: BRADFORD, PA. — AND — HAVANA, CUBA
NEW YORK OFFICES: 50 BROAD STREET
CABLES: "IDOLWAX" NEW YORK and HAVANA

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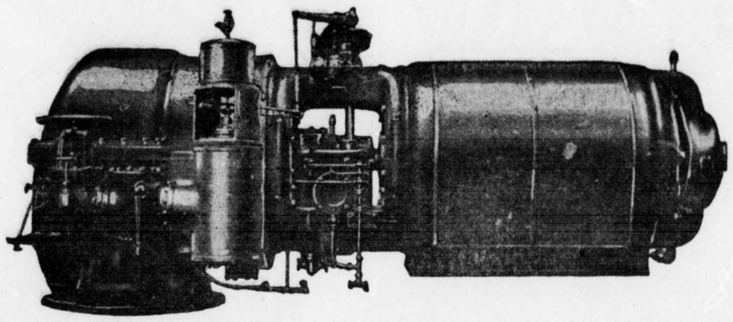
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY DE CUBA

1921 FABRICANDO AZUCAR DE BAJO PRECIO



1922 FABRICANDO AZUCAR DE BAJO PRECIO

Los Centrales usando Generadores Turbo-Eléctricos G-E. harán el 33.7 por ciento de la zafra de Cuba de 1921-1922. (Basado sobre el estimado de Himely de Febrero 28, 1922.)

INSTALACIONES G-E.

CENTRAL	Núm. de Unidades	Capacidad de cada grupo en KW	Capacidad total en Turbinas GE
Agramonte	1	750	
	2	500	
	1	100	1850
Algodones	3	500	1500
Andorra (Artemisa)	2	500	1000
Australia	2	500	1000
Baguanos	2	500	1000
Céspedes	2	2000	
	1	600	4600
Corazón de Jesús	1	300	
	1	500	800
Colónos de Nueva Paz	2	500	1000
Covadonga	3	500	1500
Cunagua	5	1500	
	1	500	8000
Chaparra	2	1000	2000
Delicias	3	1000	
	1	2000	
	1	1500	6500
Elía	1	1500	1500
Francisco	2	1000	
	1	300	2300
Hersey	2	1000	2000
Jagüeyal	2	1000	2000
Jaronú	5	1500	
	1	600	8100
Jatibonico	3	750	2250
Lequeitio	3	300	900
Lugareño	2	1000	2000
Macagua	2	300	600
Macareño	2	1000	2000
Mercedes	3	750	2250
Manatí	1	2000	
	2	1200	
	1	300	
	1	50	4750
Miranda	3	1250	3750
Morón	2	1000	
	1	2000	4000
Occidente	2	300	600
Por Fuerza	2	1000	2000
Punta Alegre	1	500	500
Río Cauto	1	200	200
Santa Ana	1	300	300
Santa Isabel	2	500	1000
Santa Rosa	2	500	1000
San Cristóbal	2	600	1200
Stewart	2	1000	2000
Soledad	1	100	100
Tacajó	2	750	
	1	125	1625
Tánamo	2	1500	
	1	500	3500
Tuinucú	2	1000	
	1	125	2125
Vertientes	1	750	750
Violeta	3	1000	3000

LOS RESULTADOS SON SUS MEJORES GARANTIAS

Instalaciones..... 41
Cantidad Turbo-Generadores..... 105
Capacidad total en KW..... 89025
Capacidad total en KVA..... 111030
Promedio Capacidad en KW... 850

Todo Central que tiene instalado las turbinas G-E está moliendo. Para producir azúcar barato y con utilidad es necesario un Central equipado eléctricamente a la moderna. Si Ud. investiga sabrá por que las turbinas G-E. son los escogidos por los mejores ingenieros. Tendríamos mucho gusto en darle detalles.

OBISPO 79, APARTADO 1689
HABANA

HEREDIA ALTA 15. APARTADO 477
SANTIAGO DE CUBA

PRECIO PROMEDIO MENSUAL DEL AZUCAR CENTRIFUGA, POLARIZACION 96°, EN LOS ALMACENES PUBLICOS PARA LA EXPORTACION, DESDE EL AÑO DE 1912 HASTA EL ACTUAL.

(CORTESIA DE LOS COLEGIOS DE CORREDORES DE LOS DIFERENTES PUERTOS.)

COMPILADO POR H. A. HIMELY

1922

	ENERO	FEB.	MARZO	ABRIL	MAYO	JUNIO	JULIO	AGOSTO	SEPT.	OCTU.	NOV.	DIC.
Habana	Por no haberse reportado ventas durante el mes de Enero no se publican los promedios.	1.53974	1.910125									
Matanzas		1.83522	2.04880									
Cárdenas		1.61009	1.99577									
Cienfuegos		1.718	1.92377									
Sagua		1.78149	2.006061									
Manzanillo		1.543215	1.92624									

1921

Habana	3.7159	4.07473	4.32273	3.7428	3.3471		2.49475	2.73625	2.17585	2.018.941	1.995985	1.8113874
Matanzas	3.7159	4.282895	4.530895	3.9509	3.5552	No ha	2.70291	2.94441	2.38401	2.227.106	2.204150	2.0195524
Cárdenas	3.7159	4.24537	4.44652	3.8665	3.4708	habido	2.61854	2.86004	2.22526	2.142.731	2.119775	1.9351774
Cienfuegos	3.6728	4.37903	4.372145	3.7922	3.3965	promedio	2.54416	2.78566	2.22526	2.068.356	2.045400	1.8608024
Sagua	3.7159	4.35912	4.473083	3.8931	3.4974		2.64510	2.88660	2.32620	2.169.294	2.146338	1.9617404
Manzanillo			4.336207	3.7562	3.3605		2.50822	2.74972	2.18932	2.031.833	2.009462	1.824644

1920

Habana	10.7308	10.1752	10.6266	14.4184	20.2618	18.1933	15.2178	10.9533		6.7038	5.1448	3.3527
Matanzas	10.8733	10.3187	10.9202	16.0407	19.5839	18.1933	15.2178	10.9533	No	6.7038	5.1448	3.3527
Cárdenas	11.0474	10.4307	10.1855	14.5062	18.5126	18.1933	15.2178	10.9533	hubo	6.7038	5.1448	3.3527
Cienfuegos	10.6608	10.1052	10.5566	15.3672	19.3510	18.2199	15.2178	10.9533	ventas	6.7038	5.1448	3.457
Sagua								10.9533		6.7038	5.1448	3.9375

1919

Habana	5.0658	5.0658	5.0658	5.0658	5.0658	5.0658	5.0658	5.0658	5.0658	5.0658	5.0658	10.50
Matanzas	5.0877	5.0877	5.0877	5.0877	5.0877	5.0877	5.0877	5.0877	5.0877	5.0877	5.0877	
Cárdenas	5.053	5.053	5.053	5.053	5.053	5.053	5.053	5.053	5.053	5.053	5.053	
Cienfuegos	4.9536	4.9495	4.9495	4.9495	4.9495	4.9495	4.9495	4.9495	4.9495	4.9495	4.9495	
Sagua												

1918

Habana	4.30	4.2020	4.2020	4.2020	4.2020	4.2020	4.2020	4.2020	4.2020	4.2020	4.2020	
Matanzas	4.3728	4.2720	4.2720	4.2720	4.2720		4.2720	4.2720	4.2720	4.2720	4.2720	
Cárdenas		4.2391	4.2391	4.2391	4.2391							
Cienfuegos	4.2811	4.1326	4.1341	4.1135	4.1094	4.1123	4.1117	4.1102	4.1103	4.1095	4.1087	
Sagua												

1917

Habana	3.59	3.49	3.90	4.53	4.51	4.47	5.02	5.90	5.37	5.57	5.45	4.60
Matanzas	3.669	3.567	3.9882	4.6113	4.5765	4.5430	5.0325	5.885	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.452
Cárdenas	3.574	3.7836	4.0164	4.6162	4.488	4.5741						
Cienfuegos	3.591	3.43	3.88	4.4875	4.663	4.44	4.95	5.803	5.396	5.474	5.49	4.576
Sagua	3.6709	3.5608	3.9767	4.6481	4.5860	4.54						

1916

Habana	3.10	3.42	4.08	4.50	4.86	4.80	4.94	4.95	4.72	4.74	5.06	3.93
Matanzas			4.1283	4.5707	4.9472	4.8796	4.9669	4.95	4.95	4.772	5.00	4.22
Cárdenas			3.996	4.5105	5.00	4.848	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
Cienfuegos			4.0863	4.5016	4.8890	4.818	4.944	4.567	4.126	4.86	4.885	3.99
Sagua												

1915

Habana	5.547	6.530	6.792	6.750	*3.54	3.645	3.56	3.37	2.97	2.80	3.31	3.32

1914

Habana	3.659	3.788	3.555	3.535	4.10	4.338	4.289	8.154	8.740	6.255	5.495	5.495

1913

Habana	3.909	3.807	3.977	3.697	3.526	3.577	3.912	4.408	4.390	3.863	4.157	3.627

1912

Habana	5.877	6.273	5.944	5.223	4.846	4.605	4.711	5.055	5.570	5.108	4.900	4.685

* Hasta Abril 1915 inclusive los precios cotizados son de reales en arroba, y hay que añadirles 50 c. por saco por el envase. A partir del mes Mayo de 1915 se cotizan en centavos por libra, estando incluso el envase.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

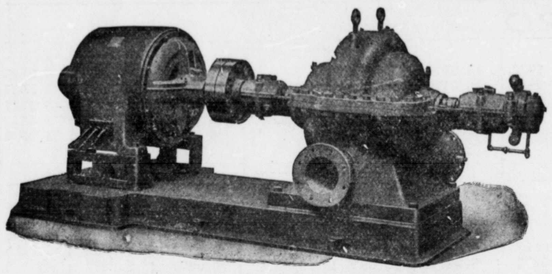
ESLABONES PINTURAS

FERRETERIA
EN GENERAL

ELLIS EB BRO'S

CONDUCTORES DE BAGAZO — CUBA Y LAMPARILLA HABANA — CORREAS "DICKBELT"

WORTHINGTON PUMP & MACHINERY CORP.
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.



BOMBAS ESPECIALES y SERVICIO GENERAL
PARA
JUGO, MELADURA, AGUA Y VACIO
Equipos, Metros y Coladores para Petróleo
INSTALACIONES COMPLETAS

EXISTENCIAS EN LA HABANA

The Babcock & Wilcox Co.-Aguiar 104-Habana

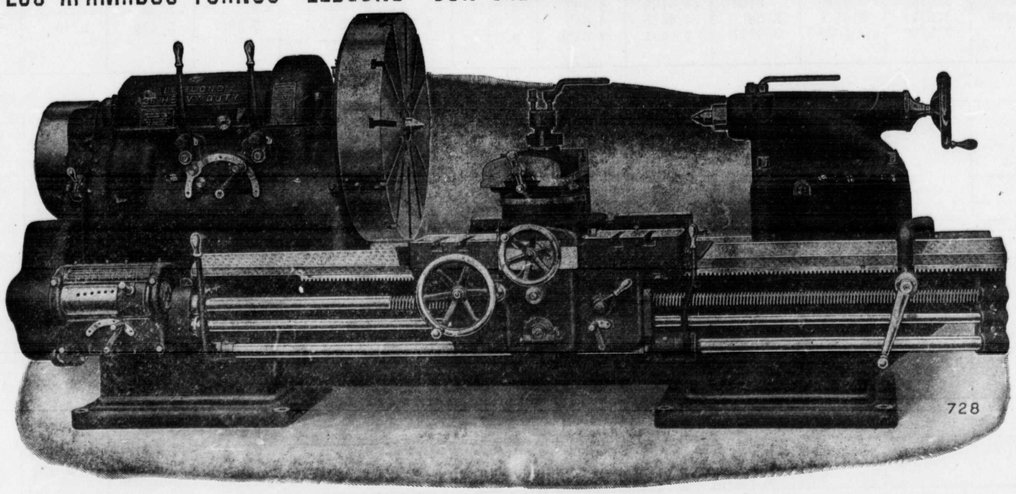
LOVELL TOOL & MACHINE CO.

Teléfono M-3049
Dirección Telegráfica:
"LOVELTOOL"

HERRAMIENTAS
Y MAQUINARIA

VILLEGAS 23 y 25
HABANA,
CUBA

LOS AFAMADOS TORNOS "LEBLOND" CON CABEZALES ENGRANADOS O POLEAS DE CONO



TORNO LEBLOND CABEZAL ENGRANADO 36"

TENEMOS EN EXISTENCIA LOS DOS TIPOS DE TODOS TAMAÑOS 14" HASTA 36" PARA ENTREGA INMEDIATA A PRECIOS DE LA FABRICA

LOVELL TOOL & MACHINE CO. Agentes exclusivos en Cuba

Sírvase mencionar la Revista de Himely al escribir a los anunciantes.

SERVICIO SINCLAIR

ECONOMIA — SINCLAIR OILS — EFICIENCIA

MARCA REGISTRADA

PETROLEO COMBUSTIBLE, ACEITES LUBRICANTES, GRASAS, GASOLINA, KEROSINA, CERA

TERMINALES:
HABANA
MATANZAS
NUEVITAS
ANTILLA

SINCLAIR CUBA OIL CO.
AGUIAR 75, HABANA

TERMINALES:
CIENFUEGOS
SANTIAGO
MANATI
BELIC

LISTA ALFABETICA DE ANUNCIANTES

	PAGINA
Ageton C. N. S. en C.	18
Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.	9
American Steel Co. of Cuba	11
American Trading Co. of Cuba	20
American Agricultural Chemical Co.	4
American Bronze Company	12
Auxiliar Marítima, S. A., La	2
Armour de Cuba, Cía Abono	8
Aetna Insurance Company (Ricardo P. Kohly)	27
Balfour. Williamson & Co.	2
Bank of Nova Scotia, The	4
Bemis Bro. Bag Co.	8
Babcock & Wilcox Co.-The	16
Bacon, Daniel	26
Baeuerle & Morris	26
British & Cuban Sugars, Ltd.	8
Canteras El Palenque	4
Comité del Nitrato de Chile (H. O. Neville)	12
Compañía Cubana de Fianzas	18
Compañía de Seguros "Cuba"	20
Cuba Review, The	26
Cuban Air Products Corporation	4
Duncan, Stewart & Co.	28
Ellis Bro's.	16
Facio Martial	23
Federal Reporter	17
Finlay & Co., Inc., G. H.	9
Gregg de Cuba, Cía.	2
General Electric Co., of Cuba	14
Guardian Assurance Company Limited (Leslie Pantin, Habana)	26
Gelats y Cía., N.	27
Getman Commercial Co.	18
Home Insurance Co., The	4
Honolulu Iron Works Co.	9
Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co., The (Martial Facio, Habana)	23
Johannsen, H. S.	2
Kelmah Co., The	8
Kelvin Engineering Co. Inc.	18
London & Lancashire Insurance Company Ltd. (Galbán, Lobo y Cía., S. en C., Habana)	25
Lovell Tool & Machine Co.	16
Lamborn Company, The	20
Lincoln Electric Company	18
Link-Belt Company	24
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd., The	27
Lykes Bro's, Inc.	20
Mendoza Co., Victor G.,	2
Minford, Lueder & Co.	28
National City Bank of N. Y. The	10
Nortz & Co.	17
Palmer, Dwight O.	25
Purdy & Henderson Trading Co.	28
Pike & Co., Inc. H. H.	19
Pike Trading Co., Inc. H.H.	25
Pusey and Jones Co., The	6
Reciprocity Supply Co.	4 y 28
Rodríguez & Co., G.	2
Royal Bank of Canada, The	26
Shriver & Co., T.	2
Sinclair Cuba Oil Co.	17
Snare Corporation Frederick	18
Schieren Company, Chas A.	7
Southern Iron & Equipment Co.	25
Swift & Company	26
Trust Co. of Cuba, The	4
Trinler, W. A.,	17
Turull y Cía., Thomas F.,	8
Turl Iron & Car Co., Inc., The	16
United States & Cuban Allied Works Engineering Corporation	13
United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd.	17
Upmann & Co., H.	25
West India Oil Refining Co., The	19
Westinghouse Electric International Co.,	17
Ward, Línea de	28
Worthington Pump & Machinery Co.	16
Young & Hyde, Inc.	8

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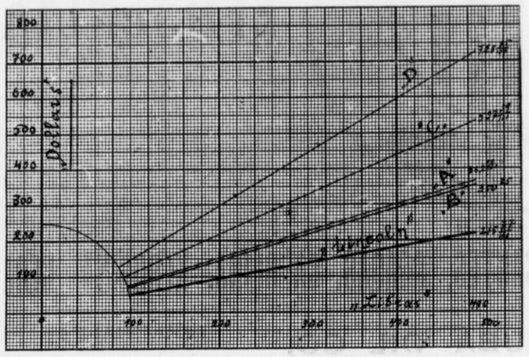
SOLDADOR ELECTRICO "LINCOLN"

Fabricante del soldador	Tiempo (promedio) para soldar una pieza	Corriente consumida por libra de metal fundido	CARACTER DE LA SOLDADURA
Soldador "C"	29 m. 50 s.	3.6 KWH	Fracturas buenas y limpias; pobre penetración.
" "B"	24 m. 20 s.	2.4 KWH	Fracturas buenas y limpias; pobre penetración.
" "D"	19 m. 48 s.	4.8 KWH	Fracturas porosas, regulares; pobre penetración.
" "A"	17 m. 33 s.	2.5 KWH	Fracturas porosas, sucias; pobre penetración.
Lincoln	15 m. 4 s.	1.46 KWH	FRACTURAS LIMPIAS Y BUENAS: BUENA PENETRACION.

Lo que antecede es una exposición demostrando en concreto los resultados de un ensayo de soldadores eléctricos de varias procedencias, verificado por los propios ingenieros y operarios de un fabricante de accesorios de automóviles, con el fin de determinar qué marca de equipo para soldar le convendría adquirir.

Basada en este ensayo a continuación ofrecemos una curva demostrando el aproximado costo comparativo de efectuar una obra, obligada esta a terminarse dentro de 30 días de 10 horas de trabajo y que requiere el depositar 490 libras de metal.



Primero: Se presume que todos los aparatos son de la misma capacidad máxima de 150 amperes.—Segundo: Costo de la energía eléctrica 5 cts. Kilowatt hora. Tercero: El jornal a 60 centavos hora.—Cuarto: Que el tiempo perdido se estima en un 20% o sean 60 horas.

En 300 horas justas la "LINCOLN" depositaría 612 lbs. Deduciéndose el 20% por el tiempo perdido se reduce la cantidad a 490 que forma la base de la curva. Para que los otros equipos verificasen la MISMA OBRA EN EL MISMO TIEMPO, sería necesario en cada caso, un mayor número de aparatos con sus correspondientes operarios. MAYOR INVERSION DE CAPITAL Y CRECIDOS GASTOS DE OPERACION.

THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO.

TELEFONO A-9155 BANCO NACIONAL DE CUBA No. 516 HABANA

SACOS ENVASES PARA AZUCAR
EXISTENTES
GETMAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY
LONJA 518. HABANA.

COMPAÑIA CUBANA DE FIANZAS
SEGUROS DE ACCIDENTES DEL TRABAJO
CUBA 76 & 78
ESQUINA A OBRAPIA

Departamento de Fianzas. - - Departamento de Seguro Obrero
TELEFONO A-2382 TELEFONO A-0585

Ramón Gutiérrez. Director General. Guillermo de Zaldo. Presidente. Claudio G. de Mendoza. Secretario.

Esta Compañía fundada en el año 1903, continúa prestando todas clases de fianzas a Contratistas, empleados del Gobierno y Municipios, Notarios Públicos y Comerciales, Registradores, Procuradores Mandatarios, Administradores Judiciales, Embargos, Departamento de Inmigración, Procesados y cuantas fianzas exija el Gobierno de la República.

Esta Compañía es la que más pronto resuelve las solicitudes. También tiene constituído un Departamento para Seguros de Accidentes del Trabajo.

C. N. AGETON, S. EN C.
QUIMICOS ANALITICOS E INDUSTRIALES
Especialistas en Análisis de Azúcar y Materias Sacarinas.
Investigaciones, Desarrollo de Procedimientos Nuevos.
Comprobación del Trabajo de los Ingenios.
THE AMERICAN LABORATORIES
RICLA 2, HABANA TELEFONO A-8287

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL
AKTIEN GESELLSCHAFT
BERLIN
LOCOMOTORAS, CARROS DE CAÑA, RAILES
TODA CLASE DE ACCESORIOS DE VIA
REPRESENTADOS POR:
KELVIN ENGINEERING CO.
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INGENIOS COMPLETOS
No. 8 West 40th. NEW YORK CITY

LISTA CLASIFICADA DE ANUNCIOS

ABONOS — PAGINA
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 4
Compañía Abono Armour de Cuba 8
Nitrato de Sosa de Chile 12
Thomas F. Turull & Co. 8

ACIDOS, SOSA CAUSTICA, ETC.
Thomas F. Turull & Co. 8

ADOQUINES PARA PAVIMENTO
H. S. Johannsen 2

ARTICULOS DE GOMA
The Kelmah Co. 8
United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd. 25

BANCOS Y BANQUEROS
Bank of Nova Scotia 4
N. Gelats & Co. 27
The National City Bank 10
The Royal Bank of Canada 26
The Trust Company of Cuba 4
H. Upmann & Co. 25

BOMBAS
The Babcock & Wilcox Co. 16
The Kelmah Co. 8
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp 16

CARBON
"La Auxiliar Marítima," S. A. 2

CARROS PARA CAÑA Y AZUCAR
American Steel Co. of Cuba 11
Cia. Gregg de Cuba 2
Young & Hyde, Inc. 8

CHIMENEAS y LADRILLOS REFRACTARIOS
General Concrete Construction Co. 20

COCINAS DE PETROLEO
The West India Oil Refining Co. 19

COMERCIANTES Y COMISIONISTAS
British & Cuban Sugars, Ltd. 8
G. H. Finlay & Co., Inc. New York 9
Nortz & Co. 25
Minford, Lueder & Co. 28
Dwight O. Palmer 25
H. H. Pike & Co. New York 19
Young & Hyde, Inc. 8

COMPAÑIAS DE FIANZAS
Compañía Cubana de Fianzas 18
Compañía de Seguros "Cuba" 20

COMPAÑIAS DE SEGURO
Aetna, Insurance Company (Ricardo P. Kohly) 27
Alliance Assurance Co. Inc. (G. H. Finlay & Co.) 9
Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd., Londres. (Leslie Pantin, Habana) 26
London & Lancanshire, Liverpool (Galban, Lobo y Co., S. en C. 25
Liverpool, London y Globe (Ricardo P. Kohly) 27
The Home Insurance Co. 4

CONDUCTORES DE CAÑA
Ellis Bros 16
Link-Belt Company 24

CORREAS
Ellis Bros. 16
Chas A. Schieren Co. 7
Lamborn & Co. 20
Purdy & Henderson Trading Co. 28
Reciprocity Supply Co. 4
The Kelmah Co. 8
United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd. 25

EMBUDOS PARA HORNOS DE BAGAZO
Link-Belt Company 24

EMPAQUETADURAS PARA MAQUINAS BOMBAS, ETC.
The Kelmah Co 8
Purdy & Henderson Trading Co. 28
United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd. 25

ENTONGADORES Y TRASPORTADORES DE SACOS DE AZUCAR, ETC.
Link-Belt Company 24

ESTRUCTURAS DE ACERO, EDIFICIOS, PUENTES, TORRES, ETC.
American Steel Co. of Cuba 11
Frederick Snare Corporation 10
U. S. & Cuban Allied Works Engineering Crp. 13

FERRETERIA, IMPLEMENTOS AGRICOLAS, ETC.
Ellis Bros 16
The Kelmah Co. 8
Young & Hyde Inc. 8

FILTRO-PRENSAS
T. H. Shriver & Co., Harrison N. J. 2

HERRAMIENTAS Y MAQUINARIA
Lovell Tool & Machine Co. 16

INFORMES CABLEGRAFICOS MERCADO AZUCARERO

INGENIEROS CONSULTORES
Honolulu Iron Works Co 9
Young & Hyde, Inc. 8

INGENIOS COMPLETOS Y MAQUINARIAS
Duncan Stewart & Co. Ltd. 28
Honolulu Iron Works Co 9
Kelvin Engineering Co. Inc. 18
Martial Facio 23
Victor G. Mendoza Co. 2
The Pusey and Jones Co. 6
Frederick Snare Corporation 10
U. S. & Cuban Allied Works Engineering Crp. 13

INSTALACIONES ELECTRICAS
General Electric Co. of Cuba 14
Victor G. Mendoza Co. 2
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 17

LOCOMOTORAS, CARRILES Y EFECTOS PARA FERROCARRILES
Cia. Gregg de Cuba 2
Purdy & Henderson 28
Young & Hyde, Inc. 8

MACHETES PARA CORTAR CAÑA
Reciprocity Supply Co. 28

MANTEQUILLA Y JAMONES
Swift & Company 26

MAQUINARIA.—MISCELANEA
H. S. Johannsen 2
Lovell Tool & Machine Co. 16

OXIGENO.- ANTORCHAS DE CORTAR Y SOLDAR
Cuban Air Products Corpn. 4

PAÑOS PARA FILTRO-PRENSAS
American Trading Co of Cuba 20

PETROLEO COMBUSTIBLE, GASOLINA, KEROSINA, ACEITES Y GRASAS.
Sinclair Cuba Oil Co. 17

PIEDRA PICADA
Canteras El Palenque 4

PRODUCTOS QUIMICOS
Thomas F. Turull y Co. 8

PINTURAS Y BARNICES
Ellis Bros 16
Purdy & Henderson 28
The Kelmah Co. 8
Thomas F. Turull & Co. 8

PUBLICACIONES AZUCARERAS
The Cuba Review 2

QUIMICOS ANALITICOS E INDUSTRIALES
C. N. Ageton, S. en C. 18

SACOS ENVASES PARA AZUCAR.
Balfour, Williamson & Co. 2
Bemis Bro. Bag. Co. 8
Getman Commercial Co. 18
H. H. Pike & Co. 10
G. Rodríguez Co. 2
Young & Hyde, Inc. 8

SOLDADOR ELECTRICO
Lincoln Electric Company 18

TACHOS AL VACIO
Baeuerle & Morris, Philadelphia, Pa. 26

TECHADOS
Techado Carey, The Kelmah Co 8

VAPORES PARA CARGAR AZUCAR
Daniel Bacon 26
"La Auxiliar Marítima, S. A." 2
Lykes Bros., Inc. 20
Ward Line 28

VOLTEADORES DE CARROS DE CAÑA Y TRASBORDADORES
Link-Belt Company 24

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POR LA SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA

Abril 1922	1ª quincena	2ª quincena	Mes
Habana	2.023145		
Matanzas	2.18283		
Cárdenas	2.09928		
Cienfuegos	2.07115		
Sagua	2.167316		
Manzanillo	2.039260		

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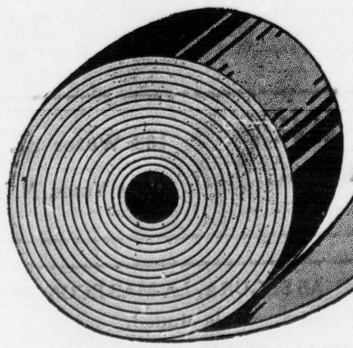

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CENTRALES MOLIENDO ZAFRA DE 1921 1922

COMPILADO POR H. A. HIMELY

PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO

Central	Localidad	Dueños	Administrador	Oficinas	Nacionalidad	Estimado	Producción
Andorra	Artemisa	Cía. Az. Andorra S. A.	Ezequiel Zubillaga	Edificio Barraqué 607 Hab.	Cub...	120.000	
El Pilar	Artemisa	Central Pilar S. A.	Septimio Sardiña	Aguiar 92 „	Cub...	175.000	
Galope	S. J. y Martínez	Central Galope S. A.	José Mª Herrera	Apartado 486 „	Cub...	40.000	
Gerardo	Bahía Honda	Peterson, Barker & Gill	Rud. Muller	Manzana de Gómez 249 „	A.-C..	15.000	
La Francia	Los Palacios	Cuban Sugar Mills Company,	Francisco Ginorio	Amargura 11 „	Cub..	45.000	
Los Palacios	Los Palacios	Cía. Azuc. Central Los Palacios	Ramón Balsinde	Havana 80 „	Cub...	10.000	
Mercedita	Cabañas	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	Ernesto A. Longa	Banco Nacional 420 „	Am..	110.000	
Niágara	Con. del Norte	M. Galdo	J. Brodermann	Banco del Canada 521 „	Cub...	40.000	
Orozco	Cabañas	Comp. Azucarera Nacional	J. Rodríguez Fraga	Banco Nacional 517 „	Cub...	65.000	
San Cristóbal	San Cristóbal	Cía. de F. de Ing. S. Cristóbal.	Rafael Peña	Manzana de Gómez 340 „	Cub...	75.000	
San Ramón	Mariel	Antonio Balsinde	Manuel A. Balsinde	Habana 80 „	Am...	70.000	

PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA

Amistad	Güines	Cía Az. Andrés Gómez Mena	Pedro Urruela	Manzana de Gómez 226 „	Cub...	230.000	
Colonos Nva. Paz	Nueva Paz	Central Colonos, S. A.	Raul Bobes		Cub...	40.000	26.117
Gómez Mena	San Nicolás	Cía Az. Andrés Gómez Mena	Armando R. de Blanck	Manzana de Gómez 226 „	Am....	350.000	325.000
Güira de Melena	Güira de Melena	Cía Az. Güira de Melena	Rafael Matacena	Obrapía 37 „	Am...	30.000	
Habana	Hoyo Colorado	Rafael Montalvo	Ignacio Montalvo	Aguiar 74 „	Cub...	90.000	
Hershey	Central Hershey	Hershey Corporation	P. A. Staples	Mzna. de Gmez. 367-370 „	Am..	100.000	
Josefita	Los Palos	Ricardo Martínez	José Manuel Martínez	„	Cub .	60.000	
La Julia	Durán	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	Alfredo Aldereguía	Edificio Barraqué „	Am...	180.000	
Mercedita	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual	Lesmes Pascual	Obrapía 38 „	Esp...	180.000	
Nombre de Dios	Güines	Cía Ctral. N. de Dios, S. A.	José Izquierdo	Banco del Canadá 519 „	Cub...	80.000	
N. S. del Carmen	Jaruco	Cía. Auc. P.F. de Castro, S.A.	P. F. de Castro	Edificio Abreu „	Cub...	70.000	53.382
Occidente	Quivicán	Cía. Az. Central Occidente	Gonzalo Calvo	Banco Nacional 352 „	Cub...	60.000	
Portugalete	S. J. de las Lajas	Manuel Otaduy	Vicente Goicoechea	San Ignacio 72 „	Esp...	80.000	
Providencia	Güines	Cía. Az. de Güines	Arturo Sorhegui	Mercaderes 24, altos „	Cub...	150.000	
Rosario	Aguacate	Rosario Sugar Company	Julio G. Pelayo	Manzana de Gómez 370 „	Am..	150.000	
San Antonio	Madruga	Cía. Az. Gómez Mena	José Aguirre	Obispo y Aguiar „	Cub...	150.000	143.013
Toledo	Marianao	Cía. Az. Central Toledo, S. A.	Rafael Benítez	Marianao	Cub...	300.000	

PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS

Alava	Banagüises	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	Antonio Zubillaga	Edificio Barraqué Hab.	Am..	240.000	
Araujo	Manguito	Cía Central Araujo	Ramón Rodríguez Olano	Banco Nacional 551 „	Cub...	100.000	
Australia	Jagüey Grande	Cía. Az. Australia	Mario Paz		Cub...	110.000	
Carolina	Coliseo	Manuel Flores	Juan Padrón		Cub...	80.000	
Conchita	Unión de Reyes	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp	Lorenzo Alzugaray	Edificio Barraqué „	Am...	240.000	
Cuba	P. Betancourt	Central Cuba Sugar Co.	Arturo Bernal	Aguacate 110 „	Cub...	110.000	
Dolores	Jovellanos	Succ. de Melchor Gastón	Aurelio Martínez	G y 7, Vedado „	Cub...	60.000	
Dos Rosas	Cárdenas	The Hires Sugar Co.	Edward L. Poole	Obrapía 46 „	Am...	50.000	
Dulce Nombre	Macagua	Central Dulce Nombre, S. A.	Vicente Zorrilla	Monte 1 „	Am...	50.000	
Elena	Ceiba Mocha	Jaen, Oteiza y Hermanos	A. Oteiza		Esp...	9.000	7.076
España	Perico	Ca. Nacional de Azs. Cubanos	José Manuel Casanova	B. Nacional de Cuba 353 „	Cub...	400.000	
Flora	Güira de Macu	Central Cuba Sugar Co.	Julio Tarafa	Aguacate 110 „	Am.	60.000	
Guipúzcoa	Hato Nuevo	Sobrinos de Arocena	E. Udseta		Esp...	150.000	
Jesús María	Benavides	Matanzas-American Sugar Co	Bauduy Lainé		Am.	100.000	
Limones	Limonar	José I. Lezama	Aurelio Sole		Cub...	50.000	
Mercedes	Manguito	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	Leoncio Supervielle	Edificio Barraqué „	Am...	250.000	
Por Fuerza	Calimete	La Paz Sugar Co.			Am..	80.000	
Porvenir	Cidra	C. García Espinosa	A. Rodríguez Espinosa		Cub...	15.000	8.750
Progreso	Progreso	Laurentino García	Miguel A. Bretos		Esp...	110.000	
Puerto	Canasí	José Avendaño	Juan Olivella	Inquisidor 22 „	Esp...	25.000	
San Ignacio	Agramonte	Cía. Az. San Ignacio	Víctor Mugica		Cub...	60.000	
San Vicente	Jovellanos	The Cuban Comm. & Ind. Co.	P. Alonso	Edificio Barraqué „	Am...	85.000	
Santa Amalia	Coliseo	Laurentino García	Laurentino García		Esp...	110.000	
Santa Gertrudis	Santa Gertrudis	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	Aniceto García	Edificio Barraqué „	Am...	150.000	
Santa Rita	Baró	Cía. Azu. Santa Rita	Joaquín Guma	Banco Ncional 405 „	Cub...	50.000	
Saratoga	Bolondrón	Central Cuba Sugar Co.	Gerardo Fundora	Aguacate 110 „	Ing-A	30.000	
Socorro	Pedroso	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	Carlos Arche	Edificio Barraqué „	Am....	200.000	
Soledad	Jovellanos	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	Eligio Suárez	Edificio Barraqué „	m...	90.000	
Tinguaro	Tinguaro	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	J. W. Caldwell	Edificio Robins 605 „	Am...	170.000	
Triunfo	Limonar	Juan Menéndez	José A. Menéndez		Cub..	50.000	
Unión	Agramonte	José Ignacio Lezama	Oscar Gálvez		Cub...	40.000	

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA

Adela	Remedios	Cía. Az. Adela	José Elorriaga Uriarte	Banco del Canadá 316. Hab.	Cub...	85.000	
Andreíta	Cruces	Cía. Az. Central Andreíta	Dr. David Suero	Oficios 22 „	Cub-E	170.000	
Caracas	Caracas	Caracas Sugar Co.	Walter H. Armsby	Obrapía 19 Hab.	Cub...	190.000	195.000
Cieneguita	Abreu	Central Cieneguita S. A.	Laurencio R. González	Oficios 22 „	Esp...	80.000	
Constancia	Constancia	Colonial Sugars Co.	Alan B. Bailey	Edificio Robins „	Am...	140.000	
Constancia	Encrucijada	Constancia Sugar Co.	Eduardo Curbelo	Manzana de Gómez 437. „	Cub...	120.000	
Corazón de Jesús	Sitiecito	M. V. de Oña Amezaga	Ignacio Aguirre	Carmen Ribalto 103, Sagua	Cub...	80.000	
Covadonga	Carreño	Manuel Carreño	Alejo A. Carreño	Mercaderes 36 Hab.	Esp...	175.000	
Dos Hermanas	Cruces	Dos Hermanas Sugar Co.	Alejandro E. Martí	Manzana de Gómez 438. „	Cub...	60.000	57.444
Dos Hermanos	Cienfuegos	José Ferrer	Francisco Rabassa	Argüelles 125, Cienfuegos	Esp...	60.000	
Fé	Salamanca	Central Fé, S. A.	Henry A. Herbert	Obispo 7 Hab.	Am...	125.000	
Fidencia	Placetas	Sagua-Placetas Sugar Co.	Francisco León	Aguiar 86 „	Cub..	70.000	
Hormiguero	Hormiguero	Central Hormiguero, S. A.	Elie L. Ponvert		Cub...	240.000	222.158
Jesús Nazareno	Cabaiguán	Cía. Az. y de Fnto. Agrícola	Guillermo Regato	Aguiar 116	Cub...	80.000	
La Julia	Taguayabón	Hnos. de Goncer	Raoul de Biscoccia		H. C..	12.000	
La Vega	Guayos	La Vega Sugar Co.	Isaias Cartaya	Banco del Canadá 516. „	Cub...	75.000	
Lequeitio	Santa Clara	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	John J. Carlée	Edificio Barraqué „	Am...	120.000	
Macagua	Mata	Herederos de D. Bethart	Domingo Bethart		Cub..	40.000	
Manuelita	Cienfuegos	Cía. Az. Central Manuelita	Pedro MonasterioAlonso	Oficios 22 „	Esp..	85.000	
María Antonia	Santo Domingo	Alba y González	Ramón Alba	Apartado 43, Sagua	Cub...	40.000	36.000
María Luisa	Zulueta	Cª Azucarera María Luisa	Miguel Marey	Aguiar 71 „	Cub..	15.000	
Mascota	Rodas	Cía. Az. de Cienfuegos	Domingo R. Padrón	Cienfuegos	Esp...	110.000	
María Victoria	A. de Pasajeros	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	José Olague y Méndez	Edificio Barraqué Hab.	Am...	85.000	
Narcisa	Yaguajay	North American Sugar Co.	Ricardo Berravarea	Manzana de Gómez 438 „	Am...	125.000	
Natividad	Sancti-Spíritus	Suc. de F. L. del Valle	Leopoldo del Castillo	O'Reilly 11 „	Cub...	30.000	29.483
Nazábal	Encrucijada	Domingo Nazábal	Domingo Nazábal (hijo)	Aptdo. 337, Cienfuegos	Esp...	115.000	

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Central	Localidad	Dueños	Administrador	Oficinas	Nacionalidad	Estimado	Producción
						2.000	
Ntra. Sra. de Regla	Cienfuegos		Fráncisco Rodríguez			50.000	
Pastora	S. J. de los Yeras	S. A. Central Pastora	Gabriel Vasallo Pérez	Manzana de Gómez 441	Cub	60.000	
Parque Alto	Congojas	Parque Alto Sugar Co.	Alfredo Curbelo	Manzana de Gómez 438 „	Ing	110.000	
Perseverancia	Perseverancia	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp	John J. Carlée	Edificio Barraqué Hab.	Am	60.000	
Portugalete	Palmira	Viuda e Hijos de Escarza	Sotero E. Escarza		C.-E	75.000	
Purio	Calabazar	Vda. de Oña e Hijos	Rogelio Tomasino	Calabazar de Sagua	Cub	40.000	75.000
Ramona	Rancho Veloz	Sagua-Placetas Sugar Co	José Galban	Aguiar número 86 Hab.	Cub	95.000	
Reforma	Caibarién	Cía. Az. C. "Reforma" S. A.	Francisco Quiñones	Manzana de Gómez 401 „	Cub	45.000	54.000
Resolución	Quemado de G.	Rodda y Molina	Rodda y Molina		Cub	100.000	
Resulta	Sagua la Grande	Jorge de Oña	José M. Calvo		Cub	50.000	45.631
Rosalía	Taguayabón	Central Rosalía, S. A.	Enrique Lamar	Caibarién, Ariosa 23	Cub	25.000	
Rosa María	Mayajigua	Patricio Suárez	Eladio A. Martínez		Cub	140.000	
San Agustín	Remedios	Cía Az. "S. Agustín", S. A.	Gabriel Muntaner	Obrapía 19	Esp	140.000	
San Agustín	Cruces	Nicolás Castaño			Cub	30.000	
San Antonio	Santa Clara	Vicente G. Abreu	Vicente G. Abreu	Apartado 81, Sta. Clara	Cub	45.000	
San Cristóbal	Mataguá	Cía. Az. C. S. Cristóbal, S.A.	Salvador Calcavecchia	S. Juan de Dios 3 Hab.	Cub	60.000	
San Francisco	Cruces	Pedro Estévez Abreu	Pedro Jover	„	Cub	90.000	
San Isidro	Q. de Güines	Santa Clara Sugar Co	Mario de la Vega	„	Cub	100.000	
Santa Isabel	Fomento	Martínez, López y Cía.	Isaías Cartaya		Cub	125.000	
San José	San José	Suc. de A. F. Goicoechea	Juan F. Bernal	17 y C (Vedado) „	Cub	45.000	
San Pablo	Zulueta	Central San Pablo S. A.	José Luis Pujol		Cub	20.000	
Sta. Ana de los Mapos	Guasimal	Ca. Azcª. del Valle de Lersundi	Ricardo del Valle	Banco Canadá 506 „	Cub	90.000	
Santa Catalina	Cruces	Central Santa Catalina, S. A	Rafael Guardado		Cub	100.000	
Santa Lutgarda	Mata	Central Sta. Lutgarda, S. A	Juan C. López Oña	Obispo 53 „	Cub	80.000	
Santa María	Ranchuelo	Esteban Cacicedo	Esteban Cacicedo (h.)		Esp	90.000	85.000
Santa Rosa	Ranchuelo	Santa Clara Sugar Co	Juan Antonio Argüelles	,	Cub	140.000	
Santa Teresa	Sitiecito	Comp. Azuc. Santa Teresa	Ernesto Ledon		Cub	115.000	
Soledad	Cienfuegos	Soledad Sugar Co		Obrapía 19 „	Am	76.000	
Trinidad	Trinidad	Trinidad Sugar Co		Obrapía 19 „	Am	275.000	
Tuinucú	Tuinucú	The Tuinucú Sugar Co		Edificio Barraqué „	Am	60.000	80.000
Ulacia	Rodrigo	C. Ulacia, Comp. Az. S. A.	Virgilio Gutiérrez		Cub	110.000	
Vitoria	Yaguajay	Juan P. Ruíz de Gámiz	Filomeno Elso	Cuba 138 „	Esp	130.000	
Washington	Hatuey	Alvarez Ind. Sugar Co	José María Faz	Amargura 11 „	Cub	90.000	
Zaza	Placetas	Hnos. Zulueta y Gamiz	Ramon Orrantia	Cuba 20 „	Esp		

PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY

Adelaida	Falla-Morón	Adelaida Cía, Az. S. A.	José Planas	Oficios 22 Hab	Esp	250.000	
Agramonte	Florida	Cía. Azuc. Vertientes, S. A.	Carlos Alvarez	S. Fernando 127, Cienfuegos	Cub	235.000	
Algodones	Algodones	Central Algodones, S. A.	Isaías Cartaya	Banco del Canadá 516. Hab.	Cub	125.000	
Baraguá	Baraguá	Baraguá Sugar Co	E. C. Lee	Ed. Trust Co. of Cuba 301 „	Am	350.000	
Camagüey	Piedrecitas	Cía Azuc. Camagüey	Ramón L. Quiñones	O'Reilly 11 „	Cub	100.000	
Céspedes	Céspedes	Antonio Pérez, S. en C.	Andrés M. Douglas	„	Esp	130.000	
Ciego de Avila	Ciego de Avila	Cía. Azuc. Ciego de Avila	Juan Mederos	Aguiar 71 „	Cub	100.000	
Cunagua	Cunagua-Morón	Central Cunagua, S. A.	Antonio G. Mendoza	Amargura 23. „	Am	400.000	
Elia	Elia	Cía. Az. Elia	M. J. Amezaga	Edificio Barraqué „	Cub	150.000	
Estrella	Céspedes	Cía. de F. de Ings. Azs., S. A.	J. R. Roane	Aguiar 73, Apto. 201 „	Cub	230.000	
Florida	Florida	Cía. Azuc. Florida	Leonard B. Fox	Obrapía 19 „	Am	290.000	
Francisco	Francisco	The Francisco Sugar Co	Leandro J. Rionda	Edificio Barraqué „	Am	300.000	
Jagüeyal	C. de Avila	Eastern Cuba Sugar Corp	Blas María España	Edificio Barraqué „	Am	300.000	
Jaronú	Jaronú	Central Jaronú, S. A.	Antonio G. Mendoza	Amargura 23 „	Am	300.000	
Jatibonico	Jatibonico	Compañía Cubana	C. L. Merriam		Cub	300.000	
Lugareño	Lugareño	Eastern Cuba Sugar Corp	Alberto de Bouchet	Edificio Barraqué „	Am	240.000	
Macareño	Manopla	Caribbean Sugar Co	R. S. Carpenter		Am	50.000	
Morón	Pina	Eastern Cuba Sugar Corp	J. F. Ponce	Edificio Barraqué „	Am	550.000	
Najasa	Hatuey	Cía. Azucarera Hatuey	Manuel Leiva	O'Reilly 11 „	Cub	100.000	
Patria	Morón	Cía. Az. C. Patria, S. A.	Miguel F. Gutiérrez	Oficios 22 „	Cub	130.000	
Pilar	Gaspar	Cía. de F. de Ings. Azus., S. A.	J. R. Roane	Aguiar 73, Apto. 201 „	Cub	110.000	
Punta Alegre	Punta S. Juan	Punta Alegre Sugar Co	M. J. Leonard	Obrapía 19 „	Am	300.000	
Santo Tomás	La Redonda	Cía. Az. S. Tomás, S. A.	A. D. Ortiz	Edificio Barraqué 607	Cub	100.000	
Senado	Senado	Bernabé Sánchez Adán	Pedro S. Batista		Cub	240.000	
Stewart	Stewart	Eastern Cuba Sugar Corp	Gumersindo Camacho	Edificio Barraqué Hab.	Am	375.000	
Violeta	Violeta	Eastern Cuba Sugar Corp	Juan Pérez Ayuela	Edificio Barraqué, 605 „	Cub	275.000	
Vertientes	Florida	Cía. Azuc. Vertientes, S. A.	Carlos Alvarez	S. Fernando 127, Cienfuegos	Cub	75.000	

PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE

Algodonal	Songo	José Bori, et alia	José Bori			10.000	
Alto Cedro	Marcané	Central Alto Cedro	J. Hanselman	Obispo 7 Hab.	Am	190.000	
América	S. de Cuba	Federico F. Rosillo	Fdco Fernández Casas		Esp	110.000	
Báguanos	Holguín	Cía. Az. Antilla, S. A.	Rafael Sánchez Aballí		C.-E	95.000	
Borjita	Borjita	Luis de Hechavarría		Marina 1, Sgo. de Cuba	Cub	60.000	
Boston	Banes	United Fruit Co	Harold Harty		Am	600.000	
Chaparra	Pto. Padre	Cuban-American Sugar Co	Dr. Eugenio Molinet	Edificio Robins Hab.	Am	550.000	
Cape Cruz	Ensenada Mora	Cape Cruz Co	Geo. R. Buchanan		Am	100.000	
Confluente	Guantánamo	Confluente Sugar Co. Ltd.	Manuel Orta Toscano	Apartado 156, Guantánamo	Esp	60.000	
Cupey	Cupey	Cupey Sugar Co	M. R. Abbey	Obispo 7 Hab.	Cub	110.000	
Delicias	Delicias	San Manuel Sugar Co	Ernesto Brooks	Edificio Robins „	Am	800.000	
Dos Amigos	Campechuela	Nicolás Castaño	Higinio Pino Rodríguez	Cienfuegos	Esp	50.000	62.500
Ermita	Ermita	Ermita Sugar Corp	F. S. de Chateauvieux	Obrapía 19 „	Am	120.000	
Esperanza	Guantánamo	Cía. Az. Oriental Cubana	Antonio Arias		Cub	100.000	
Hatillo	Hatillo	Santa Ana Sugar Co	J. E. Poykin		Am	90.000	
Isabel	Media Luna	Beattie C. I. Sugar Co., S. A.	Edgar H. Garnett	Apartado 69, Manzanillo	Ing	250.000	
Isabel	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co	D. Carlton		Am	85.000	
Jibacoa	Manzanillo	Godwall Maceo & Co	M. A. Centurion	Apartado 19, Manzanillo	Cub	100.000	
Jobabo	Jobabo	Compañía Cubana	C. R. Stuntz		Cub	375.000	
Los Caños	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co	J. R. Mc Cracken		Am	85.000	
Mabay	Julia	Cía. Azucarera Manzanillo	José G. Bohorques	Aguiar 73, 501	Cub	40.000	
Manatí	Manatí	Manatí Sugar Co	Eduardo D. de Ulzurrun	Edificio Barraqué Hab.	Am	350.000	
Marimón	Marimón	Federico Almeida	Lorenzo Leguina	Marina baja 37, S. de Cuba	Cub	40.000	
Miranda	Miranda	Miranda Sugar Co	W. H. Benedict	Manzana de Gómez 226 Hab.	Cub	200.000	
Niquero	Niquero	New Niquero Sugar Co	Juan Otero Maceo		Am	175.000	
Oriente	Oriente	Cía. Azuc. Oriente	F. E. Thurston		Cub	120.000	
Palma	Palma Soriano	Palma Soriano Sugar Co	Rafael Aguirre	Obispo 7 „	Cub	250.000	
Preston	Preston	United Fruit Co	F. W. B. Hogge		Am	600.000	
Presidente	Rey	Cía. Azuc. Central Presidente	L. Quirós	Banco Nacional 408 „	Cub	20.000	
Río Cauto	Río Cauto	Cuban-Canadian Sugar Co	George T. Walker		Cub	165.000	
Romelie	Guantánamo	Sucs. McKinley Brooks y A.	Francisco de Pando		Ing	60.000	
San Antonio	Guantánamo	Sucesión Luis Redor	Antonio P. M. de Oca	Apartado 124, Guantánamo	Fr	75.000	
San Germán	San Germán	Fidelity Sugar Co	Francisco Alba	Aguiar número 86 Hab.	Cub	60.000	
San Ramón	San Ramón	Vázquez y Ca			Cub	30.000	
Santa Ana	Auza	Santa Ana Sugar Co	Walter Wedde	Obispo 7 Hab.	Am	80.000	
Santa Cecilia	Guantánamo	Sta. Cecilia Sugar Corp	Héctor Haget	Apartado 106, Guantánamo	Am	65.000	
Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía Company S. A.	William Dunn		Cub	350.000	
Sofía	Veguita	Sucs. de J. Alsina	Juan Alsina		Cub	40.000	
Soledad	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co	J. W. Mc Cracken		Am	130.000	
Tacajó	Tacajó	Tacajó Central Corp	G. G. Trowbridge	Edificio Barraqué Hab.	Cub	130.000	
Tánamo	S. de Tánamo	The Atlantic Fruit Co	W. O. D. Kitchin		Am	150.000	
Teresa	Ceiba Hueca	Central Teresa Sugar Co	James R. Biggar		Am	50.000	
Unión	San Luis	Cía. Azuc. de Santiago	José Rousseau		Cub	60.000	

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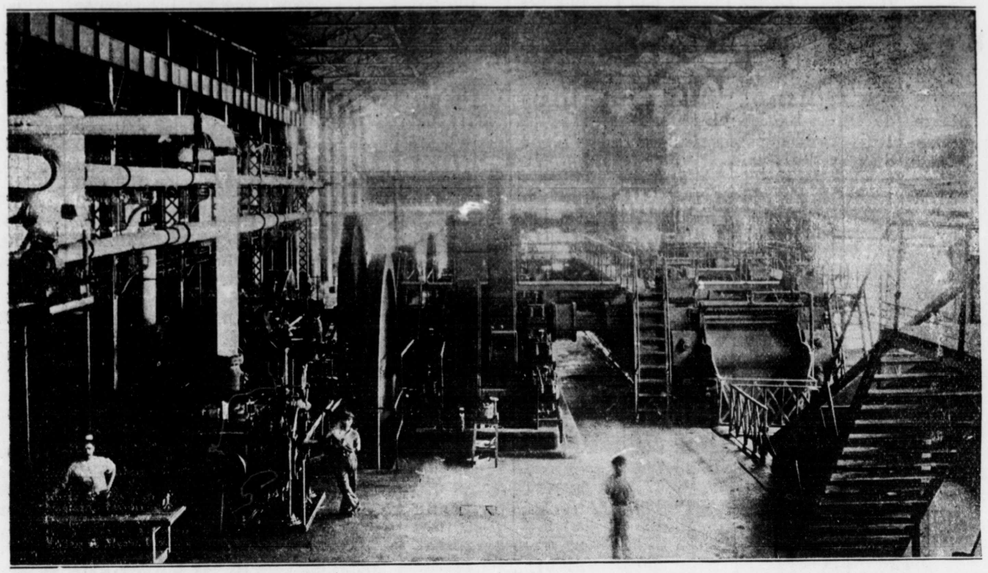
TRAPICHES Y MAQUINAS



Moliendo a razón de cuatro tercios de su capacidad estimada

LAS MAQUINAS, DESMENUZADORAS Y TRAPICHES HAMILTON DEL CENTRAL AUSTRALIA, CUBA, FUERON INSTALADAS PARA UNA CAPACIDAD ESTIMADA DE 110,000 ARROBAS DIARIAS.

ESTAN MOLIENDO REALMENTE 200,000 ARROBAS DIARIAS OBTENIENDO UNA EXTRACCION DE JUGO DE 79,5 POR CIENTO CON UNA IMBIBICION NUNCA MAYOR DE 12 POR CIENTO.

EN TRES ZAFRAS HAN PRODUCIDO 511,000 SACOS DE AZUCAR DE 320 LIBRAS SIN UNA SOLA INTERRUPCION EN EL SERVICIO. EN VISTA DE LOS RESULTADOS HUELGAN LOS COMENTARIOS—NO OBSTANTE ESTO ES LO TIPICO DE LOS PRODUCTOS HAMILTON· RECORDS SEMEJANTES HAN SIDO ALCANZADOS EN MUCHOS DE LOS GRANDES CENTRALES DE CUBA.

PODEMOS FIJAR POSITIVAMENTE LA FECHA DE ENTREGA DE TRAPICHES Y MAQUINAS—Y CUMPLIMOS LO QUE PROMETEMOS.

PIDA CATALOGOS

THE HOOVEN, OWENS, RENTSCHLER CO.

Hamilton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Representante en Cuba: MARTIAL FACIO BANCO GOMEZ MENA OCTAVO PISO

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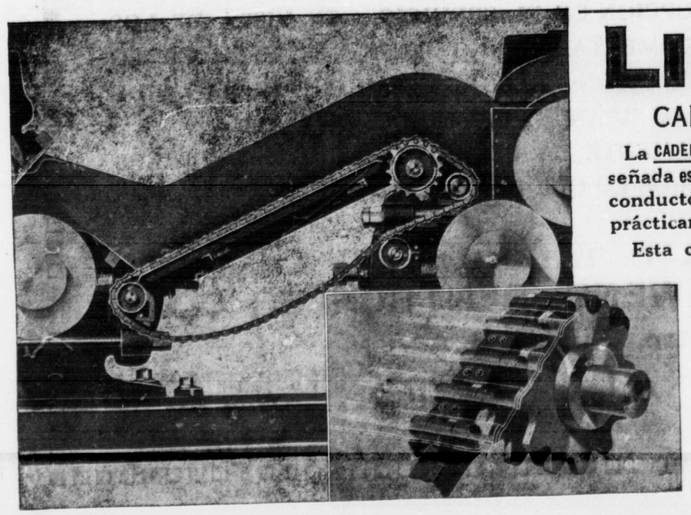
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COMPARACION DE LOS ARRIBOS SEMANALES DE AZUCAR EN TODOS LOS PUERTOS TONELADAS 2240 LBS.

COMPILADO POR H. A. HIMELY

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total de la zafra.....		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845
Semana que termina Nov. 19/21				---			.....	.....
„ 26			3.166	—	1.406	.....	.....	768
Diciembre 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
„ 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
„ 17	3.715	2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
„ 24	6.001	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
„ 31	13.395	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.221	34.991	64.229	34.042
Enero 7/22	17.587	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
„ 14	38.979	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.314	93.306	118.712	71.912
„ 21	56.376	74.335	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90.154
„ 28	79.973	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Febrero 4	93.572	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
„ 11	112.043	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
„ 18	142.594	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
„ 25	154.677	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
Marzo 4	165.755	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
„ 11	226.839	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
„ 18	191.393	167.893	168.818	167.358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
„ 25	172.314	140.648	174.031	182.236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
Abril 1	207.835	138.634	151.570	170.749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
“ 8	207.047	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
“ 15	156.267	150.153	161.715	143.101	124.085	116.034	131.291	130.318
“ 22	208.806	159.677	136.424	152.123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
„ 29		140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
Mayo 6		117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
„ 13		138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
„ 20		108.925	77.621	119.621	85.914	79.127	49.209	81.515
„ 27		110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
Junio 3		96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
„ 10		62.032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
„ 17		36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
„ 24		31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
Julio 1		33.945	44.055	47.293	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
„ 8		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
„ 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
„ 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
„ 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Agosto 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
„ 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
„ 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
„ 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Septiembre 2		22.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
„ 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
„ 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
„ 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15.868	6.393	1.071	5.192
„ 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Octubre 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
„ 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
„ 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
„ 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3.893	42	3.859	6.608
Noviembre 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
„ 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
„ 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
Después de Nov. 18		17.137	80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	.....
Consumido en el interior sin haber llegado a los puertos..			22.386	29.857	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845



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GARANTIA ABSOLUTA

EXPORTACION

Zafra 1921-1922 - Semana Abril 29, 1922 y comparación con 1920/21 y 1919/20

TONELADAS 2240 LBS.

	Semana	1921/22 Total hasta la fecha	1920/21 Total en igual fecha 1921	1919/20 Total en igual fecha 1920
Puertos al Norte de Hateras	87.862	796.208	761.695	1.084.883
Nueva Orleans	11.221	156.593	121.637	169.375
Galveston, Texas City & Houston	9.891	31.050	34.216	28.624
Savannah	—	21.337	24.617	46.495
Puntos Interiores, E. U.	286	2.036	8.817	15.054
Canadá	2.843	25.395	12.004	78.873
Reino Unido	33.676	209.731	66.239	384.303
Francia	9.209	52.124	5.315	45.728
España	—	3.494	606	10.229
Otros países de Europa	2.324	34.860	7.857	46.863
México y las Antillas	—	72	—	2.474
Japón y China	—	68.462	38.741	—
Australia	—	—	19.597	—
Egipto, etc.	—	—	—	3.922
	157.312	1.401.362	1.101.341	1.916.823

EXPORTACION

Zafra 1920-21 - Semana Abril 29,1922 y comparación con 1919/20

TONELADAS 2240 LBS.

	Semana	1920/21 Total hasta la fecha	1919/20 Total en igual fecha 1921
Puertos al Norte de Hateras	11.608	2.447.950	2.143.194
Nueva Orleans	422	293.367	340.926
Galveston, Texas City & Houston	—	104.197	59.473
Savannah	—	98.881	104.307
Puntos Interiores, E. U.	—	10.736	24.931
Canadá	—	80.952	189.329
Reino Unido	—	482.095	509.279
Francia	—	84.775	57.979
España	—	5.954	11.220
Otros países de Europa	—	16.948	71.028
Mexico	—	—	2.474
Japón y China	—	62.013	—
Australia	—	25.373	10.961
Egipto, Etc.	—	—	8.072
	12.030	3.713.241	3.533.173

ZAFRA DE 1919-1920

ARRIBOS	EXPORTACION	EXISTENCIAS
		2.567
	TOTALES HASTA LA FECHA	
3.706.589	3.577.097	2.567

TOTAL EXPORTADO A OTROS PAISES FUERA DE LOS E. U.

	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
Europa	819.879	972.280	925.724	717.926	373.570	274.349	266.372	116.713	1.286
Canadá	85.054	34.623	3.515	—	17.703	8.585	78.451	9.771	—
Varios	1.063	15.920	1.630	147	—	19.316	28	29	—
	905.996	1.022.823	930.869	718.073	391.273	302.250	344.851	126.513	1.286

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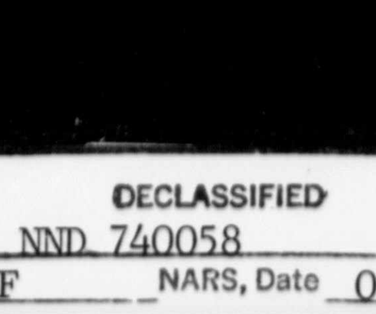

LINEA Vapores Americanos
de
WARD
DE CARGA
Y PASAJE

La Ruta Preferida

SALIDAS FRECUENTES A NUEVA YORK
Y PUERTOS DE MEXICO

SERVICIO DE CARGA ENTRE NUEVA YORK, NUEVA ORLEANS, PROGRESO, VERACRUZ,
TAMPICO Y LA HABANA Y OTROS PUERTOS DE CUBA

PARA MAS PORMENORES DIRIGIRSE A:
OFICINA DE PASAJES. WM. H. SMITH, AGENTE GENERAL
PRADO No. 118, TEL. A-6154. OFICIOS 24 - 26.

AZUCAR
(Cruda y Refinada)
MINFORD, LUEDER & CO.,
Corredores y Comerciantes Comisionistas
IMPORTACION-EXPORTACION.
99 - 101 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Miembros de la Bolsa de Café y Azúcar, Inc., de New York.
Dirección Cablegráfica: MINFORD.
Claves: Liebers, Bentley, A. B. C. & A No. 1.



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"LIBORIO"
DE LA
SIMONDS MANUFACTURING Co.
FITCHBURG MASS U. S. A.
Estos machetes son fabricados especialmente para el mercado de Cuba y su calidad superior es un hecho reconocido por todo el mundo.
DE VENTA EN TODAS LAS FERRETERIAS
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RECIPROCITY SUPPLY Co.
EDIFICIO MUNOZ: CUBA Y OBRAPIA, 6°. PISO. - HABANA

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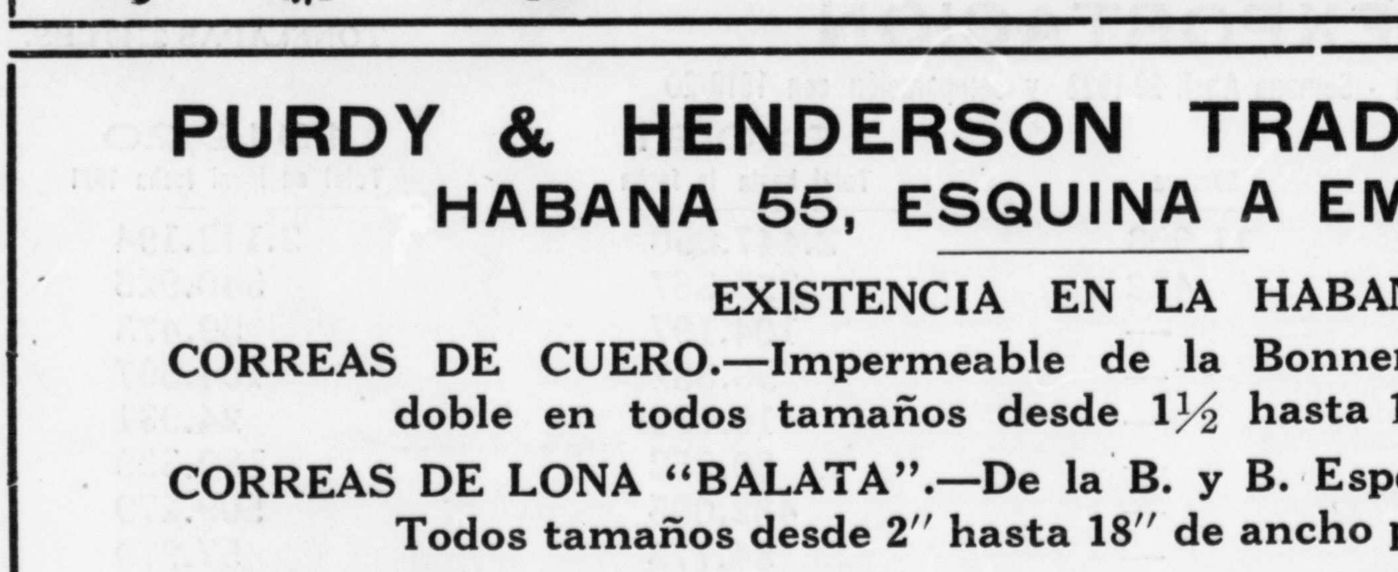
EXISTENCIA EN LA HABANA:
CORREAS DE CUERO.—Impermeable de la Bonner y Barnewall. Sencilla y doble en todos tamaños desde 1½ hasta 16".
CORREAS DE LONA "BALATA".—De la B. y B. Especialmente de Lona Tejida. Todos tamaños desde 2" hasta 18" de ancho por 3, 4, 5 y 6 telas.
EMPAQUETADURA METALICA.—De "John Crane Packing Company" en todos tamaños de ⅜" hasta 1".
TELEFONO A-2426 APARTADO No. 66



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MAQUINARIA DE TODAS CLASES
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AGENTES: DUNCAN STEWART Co. Ltd.
Edificio Trust Company of Cuba, 501
HABANA.
PIDAN CATALOGOS.

Sírvase mencionar la Revista Himely al escribir a sus anunciantes.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2056-213

May 6th 1922

3

H. A. HIMELY'S

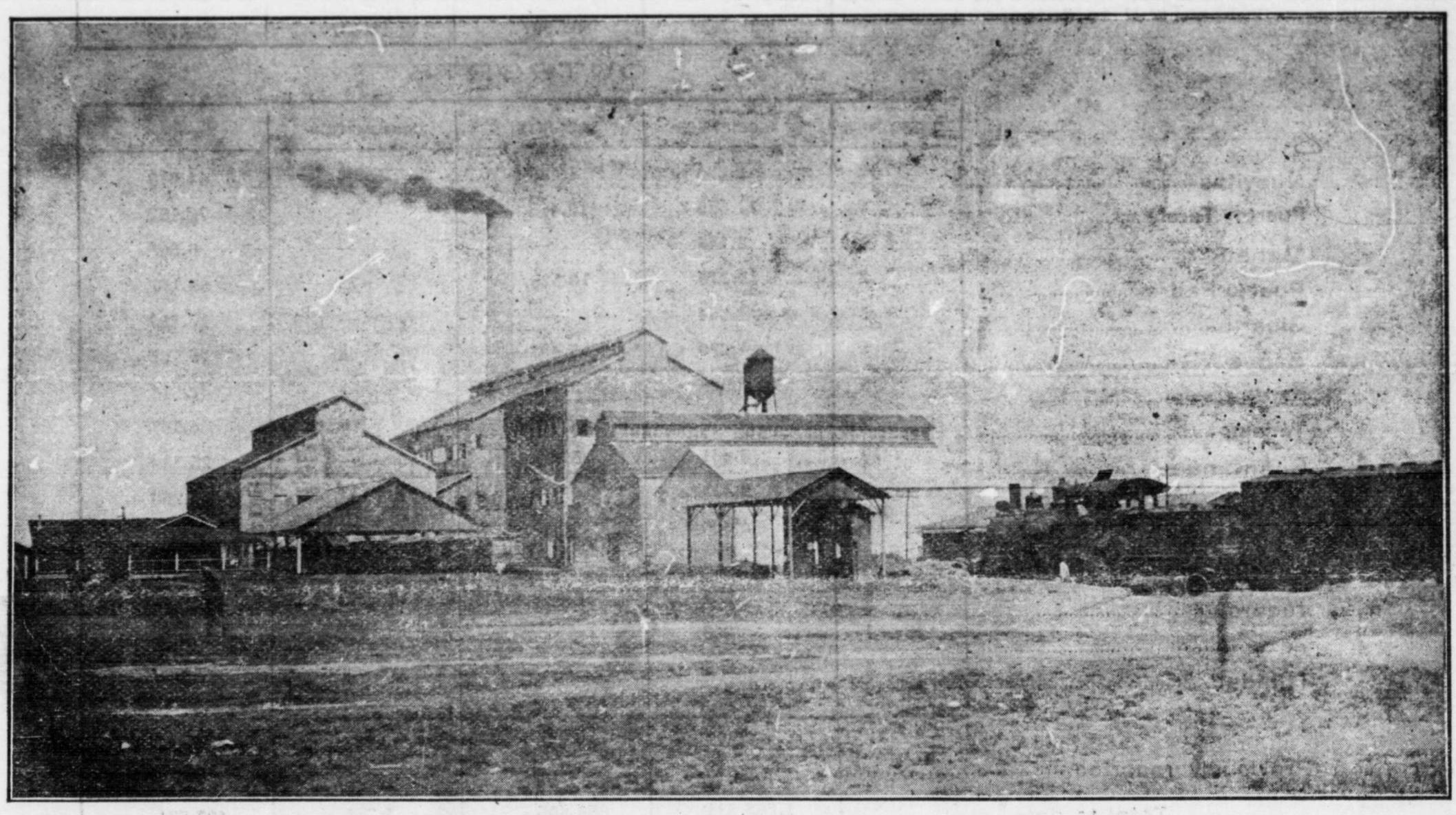
WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922

SUGAR STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
HAVANA
MAY 10 1922
WALTER F. MARTIN MGR.



THE ONLY PUBLICATION GIVING WEEKLY THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF SUGAR IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Subscription price $12.50 U. S. money per annum post-paid

H. A. HIMELY
CUBA 76-78 P.O. BOX 93. HAVANA. CUBA.

Major A K B
Lyman.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending May 6th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	18	14.224	8.526	—	102.235
Matanzas	12	17.918	14.003	—	203.926
Cárdenas	9	19.736	9.933	—	171.249
Cienfuegos	10	11.906	4.154	214	57.676
Sagua	8	6.998	9.072	—	45.835
Caibarién	12	13.638	17.055	—	55.839
	69	84.420	62.743	214	636.760
Previously reported		1.233.104	601.164	16.643	—
Total to date		1.317.524	663.907	16.857	636.760

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	12	9.286	1.486	—	44.016
Puerto Tarafa	9	11.685	12.488	—	70.182
Manatí	1	2.143	—	—	6.608
Puerto Padre	2	10.370	10.529	72	69.167
Gibara	1	1.864	—	—	16.163
Banes	1	4.290	3.463	43	15.701
Antilla	8	9.509	9.881	—	42.814
Tánamo	1	1.893	—	—	4.297
Guantánamo	10	6.831	5.357	—	25.389
Santiago de Cuba	8	9.435	—	—	36.260
Manzanillo	8	4.645	9.593	—	57.992
Santa Cruz del Sur	2	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	5	6.507	6.507	—	—
Zaza	1	286	—	—	5.912
Trinidad	2	805	—	—	13.070
	71	79.549	59.304	115	407.571
Previously reported		1.189.272	800.201	1.630	—
Total to date		1.268.821	859.505	1.745	407.571

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	140	163.969	122.047	329	1.044.331
TOTAL to date		2.586.345	1.523.412	18.602	1.044.331

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1920-1921 & 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to May 7 1921	192	2.346.436	1.159.182	25.921	1.161.333
May 8 1920	130	2.765.316	2.020.756	14.771	729.789

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending May 6th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	214	29.71	—	7.018
Matanzas	—	—	—	—	7.170
Cárdenas	—	—	242	—	13.772
Cienfuegos	—	—	—	—	990
Sagua	—	—	—	—	6.184
Caibarién	—	—	—	—	547
	—	214	3.213	—	35.681
Previously reported		2.125.896	2.004.217	82.999	—
Total to date		2.126.110	2.007.430	82.999	35.681

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	—	—	3.793	—	8.779
Puerto Tarafa	—	115	4.568	—	20.807
Manatí	—	—	—	--	—
Puerto Padre	—	—	—	—	—
Gibara	—	—	—	—	—
Banes	—	—	—	—	—
Antilla	—	—	—	—	195
Tánamo	—	—	—	—	—
Guantánamo	—	31	—	—	1.066
Santiago de Cuba	—	—	—	—	2.075
Manzanillo	—	—	—	—	564
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	—	—	—	—	—
Zaza	—	—	—	—	2.576
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	—
	—	146	8.361	—	36.062
Previously reported		1.760.089	1.709.024	6.788	—
Total to date		1.760.235	1.717.385	6.788	36.062

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	—	360	11.574	—	71.743
TOTAL to date		3.886.345	3.724.815	89.787	71.743

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to May 7 1921	—	3.698.236	3.534.009	114.844	49.383
	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

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EXPORTS

(Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	Crop 1920–21 Total to May 6/22	Crop 1919-20 Total to May 6-1921
Ports North of Hatteras ..	7.781	2.455.731	2.143.194
New Orleans.....	3.793	297.160	341.762
Galveston, Texas City & Houston		104.197	59.473
Savannah.....		98.881	104.307
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	10.736	24.931
Canada.....	—	80.952	189.329
United Kingdom.....	—	482.095	509.279
France.....	—	84.775	57.979
Spain.....	—	5.954	11.220
Other European ports.....	—	16.948	71.028
Mexico	—	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	—	62.013	—
Australia.....	—	25.373	10.961
Egypt, etc.....	—	—	8.072
	11.574	3.724.815	3.534.009

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1919-1920

Total to May 6th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
—	—	2.567 tons.
3.706.589 tons.	TOTALS TO DATE 3.577.097 tons.	2.567 tons.

May 6th., 1922.

According to official reports rain has fallen in a great number of places throughout the week. It is hoped that this is sufficiently intense to relieve the present urgent requirements in the country. We have reports from our correspondents in Sagúa advising of general rains throughout that section and one place in the Guantanamo district reports a good rain during the week.

The following Mills have closed down during the week:

			Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.
"Carolina",	of	Matanzas	Figures later	
"Socorro",	,,	,,	,, ,,	
"Amistad",	,,	,,	,, ,,	
"Guipúzcoa"	,,	Cardenas	125.000	150.000
"Dos Rosas",	,,	,,	49.000	50.000
"Dolores"	,,	,,	63.000	60.000
"Washington",	,,	,,	108.000	130.000
"Alava",	,,	,,	Figures later	
"Manuelita",	,,	Cienfuegos	80.000	85.000
"Dos Hermanos",	,,	,,	66.486	60.000
"Santa Catalina"	,,	,,	90.000	90.000
"Portugalete",	,,	,,	75.000	60.000

			Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.
"Soledad"	of	Cienfuegos	Figures later.	
"Parque Alto"	,,	,,		
"San Isidro",	,,	Sagua	105.000	90.000
"Pilar",	,,	Nuevitas	129.181	110.000
"San Antonio"	,,	,,	36.500	30.000
"San Pablo",	,,	Caibarién	38.500	45.000
"Cunagua",	,,	Puerto Tarafa	340.000	400.000

The figures lacking last week are as follows:

"Nombre deDios"	55.200	80.000
"Josefita",	76.551	60.000
"Santa Gertrudis"	120.332	150.000
"San Francisco",	73.097	60.000

The total production therefore of the Mills that have finished to date is 3,790,446 bags against an estimate of 3,804,000 bags, or a shortage of 13,554 bags.

There are now 140 Mills grinding against 192 at a corresponding date last year.

Some 290,000 bags were sold during the week, fluctuating for the most part between 2 7/16 c/. c.& f. New York at opening and 2⅜ c/. c.&f. at closing, mostly for May shipment, one sale for June bringing a slight advance, viz. 2½ c/. c.&f. One sale of 30,000 bags was of old crop sugars at 2⅜ c/. c.&f. for May Shipment. In addition to the above a sale was reported at 2.35 c/. f.o.b. for June loading, particulars being withheld.

The production of the Centrals along the lines of the United Railways was 504,649 bags against 562,271 last week.

Two years ago coming events began to cast troublous shadows on this Island, and the effect of the financial crisis through which Cuba has been passing since then is still apparent. The Trust Company of Cuba, which had grown to be one of the important Banking Institutions of the City, has announced it's intention of withdrawing it's Banking interests and activities from the Island, a notice which is received with general regret. This Bank is now liquidating it's affairs, having requested all depositors to extract their funds from it's custody. It is however withdrawing only it's purely Banking affairs. It will continue operating for the handling of it's Trust accounts, and the Real Estate and Insurance Departments which have always been a part of the business.

An effect of a different character was caused when the house of H. Upmann & Co., a German Bank, and one of the oldest in Havana, failed to open it's doors on May 1st. An exact accounting of the embarrassments is not yet known, an examination of the books of the Institution at the present time being gone through, on the result of which it is said will depend a loan from other Banks in order to enable it to re-open. Upmann's depositors have been asked to agree to leave their funds untouched for a term of six months, and at the end of that time to withdraw no more than 10% monthly. This, pending a more favorable arrangement which might be found possible as the affairs of the Bank adjust themselves. The greater number of the depositors are said to have signed a document agreeing to this.

The week's comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding.....	140	192	130
Week's Receipts.....	163,969	117,716 tons.	126,488 tons.
Last Week's Receipts.....	208,806	140,707 ,,	118,926 ,,
Total Receipts.....	2,586,345	2,346,436 ,,	2,765,316 ,,
Total Exports.....	1,523,412	1,159,182 ,,	2,020,756 ,,
Stocks at the ports.....	1,044,331	1,161,333 ,,	729,789 ,,

MARKET.—Local sales have been very limited, those we learn of being some 32,000 bags at 2.23 c/., 2.25 c/., & 2.28 c/. f. o. b. steamer.

FREIGHTS.—There is little demand for steamers for immediate loading, and the impression given is that slightly lower rates than those quoted might be accepted. However those of last week are still named, and are:

North Coast of Cuba to New York, Philadelphia or Galveston.....15 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans.....13 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Boston 3 c/. higher than New York.
South coast 2 c/. higher than above.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	76.795	873.003	799.977	1.125.726
New Orleans.....	8.468	165.061	126.452	181.883
Galveston, Texas City & Houston ...	972	32.023	36.716	29.535
Savannah.	5.000	26.337	24.617	47.066
Interior towns, U. S.....	286	2.322	8.817	15.399
Canada	6.748	32.143	12.004	94.549
United Kingdom	10.535	220.266	72.865	408.245
France	7.314	59.438	5.315	50.458
Spain	—	3.494	606	10.229
Other European ports....	5.929	40.791	13.475	50.749
Mexico West Indies.....	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia.....	—	—	19.597	—
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	4.443
	122.047	1,523,412	1,159.182	2.020.756

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COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	22	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—		.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17	3.715	2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	6.001	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	13.395	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	17.587	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	38.979	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	56.376	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	79.973	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	93.572	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	112.043	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	142.594	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	154.677	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	165.755	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	226.839	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	191.393	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	172.314	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	207.835	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.047	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	156.267	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	208.806	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	163.969	140 707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6		117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13		138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20		108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27		110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3		96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10		62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17		36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24		31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1		33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

205-6-213

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DECREE No. 5 7 4.

(OFFICIAL GAZETTE May 5,1922
Effective July 1, 1922.)

REORGANIZATION OF CUBAN NAVY.

WHEREAS, the Joint Resolution of Congress, sanctioned by the Executive Power on December 16,1917, and now in force, authorizes said Executive Power to dispose of the land and sea forces as he deems necessary;

WHEREAS, the present necessities and those which may arise in the future,demand innovations in the organization of the Navy, in view of the obligation to insist upon strict compliance with the laws, and for the protection and defense of the national interests;

NOW THEREFORE, taking into consideration those necessities, and upon the advice of the Chief of Staff of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Navy;

I RESOLVE:

Art. I.- To modify Art. 16 of Decree No. 1427 of 1917, which will now read as follows:

"The personnel for the General Staff, Naval Districts, and manning of the vessels, etc. shall be:

Line Officers.

1 Captain of Navio (Battleship) (Colonel)
3 " " Frigate,(Lieut. Colonel)
6 " " Sloop (Majors)
14 Lieutenants of Navio (Captains)
28 Ensigns of Navio (Lieutenants)
13 " " Frigate (Sub-lieutenants)

Engineer Officers

1 Chief Engineer, assimilated to rank of Captain of Sloop;
8 Engineers, 1st.Class, " " " " Lieut. of Navio;
12 " 2nd. " " " " " Ensign " "
28 " 3rd. " " " " " " " Frigate

Administration.

2 Accountants, 1st.class, assimilated to Lieut.of Navy Navio;
2 " 2nd. " " " Engign " "
4 " 3rd " " " " " Frigate;

Sanitation.

1 Chief Surgeon, assimilated to Captain of Sloop;
2 Surgeons,1st.Class, " " Lieut. " Navio;
2 " 2nd. " " " Ensign " "
1 Pharmacist, 2nd.Class " " " " "
2 Dentists, " " " " " " "

Judge Advocate Dept.

1 Judge Advocate General, assimilated to Captain of Sloop;
1 " " 1st.Class " " Lieut.of Navio
1 " " 2nd. " " " Ensign " "

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Band.

1 Chief Director, assimilated to Ensign of Navio;

SIGNAL Service

6 Telegraphers, assimilated to Ebsign of Frigate.

Aspirants.

The number of Marine Guards to be determined by the President of the Republic, according to the needs of the service.

Sub-Officers.

1st. Class	(	1 Director of Band
	(	5 Radio-operators, 1st.class
	(	5 Mechanics, 1st.class
2nd. Class	(	6 Radio operators, 2d class
	(	15 Mechanics, 2d class
	(	3 Electricians, 2d class

Enlisted personnel

~~5 Gunners mates~~

5 Master gunners
9 Boatswains
3 Stenographers
11 2d.class Boatswains
7 2d class " (typists)
17 machine assistants
14 carpenters
44 sea corporals
10 corporals (clerks)
5 corporals (sanitation)
158 first class sailors
18 first class sailors (clerks)
16 first class sailors (sanitation)
333 second class sailors
12 second class sailors (buglers)
23 stewards
30 oilers
99 firemen
39 coal heavers
3 first class majordomos
9 second class "
3 first class cooks
8 second " "
16 third " "
1 drum major
5 first class musicians
10 second " "
23 third " "

Art. II.- To modify Art. 129 of Decree No. 1427 of 1917, which will now read as follows:

"Art.129. Officers of the National Navy shall receive pay as follows:

Captain of Navio	$3,600. annually
Captain of Frigate	3,300. "

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Captain of Sloop	$2,400.	annually
Lieut. of Navio	1,920.	"
Ensign " "	1,620.	"
" " Frigate	1,380.	"
Marine Guard	360.	"

Art. III.- To Modify Art. 138 of Decree 1427 of 1917, as follows:

"Art. 138. Every sub-official of the Navy will receive at the end of each month's service, the following pay and allowances, or that which shall hereafter be fixed in the General Budget of the Nation:

Sub-officials first classl	$1,140.	annually
" " second "	840.	"

They shall receive increased pay for each five years of continuous service, up to a maximum of 40% increase.

Sub-officers serving afloat shall receive besides their pay, the double ration assigned the enlisted men, in kind or in cash.

The Government will furnish them arms, ammunition, military equipment, transportation, or any other material or supplies called for by the Regulations.

Art. IV.- To modify Art. 139 of Decree 1427 of 1917, as follows:

"Art. 139. The enlisted personnel of the Navy shall receive the following pay: and allowances: (at end of each months service)

	Annually
First class boatswains, stenographers and master-gunners.....	$720.00
Major, drum	660.00
First class musicians	649.00
Assistants to Engineers, majordomos of first class, first class cooks and second class musicians.....	600.00
Second class boatswains, second class boatswains(typists).....	540.00
Carpenters, majordomos of second class, third class musicians and oilers...	480.00
Corporals(clerks), corporals(sanitation), second class cooks and firemen.....	420.00
First class sailors, first class sailors(clerks) first class sailors(sanitation), and third class cooks	360.00
Second class sailors, second class sailors(buglers), and second class sailors(stewards).....	300.00

Art. V.- Proper orders will be given by the Department of War and Navy, to put the foregoing Decree into effect upon July 1, 1922.

Havana, April 29, 1922. ALFREDO ZAYAS, President.

F. Martinez, Secretary of Government,
Acting Secretary of War & Navy.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Encs. not inked.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

May 26, 1922.

1922 JUN 7

2056-213

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No.- 1715

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M.I. 2.

3610-95-4

1. In compliance with your ~~2157-240~~ M.I.r., dated April 14,1922, re the above subject, the following data and comments are offered:

RECEIVED G/2 WD. JUN 5 1922

ECONOMIC:

Re our No. 1711 of May 12th, reporting the suspension of the banking house of H. Upmann & Co.: The head of thi firm, Mr . Herman Upmann, has been released from arrest,upon giving bail of $100,000. and securities amounting to $1,000,000. His bank is still in the hands of the Banking Liquidation Commission. Attached is a clipping from the HAVANA POST of May 25- "Upmann will report Bank status soon".

Enclosed we are sending translation of Presidential Decree No. 688 dated May 11,1922 and published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of May 19th, relating to rescission of outstanding public contracts.

It is believed that rescission of contracts covered by this Decree will release the Cuban Government from obligations amounting to $35,000,000. to $40,000,000. The report of the Secretary of Public Works as to which contracts come under this Decree has not yet been completed.

There is attached hereto a clipping from EL DIA of May 24th, concerning the employment of women. The law annuls a former law which prohibited the placing of immigrants in establishments and upon works where the services of women could be used; and the present law goes a step further and provides that males, whether immigrants or not, shall not be employed where women can be used.

There is enclosed Himely's Weekly Review of the Cuban Sugar Crop for the week ending May 13,1922; also a copy of the latest annual report of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation which contains much interesting and valuable information re the sugar situation.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

POLITICAL:

Attached hereto is a copy of a questionnaire which has been widely distributed by the "Good Government Association", which explains itself.

There are also attached two clippings from THE HAVANA POST, of May 23 and May 24 respectively,- one being an editorial article- "Cuba's Twenty-first Year"; and the other, "The Cuban Press on Events of the Day."

CUBA: Last night, May 25th, at about midnight, a bomb was hurled at one of the windows of the Spanish Legation in this city, by three unknown men, who came to the place in a Ford automobile and after the act quickly made their flight. The act was witnessed by police who attempted to overtake them, but they made their escape and as the license number of their automobile had been obliterated it has been impossible to definitely identify the machine, although some arrests have been made. No harm was done from the bombing other than damage to the building itself. The Spanish Minister, Sr. Mariátegui, and his wife were at the theatre at the time. From the press notices this morning, no motive is given or known for this act. A clipping from the HERALDO DE CUBA is attached.

2056-214

COMBAT:

Reference is made to our No. 1711 of May 12th, to which was attached a translation of a recent Presidential Decree reorganizing the Cuban Army. At that time it was stated that some changes would follow; and these changes have been embodied in a new Decree, No. 638 of May 11, translation of which is herewith enclosed.

Albert K. B. Lyman.

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

Enc attached
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REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Havana Post
May 25/22

PMANN WILL REPORT BANK STATUS SOON

omises To Make State- nent of Financial Condition This Week

FFERS OWN FORTUNE

ead of Collapsed House Says He'll Pay Off Creditors With Own Funds

Iermann Upmann Tuesday re- ved in his house in the Vedado isit from a committee represent- dealers in tobacco, composed of nando Lobeto Miguel, Manuel nandez Valle and Benjamin Me- dez.

The committee visited Mr. Up- nn in a friendly spirit, and ed him to make a clear and k statement of the condition of bank. They asked this because rent rumors are in absolute con- liction to the statements made Mr. Upmann himself.

Ir. Upmann answered that he glad the committee had called n him for a statement, and t he hoped all other branches of iness would do the same. He that it was his intention to e a full explanation of the con- on of his bank to a creditors' ting as soon as possible, prob- this week. He alone knew the ct state of affairs, since no one come to ask his opinion. He ed that on the making public of s hitherto not published, public idence will revive, and he es- ially recommended that none of depositors spec ate with ks.

e reaffirmed the intention of brother and himself to utilize r private fortunes in paying off creditors of the bank. The unt of these fortun s would be e known at the creditors' meet- this week.

r. Upmann expressed his satis- ion with the work of the dele- s of the Banking Liquidation mission.

Havana Post
May 24/22

THE

CUBA'S TWENTY-FIRST YEAR

Cuba celebrated last Saturday her twentieth birthday as a republic, omitting to deduct the two and a half years of the second intervention, and El Heraldo de Cuba reviews the past with pessimism.

"What have we done to merit full liberty?" asks El Heraldo, and then answers its own question: "We have attempted everything in theory, but in the practice of government and the practice of customs we have done nothing.'"

But El Heraldo is wrong. A comparison of the Cuba of twenty years ago to that of the day will prove that Cuba has advanced.

The industrial condition of the country. Industrially Cuba has developed many fold.

It is true that the government is in worse financial condition today than it ever has been, but that is the fault of the Cubans and not of Cuba. It is the Cubans who have controlled expenditures of the government who should shoulder the blame for this state of affairs.

Dating from the end of the second American intervention the government has shown a deficit each year, caused through the corrupt greed of public officials and the non-enforcement law.

The upbuilding of a stable government has been neglected in the race for office, which has meant in too many cases the upbuilding of private fortunes at the expense of the country for the office holders.

The "botella" and "chivo" are the goals. The government is robbed of thousands that some official may gain a few hundred.

And now that the government owes millions of dollars in its floating debt—no accurate estimate of the amount can be given—political favorites are fattening off the creditors in cashing government checks. For instance, should you have a check, say for $100. You can spend a week or maybe a month, before the cashier's window at the Treasury department, but the "manana" is all you will get. But step back from the window, give your check to one of the favorites with a 25 per cent commission and you willsee him receive the $100 from the cashier within a few minutes.

Industrially Cuba is simply wonderful.

Politically Cubans are wonderfully simple.

In another year Cuba will be 21. Will she then do business as a sane adult or continue the present system?

Havana Post
May 23/22

THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

WHAT HAVE WE ACCOMPLISHED? ASKS HERALDO DE CUBA.

Heraldo de Cuba, in its editorial columns, using the 20th of May as a stepping stone in the national life of this republic, sums up Cuba's twenty years of existence as a free country.

"Twenty years have passed," Heraldo says. "Do we now effectively constitute a republic? The time of patriotic emotion and the novelty of having our own flag has passed. These were good sentiments on that first 20th of May when Cubans formed the idea of being independent with absolute self sovereignty. Now, on the twentieth anniversary, we must draw a balance, moral and numerical. For this, we must remove from our national face the latest mask of bashfulness—which it has been carrying and, with a clean face before the sun, see the truth as it is.

"What have we done to merit full liberty? We have attempted everything in theory, but in the practice of government and the practice of customs we have done nothing. In the first years we were sober, although always in revolt. We afterwards filled ourselves full of party politics without thinking of nationality, which needed a much firmer foundation; later, we entered into a delirium of riches, of waste, of ostentation and refinement. And, when bankruptcy came it found us so poorly prepared for the blow, so weak in body and soul that we did not even understand how to take on that serenity of resignment which is known and proven in many sacrifices by strong

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races. And during all this time we have been calling ourselves citizens."

LA DISCUSSION SEES FATE OF LIBERAL PARTY.

La Discusion looks for trouble in political ranks as a result of the recent nominations by the Liberal Party in Havana. La Discusion says:

"In practice, the result of the law of non-reorganization of parties appears to be favorable to electoral coalitions.

"In these moments, it is not yet possible to say what will occur in Havana in the struggle for mayor, that great political and administrative position which figures among the first in the Republic. Nevertheless, byt the impressions which we can gather from the official triumph of Senor Cuesta, there are more than sufficient reasons to believe that great surprises and deceptions will be brought to light.

"The first incidents, the clashes of ambitions which have brought on veritable conflicts, came about in the designations of candidacies of councilors. The number of those who were figured as certainties was so extremely large, owing to the offers and compromises of the chiefs of the executive committee, that trouble had to be forcibly stalled.

"The nonconformity of the considerable nucleus of liberalism with the imposition of Senor Cuesta serves as a basis for evolutions of great importance for politics, not only in the capital of the Republic, but must also affect the entire province of Havana. For the fate of the Liberty party, this crisis is far reaching."

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TRANSLATION.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 688.-- DATED MAY 11, 1922.-- PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE MAY 19, 1922.-- RELATING TO RESCISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS.

WHEREAS, by virtue ofthe Presidential Decrees No. 1545 and 1855 of the year 1921, divers contracts for the execution of public works of the Government have been annulled and rescinded, and in others lawfully into,- the readjustment of prices referred to in the first Decree above mentioned has been in progress;

AND WHEREAS in the greater part of the contracts under readjustment it is not possible to determine the amount of work in each case remaining to be performed, without first making a technical study which would require time and extraordinary expense, and a knowledge of which factor is essential to understand the obligation which the Government has incurred with the contractors for the work;

AND WHEREAS, moreover, credits appropriated for the performance of a large number of such works, have either been fixed ad libitum, because, as above said, a proper technical study has not been made before entering into the contract whereby it would have been possible to determine the total price of the work, or a credit results for monthly amounts without determining the number of months, which also does not concretely fix the obligation contracted by the Government with respect to the total payment for such works;

AND WHEREAS in order to avoid as far as possible the irregularity and the damage which arise from the execution and payment of works credits for which were fixed by means of indeterminate monthly sums, the President of the Republic, upon recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued Decree No. 55 of this year;

AND WHEREAS granted that it is always necessary in good administrative principles and practice to know the total amount of public

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works lawfully contracted by the Government, as this is an essential and important factor in respect with the Public Treasury, such knowledge is even more necessary and expedient in the present circumstances in which the Public Treasury finds itself; and, as it is not possible to arrive at such knowledge as quickly as the circumstances require, it is necessary to adopt some lawful proceeding which will avoid the damage which such lack of knowledge would necessarily occasion to the public interests;

AND WHEREAS the works included in such contracts have been suspended in their execution almost in their entirety and since a date more or less remote, which suspension has been ordered in every case by the respective contractor;

AND WHEREAS the majority, also, of such works, as useful as are all works of this kind, ought not to be considered as of indispensable execution nor of urgent necessity, for which reason the rescission of those contracts which is provided for by this Decree is more advantageous to the interests of the Government than the execution more or less slow thereof, carried out without the requirements the omission of which has been above referred to;

AND WHEREAS in the execution of almost all these works the period agreed on in the respective contracts for terminating them has lapsed without being extended;

In view of Arts. 39, 55, and 56 of the Schedule of General Conditions for contracting public works approved by Royal Decree of June 11, 1886,

I RESOLVE:

FIRST: Each and every contract for the execution of public works legally entered into is hereby rescinded, provided that the execution of the work is at present stopped by the contractor's volition.

SECOND. The Secretary of Public Works shall make the necessary orders for the purpose of the preceding provision, and in each case shall follow the provisions of Arts. 39, 55 and 56 of the Schedule

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of General Conditions (Pliego de Condiciones Generales) for contracting public works approved by Royal Decree of June 11, 1886.

THIRD: Payment of the amount of work constructed and pending acceptance mentioned in par. 1 of Art. 56 above cited, shall be made at the prices agreed in the original contract if the amount of work was constructed before October 15, 1921, and at the prices of the readjusted contract in fulfilment of Decree No. 1545 of 1921, if the amount of work was constructed after October 15, 1921, all which is in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 31 of this year.

FOURTH: Contracts of public works, when there is no work constructed or pending receipt to certify, shall not be readjusted, either for the purposes of the rescission provided for by this Decree, or for the purpose of complying with the said Decree No. 31 of this year, and as a consequence thereof the proceedings thereon shall be stopped at the stage in which they are at the publication of this Decree.

FIFTH: The Secretary of Public Works shall duly report to the President as to the number of contracts which remain in force because the provisions of this Decree are not applicabke thereto, mentioning the class of work, location, name of the contractor, amount of the work certified and not paid for, amount of the work to be done, class and amount of the credit or of the credits granted for the work, and whatever other data he may deem convenient for the purpose of fulfilling the provisions of this Decree.

SIXTH: The Secretary of Public Works is charged with the carrying out of the provisions of this Decree.

Dated, Palace of the President, Havana, May 11, 1922.

ALFREDO ZAYAS,

President.

Orlando Freyre

Secretary of Public Works.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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COMERCIO Y TRABAJO

ALFREDO ZAYAS Y ALFONSO, Presidente de la República de Cuba,

Hago saber: que el Congreso ha votado, y yo he sancionado, la siguiente

LEY:

Artículo I.—Queda derogada la Ley de tres de agosto de mil novecientos diez y siete, publicada en la Gaceta Oficial de la República del día cuatro del mismo mes y año, con excepción de su Artículo quinto que prohibe colocar inmigrantes varones en los establecimientos y para trabajos en que pueden utilizarse mujeres, y de las disposiciones de la misma Ley referente a las fianzas prestadas para responder a la estancia en Cuba de los inmigrantes, las que continuarán en vigor mientras deban subsistir dichas fianzas o puedan ser necesario hacerlas efectivas.

El alcance de la prohibición que establece el artículo quinto de la Ley de tres de agosto de mil novecientos diez y siete, se extenderá a toda persona varón sea o no inmigrante.

Artículo II.—Se deroga asimismo el Reglamento dictado por el Poder Ejecutivo en veinte y nueve de octubre de mil novecientos diez y siete, publicado en la Gaceta Oficial de dos de noviembre del mismo año, para el mejor cumplimiento de la Ley a que se contrae el artículo anterior, exceptándose de esa derogación los preceptos del referido Reglamento que guarden relación con los de dicha Ley que se mantienen subsistentes.

Artículo III.—El Poder Ejecutivo podrá disponer en cualquier momento, después de regir la presente Ley, la salida del territorio Nacional de todo inmigrante que hubiese llegado a él exclusivamente al amparo de la legislación que se deroga.

Artículo IV.—Esta Ley comenzará a regir a los veinte días de su publicación en la Gaceta Oficial de la República.

Por tanto: mando que se cumpla y ejecute la presente Ley en todas sus partes.

Dada en el Palacio de la Presidencia, en la Habana, a diez y ocho de mayo de mil novecientos veinte y dos.

ALFREDO ZAYAS.

José M. Collantes,

Secretario de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo.

2057-213

El Día mayo 24/22-5

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May 13th 1922

H. A. HIMELY'S

WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922



THE ONLY PUBLICATION GIVING WEEKLY THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF SUGAR IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Subscription price $12.50 U. S. money per annum post-paid

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CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending May 13th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	11	12.277	8.925	—	105.587
Matanzas	8	14.052	13.512	—	204.466
Cárdenas	5	10.082	8.836	—	172.496
Cienfuegos	5	12.484	10.895	—	59.264
Sagua	3	7.573	10.124	—	43.284
Caibarién	9	10.281	6.486	—	59.634
	41	66.749	58.778	—	644.731
Previously reported		1.317.524	663.907	16.857	—
Total to date		1.384.273	722.685	16.857	644.731

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	11	9.504	10.273	—	43.247
Puerto Tarafa	8	14.607	8.054	—	76.735
Manatí	1	4.511	—	—	11.119
Puerto Padre	2	6.714	—	112	75.770
Gibara	1	1.790	4.357	42	13.553
Banes	1	3.751	—	—	19.453
Antilla	8	12.295	11.427	—	43.683
Tánamo	1	2.640	3.083	—	3.853
Guantánamo	9	5.322	—	—	30.710
Santiago de Cuba	8	5.635	—	—	41.895
Manzanillo	7	4.224	4.143	—	58.073
Santa Cruz del Sur	2	7.445	7.445	—	—
Júcaro	5	2.403	2.403	—	—
Zaza	1	—	—	—	5.912
Trinidad	1	5.070	5.921	—	12.219
	66	85.911	57.106	154	436.222
Previously reported		1.268.821	859.505	1.745	—
Total to date		1.354.732	916.611	1.899	436.222

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	107	152.660	115.884	154	1.080.953
TOTAL to date		2.739.005	1.639.296	18.756	1.080.953

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1920-1921 & 1919-1920

		Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to	May 14 1921	181	2.484.575	1.233.102	25.923	1.225.550
	May 15 1920	97	2.868.230	2.117.616	17.706	732.908

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending May 13th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	—	679	—	6.339
Matanzas	—	—	—	—	7.170
Cárdenas	—	—	—	—	13.772
Cienfuegos	—	—	—	—	990
Sagua	—	—	—	—	6.184
Caibarién	—	—	447	—	100
	—	—	1.126	—	34.555
Previously reported		2.126.110	2.007.430	82.999	—
Total to date		2.126.110	2.008.556	82.999	34.555

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	—	586	1.933	—	7.432
Puerto Tarafa	—	—	3.636	—	17.171
Manatí	—	—	—	--	—
Puerto Padre	—	—	—	—	—
Gibara	—	—	—	—	—
Banes	—	—	—	—	—
Antilla	—	—	—	—	195
Tánamo	—	—	—	—	—
Guantánamo	—	—	—	—	1.066
Santiago de Cuba	—	—	—	—	2.075
Manzanillo	—	—	—	—	564
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	—	—	—	—	—
Zaza	—	—	—	—	2.576
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	—
	—	586	5.569	—	31.079
Previously reported		1.760.235	1.717.385	6.788	—
Total to date		1.760.821	1.722.954	6.788	31.079

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	—	586	6.695	—	65.634
TOTAL to date		3.886.931	3.731.510	89.787	65.634

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to May 14 1921	—	3.698.236	3.538.152	115.532	44.552
	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

EXPORTS

(Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	Crop 1920–21 Total to May 13/22	Crop 1919-20 Total to May 13-1921
Ports North of Hatteras ..	4.297	2.460.028	2.147.337
New Orleans.....	1.285	298.445	341.762
Galveston,Texas City & Houston		104.197	59.473
Savannah.....	19	98.900	104.307
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	10.736	24.931
Canada.....	629	81.581	189.329
United Kingdom.....	465	482.560	509.279
France.....	—	84.775	57.979
Spain.....	—	5.954	11.220
Other European ports.....	—	16.948	71.028
Mexico	—	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	—	62.013	—
Australia.....	—	25.373	10.961
Egypt, etc.....	—	—	8.072
	6.695	3.731.510	3.538.152

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1919-1920

Total to May 13th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
		2.567 tons.
3.706.589 tons.	TOTALS TO DATE 3.577.097 tons.	2.567 tons.

May 13th., 1922.

The metereological conditions of the Island have taken on a more positive aspect during the week. Rains have occurred in all the Provinces every day, sufficient to make a continuance of grinding in some sections a difficult matter by the interruption to normal hauling operations. Local samples have been accompanied by thunder and lightning, bringing heavy downpours of lengthy duration, and we presume that the rains reported generally are of much the same character. A continuance would oblige some of the Mills to stop somewhat sooner than they otherwise would have done. The drought has been so extended that the rains are welcome on account of the benefit to the growing cane.

A number of Mills have closed down, the list following:

		Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.			Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.
"Occidente"	of Havana	51.767	60.000	"Pastora"	of Cienfuegos	38.713	50.000
"Toledo"	,, ,,	321.919	300.000	"San Agustín"	,, ,,	130.000	140.000
"Puerto"	,, ,,	26.000	25.000	"San Cristóbal"	,, ,,	52.000	45.000
"Habana"	,, ,,	65.900	90.000	"Santa Teresa"	,, Sagua	149.000	140.000
"Mercedita"C.-A.	,, ,,	104.671	110.000	"Nazábal"	,, ,,	134.000	115.000
"Providencia"	,, ,,	178.973	150.000	"Sta. Lutgarda"	,, ,,	140.000	100.000
"Portugalete"	,, ,,	79.775	80.000	"Resulta"	,, ,,	124.000	100.000
"Cuba"	,, Matanzas	146.497	110.000	"Purio"	,, ,,	86.000	75.000
"Santa Rita"	,, ,,	63.000	50.000	"Fidencia"	,, Caibarién	77.032	70.000
"Santa Amalia"	,, ,,	150.000	110.000	"Fe"	,, ,,	157.500	125.000
"Flora"	,, ,,	74.905	60.000	"Julia"	,, ,,	14.000	12.000
"España"	,, Cardenas	410.000	400.000	"Florida"	,, Pto. Tarafa	308.083	290.000
"Tinguaro"	,, ,,	184.000	170.000	"Estrella"	,, Nuevitas	227.451	230.000
"Progreso"	,, ,,	125.000	110.000	"Cape Cruz"	,, Manzanillo	104.927	100.000
"Union"	,, ,,	93.895	40.000	"Isabel"	,, Guantánamo	102.590	85.000
"Santa María"	,, Cienfuegos	102.000	80.000	"Trinidad"	,, Casilda	107.740	76.000
"Lequietio"	,, ,,	111.865	120.000				

making a total of 107 Mills now grinding against 181 at a corresponding date last year.

The figures lacking from last week are as follows:

"Socorro"	172.061	200.000	"Soledad"	115.213	115.000
"Amistad"	196.813	230.000	"Parque Alto"	73.000	60.000
"Alava"	220.000	240.000	"Carolina"	80.174	80.000

This makes the total production of the Mills already finished to be 8,890,910 bags against an Estimate of 8,547,000, or an overage of 343,910 bags.

It has been a heavy week of sales with a consistent market all the way through. Some 800,000 bags is the total at 2 7/16 c/. c.&f. New York for May movements and 2½ c/. c.&f. for those of June.

The production of the Centrals along the lines of the United Railways was 341,977 bags against 504,649 last week.

The Auditors have completed their examination of the affairs of Upmann, and sunmitted their report to the members of the Havana Clearing House from whom a loan of Three Million Dollars was asked. A study of this report has brought about a decision not to extend the loan in question, on the ground that it is believed that this amount would be insufficient to reinstate the Bank, and the guarantees offered are not considered satisfactory.

The week's comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding	107	181	97
Week's Receipts	152,660 tons.	138,139 tons.	102,915 tons.
Last Week's Receipts	163,969 ,,	117,716 ,,	126,488 ,,
Total Receipts	2,739,005 ,,	2,484,575 ,,	2,868,230 ,,
Total Exports	1,639,296 ,,	1,233,102 ,,	2,117,616 ,,
Stocks at the ports	1,080,953 ,,	1,225,550 ,,	732,908 ,,

MARKET.—Local sales aggregating some 86,000, that we learn of, were made at prices fluctuatiung between 2.30 c/. and 2.35 c/. f.o.b. steamer, the week ending with a fair demand and a firm tendency.

FREIGHTS.—The same lack of enthusiasm for prompt steamers during the week, as last, has had the natural weakening effect on rates. We give the rates of last week below, since those are maintained for June movements, with every confidence in obtaining them, but cargoes have been accepted for steamers in distress at 14 c/. for New York and 12 c/. for New Orleans, and we learn of one cargo from the South coast that was taken at 15 c/. an equivalent of 13 c/. for New York. That however is mentioned only as a desperate alternative.

North Coast of Cuba to New York, Philadelphia or Galveston	15 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans	13 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Boston 3 c/. higher than New York.	
South Coast 2 c/. higher than above.	

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	64.762	937.765	855.574	1.173.362
New Orleans.....	—	165.061	136.846	196.302
Galveston, Texas City & Houston ...	1.252	33.275	36.716	29.535
Savannah.	4.701	31.038	24.617	52.498
Interior towns. U. S.....	—	2.322	8.817	17.616
Canada	11.061	43.204	12.004	96.692
United Kingdom	23.467	243.733	72.865	428.177
France	4.964	64.402	13.244	50.458
Spain	105	3.599	606	10.229
Other European ports....	5.572	46.363	13.475	50.749
Mexico West Indies.....	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia.....	—	—	19.597	1.938
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	7.586
	115.884	1,639,296	1,233.102	2.117.616

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	22	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—		.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17	3.715	2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	6.001	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	13.395	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	17.587	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	38.979	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	56.376	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	79.973	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	93.572	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	112.043	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	142.594	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	154.677	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	165.755	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	226.839	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	191.393	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	172.314	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	207.835	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.047	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	156.267	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	208.806	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	163.969	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	152.660	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13		138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20		108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27		110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3		96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10		62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17		36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24		31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1		33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(Enc.)
20-6-213
4

ASOCIACION DE BUEN GOBIERNO

PROPAGANDAS CIVICAS

Piénselo detenidamente y conteste con sinceridad

—1—

¿Cree Ud. que el pueblo cubano debe sentirse satisfecho de los partidos políticos y de los legisladores y del gobierno que esos partidos han llevado al poder?

Do you believe that the Cuban people ought to feel satisfied with the political parties and with the legislators and with the government which those parties have placed in power?

—2—

¿Cree Ud. que puede esperarse que los partidos políticos actuales mejoren su conducta en el futuro?

Do you believe that it can be hoped that the present political parties may better their conduct in the future?

—3—

¿Cree Ud. que debe intentarse mejorar el gobierno del país sacando de su retraimiento a elementos nuevos que no han hecho política hasta hoy?

Do you think that an effort should be made to better the government by withdrawing from their retirement new elements which have not entered politics until now.

—4—

¿Está Ud. dispuesto a ayudar para ese fin a la **Asociación de Buen Gobierno?**

Are you willing to help for this purpose the Association of Good Government?

—5—

¿Puede Ud. indicarnos qué personas actualmente retraídas conoce, de capacidad y de honradez para la política?

Can you indicate to us any persons, now unknown, of your acquaintance that would be capable and honorable for a political life.

—6—

¿Nos permite Ud. hacer públicas sus declaraciones?

Would you permit us to make your statements public?

PREGUNTAS ALTERNATIVAS

—7—

¿Si está Ud. comprometido con algún partido puede Ud. decirnos qué personas o qué ideales le atraen a ese partido?

If you are pledged to any party, can you tell us what persons or ideals attract you to that party?

—8—

¿Si Ud. no desea salir de su retraimiento nos permite que le visitemos a menudo para consultar sus opiniones?

If you do not wish to retire from your privacy, would you permit us to visit you from time to time to consult your opinions?

¿Votó en las últimas elecciones? ¿Tiene su cédula electoral?

Did you vote in the last elections? Have you your electoral paper?

(Firma) .....

Dirección .....

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

:UBA

5 Centavos

IGUAL PRECIO EN PROVINCIAS

Tres Misteriosos Individuos Lanzaron Una Bomba Sobre la Legación de. . .



ificio que ocupa la Legación de España. Puede verse de modo perfecto la ventana en donde hizo explosión la bomba de dinamita.

(Viene de la PRIMERA):

ortunadamente, no se encontrara nino de los empleados ni sirvientes ca del lugar de la explosión. Unicante dormían en el editficio, el vigi te delegado número 728, José Palas y el portero Antonio González, cuales, al oír el estampido, se desctaron y salieron a la puerta con jeto de enterarse de lo que ocurría.

LOS DESPERFECTOS

El edificio no sólo sufrió desperfecen su parte exterior, que quedó deiorada, sino también en el lugar en ide se encuentra instalada en el dess:ho del señor Mariategui. La bomba, embargo, no causó todos los daños que hubiera sido capaz. A pesar de el piso del despacho del señor Mitro quedó casi totalmente desprenlo y algunas puertas fueron destrolas.

Sufrieron también considerables desfectos los edificios cercanos. La Cade Swiff, almacén establecido en esquina opuesta, tiene una de las rtas de metal con más de veinte per aciones y todas las ventanas de cris completamente destrozadas.

También la bodega que existe en la uina de enfrente, en la misma unión Acosta e Inquisidor, presenta gran nero de perforaciones en sus puer. Al explotar la bomba, en el inte de la bodega, cayeron las botellas e rompieron las vidrieras. El dueño, é Orejas, llegó a las dos de la magada.

LLEGA EL MINISTRO

esos momentos acababa de salir de la función que daba la Quiroga en el Teatro Nacional, en conmemoración del aniversario de la independencia de la República Argentina.

Momentos más tarde, la una y veinte de la madrugada, llegó al domicilio de la Legación. Seguidamente escuchó los relatos que se hacían acerca del suceso, miró con atención los escombros y exclamó al fin: ¡Ah, esto no tiene importancia!

Cuando el Juez de Guardia, señor Augusto Saladrigas, interrogó al Ministro sobre el suceso, el señor Mariategui, respondió:—No sé a qué pueda atribuirse el accidente, toda vez que yo nunca he intervenido en problemas que puedan ofender o molestar a nadie. No soy político, ni hago política en Cuba. No he tratado más que de cumplir siempre con mi deber. Por tanto, me parece absurdo cuánto ha ocurrido en el edificio de la Legación.

SEVERAS INSTRUCCIONES A LA SECRETA

El Secretario de Gobernación coronel Martínez Lufriu, dió cuenta al Presidente de la República, en la mañana de hoy de la explosión de la bomba arrojada al edificio de la Legación de España, manifestando el Jefe del Estado, que eran sus deseos que se hiciese una detenida investigación, para depurar la responsabilidad de los que resulten culpables.

El Secretario, dió en seguida instrucciones a los agentes de la policía secreta para que hiciesen las diligencias oportunas para descubrir a los autores y los móviles que impulsaron a los mis

parar, diseminadas en la esquina de Cuba y Luz. Estas balas, que son de distintos calibres, se hallaron a poca distancia del editficio de la Legación española, por lo que se ha llegado a creer que tengan íntima relación con la explosión de la bomba.

No obstante, a pesar de las investigaciones iniciadas por la policía, aún no se ha podido comprobar por qué motivo aparecieron dichos proyectiles. La noticia, que se ha extendido rápidamente, ha despertado numerosos rumores, a cuál más fantástico, tratando de explicar la procedencia de las balas y su relación con el acontecimiento de esta madrugada.

LOS COLEGAS SE INTERESAN

El Ldo. Mariátegui, ha sido llamado en la mañana de hoy, por sus compañeros de representación diplomática, entre los cuales, él es el Decano, interesándose por conocer los móviles del atentado.

El representante de S. M. Católica se ha concretado a manifestar según nos dijo, lo mismo que declaró al Juzgado, esto es, que no tiene noticias concretas sobre los motivos y propósitos del mismo.

EL EDIFICIO DE LA LEGACION

Es un amplio y antiguo edificio [illegible] el que ocupa la Legación [illegible] España en la Habana. La pu[illegible] a la calle de Acosta, [illegible] y un plancha de h[illegible] están instaladas [illegible] pra un espaci[illegible] alto.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

TRES MISTERIOSOS INDIVIDUOS LANZARON UNA BOMBA SOBRE LA LEGACION DE ESPAÑA

Encs. to

El auto en que iban se perdió velozmente en las sombras después del atentado terrorista

2056-213 (4)



LA BOMBA ESTALLO CON HORRIBLE ESTRUENDO SOBRE ESTA VENTANA, CAUSANDO GRANDES DESTROZOS

En las primeras horas de esta madrugada—sería próximamente la una—el ruido característico de un formidable estallido, resonó en gran parte de nuestra ciudad. Era una bomba arrojada, con fines siniestros sin duda, contra el edificio de la Legación de España, enclavado en un rincón de la zona comercial en la calle de Inquisidor esquina a la de Acosta.

Tres individuos, desconocidos hasta el momento presente, en un automóvil Ford, cuyo número asi mismo se desconoce, pasaron en carrera aligera por aquel lugar, arrojando el explosivo contra la entrada de la Legación y perdiéndose después en la oscuridad.

La noticia corrió en seguida por toda la urbe y fué el tema de conversaciones y comentarios, entre la nutrida falange de los noctámbulos.

El Ministro no se encontraba en la Legación. En tales momentos acababa de traspasar los umbrales del Hotel Inglaterra, después de haber asistido a la función ofrecida en el Nacional, por la Compañía de Camila Quiroga, en conmemoración de la Independencia Argentina.

Poco después, llegaba el señor Alfredo de Mariátegui, a su domicilio, encontrándose con los desperfectos ocasionados por el accidente terrorista, sin que pareciera inmutarse, ni darle mayor trascendencia al asunto, exclamando serenamente:—¡Ah, esto no tiene importancia!

Ante el Juzgado declaró más tarde, el distinguido diplomático, manifestando que no tenía sospechas de los móviles que impulsaron a los autores del hecho, ni quienes puedan ser.

LA ALARMA

Sobre el tapete de la actualidad periodística, muy recargado en estos días de sucesos interesantes, viene a aumentar el número, la misteriosa explosión de esta bomba. Sería próximamente la una de la madrugada cuando una conmoción violenta alarmó al vecindario, tanto en el centro de la capital como en sus barrios extremos. Momentos después la segunda Estación de Policía informaba de que el suceso había ocurrido en el número 79 de la calle de Inquisidor, donde se encuentra instalada la Legación de España en Cuba.

EN EL LUGAR DEL HECHO

En dicho sitio, al llegar nosotros, aún se encontraban tres individuos que habían presenciado una escena extraña momentos antes. Un público numeroso se aglomeraba en torno de ellos, escuchándoles narrar con emoción, ante los escombros recientes, la escena de que habían sido testigos.

A preguntas nuestras, dijeron llamarse Francisco González, vigilante de la Policía Nacional, Felipe Alvarez, de la Policía del Puerto y Manuel Yanca, marinero del guardacostas "Baire". Los tres se encontraban en el Muelle de Luz: el vigilante de la Nacional prestando servicio y los otros paseando a poca distancia suya.

De pronto, como una visión fantástica, aparecio en el misterio de la noche un Ford con tres pasajeros en camisa, tocados con boinas coloradas. Pudieron notar que el automóvil tenía el número cubierto. Llegó rápida, aceleradamente hasta la plazoleta de Luz, siguió hasta el emboque, luego dió marcha atrás y subió por la calle de San Pedro, doblando por Acosta.

LA EXPLOSION

Dicen los tres testigos que al sentir la explosión montaron en otro Ford, dirigiéndose en busca del misterioso automóvil de los pasajeros pintorescamente tocados con rojas boinas revolucionarias. Pero en la calle de Acosta esquina a Inquisidor, lugar donde ocurrió la explosión, la humareda era tan densa y amplia, que les impidió seguir la pista del auto fugitivo.

LOS EMPLEADOS DE LA LEGACION

Lo avanzado de la hora hizo que,

(Sigue en la pág. DIEZ).

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3 - 1

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

Encs. not mkd.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

June 2, 1922.

1922 JUN 10

2056-213

No.- 1721

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. JUN 8 1922

1. Herewith will be found the following enclosures:

ECONOMIC:

Himely's Weekly Review of the Cuban Sugar Crop, for the two weeks ending May 20 and May 27 respectively.

Clipping from THE HAVANA POST of May 31st re new Decree extending period within which importers may withdraw merchandise from the bonded warehouses in Cuba.

Clipping from EVENING NEWS of June 1st re American Chamber of Commerce in Cuba, and the election of General E,H.Crowder as Honorary President.

POLITICAL

The morning papers are carrying the notice of the assassination of the Chief Engineer of the City of Havana, Sr. Gabriel Román. He was shot early this morning, in his own office, by a contractor named Victor Miranda. While the details of the dispute leading to the shooting are not yet known, it is generally believed that the two men had been active in certain irregularities involving graft. Clipping from EL HERALDO DE CUBA enclosed.

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

to Major Symmes — (Enc.)

20576-213

May 20th 1922

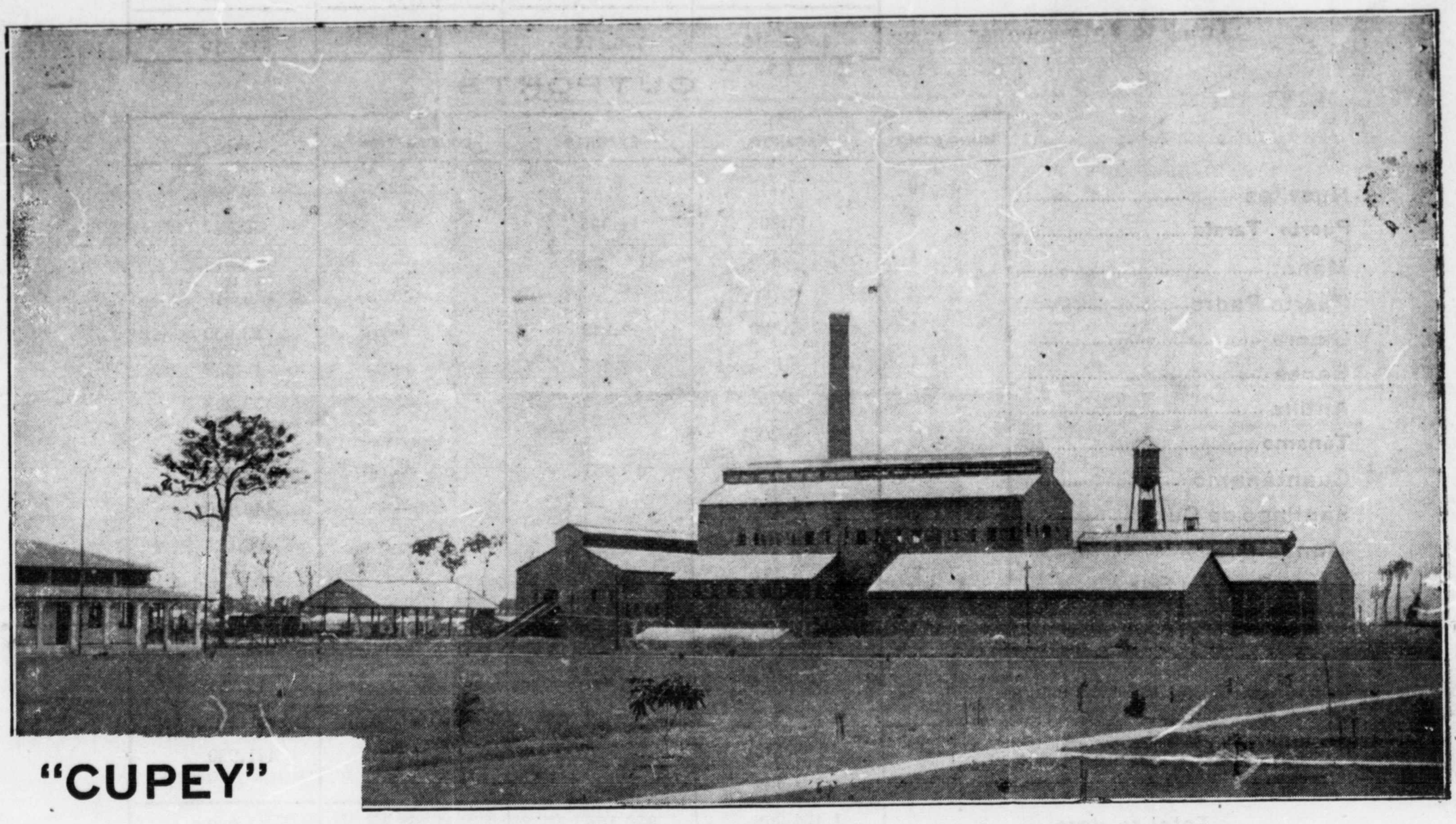
H. A. HIMELY'S

WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922



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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending May 20th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solano y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	8	10.524	11.575	—	104.535
Matanzas	4	6.720	7.393	—	203.793
Cárdenas	4	4.861	10.052	1.429	165.876
Cienfuegos	3	9.288	9.589	—	58.963
Sagua	—	2.807	8.614	—	37.477
Caibarién	7	9.146	8.206	—	60.575
	26	43.346	55.429	1.429	631.219
Previously reported		1.384.273	722.685	16,857	—
Total to date		1.427.619	778.114	18.286	631.219

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	10	7.143	—	—	50.390
Puerto Tarafa	7	14.808	14.996	—	76.547
Manati	1	1.494	—	—	12.613
Puerto Padre	2	4.785	—	40	80.515
Gibara	1	1.429	2.143	—	12.839
Banes	1	3.699	3.463	—	19.689
Antilla	8	8.077	12.419	43	39.298
Tánamo	1	1.429	—	—	5.282
Guantánamo	9	4.678	10.585	—	24.803
Santiago de Cuba	8	4.286	—	—	46.180
Manzanillo	7	2.905	4.286	—	56.693
Santa Cruz del Sur	2	6.387	6.387	—	—
Júcaro	1	8.214	8.214	—	—
Zaza	1	—	1.000	—	4.912
Trinidad	1	—	—	—	12.219
	60	69.334	63.493	83	441.980
Previously reported		1.354.732	916.611	1.899	—
Total to date		1.424.066	980.104	1.982	441.980

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	86	112.680	118.922	1.512	1.073.199
TOTAL to date		2.851.685	1.758.218	20.268	1.073.199

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1920-1921 & 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to May 21 1921	165	2.593.500	1.284.729	25.967	1.282.804
Total to May 22 1920	72	2.945.852	2.210.120	17.760	717.972

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending May 20th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solano y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	—	—	—	6.339
Matanzas	—	—	—	—	7.170
Cárdenas	—	—	5.116	—	8.656
Cienfuegos	—	—	—	—	990
Sagua	—	—	—	—	6.184
Caibarién	—	—	—	—	100
	—	—	5.116	—	29.439
Previously reported		2.126.110	2.008.556	82.999	—
Total to date		2.126.110	2.013.672	82.999	29.439

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	—	—	—	—	7.432
Puerto Tarafa	—	—	2.950	—	14.221
Manati	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Padre	—	—	—	—	—
Gibara	—	—	—	—	—
Banes	—	—	—	—	—
Antilla	—	—	—	—	195
Tánamo	—	—	—	—	—
Guantánamo	—	—	—	—	1.066
Santiago de Cuba	—	—	—	—	2.075
Manzanillo	—	—	—	—	564
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	—	7.577	7.577	—	—
Zaza	—	—	1.000	—	1.576
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	—
	—	7.577	11.527	—	27.129
Previously reported		1.760.821	1.722.954	6.788	—
Total to date		1.768.398	1.734.481	6.788	27.129

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	—	7.577	16.643	—	56.568
TOTAL to date		3.894.508	3.748.153	89.787	56.568

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to May 21 1921	—	3.698.236	3.538.152	115.532	44.552
	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

EXPORTS

(Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	Crop 1920–21 Total to May 20/22	Crop 1919-20 Total to May 20-1921
Ports North of Hatteras ..	12.786	2.472.814	2.147.337
New Orleans.....	—	298.445	341.762
Galveston,Texas City & Houston		104.197	59.473
Savannah.....	—	98.900	104.307
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	10.736	24.931
Canada.....	—	81.581	189.329
United Kingdom.....	3.857	486.417	509.279
France.....	—	84.775	57.979
Spain.....	—	5.954	11.220
Other European ports.....	—	16.948	71.028
Mexico	—	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	—	62.013	—
Australia.....	—	25.373	10.961
Egypt, etc.....	—	—	8.072
	16.643	3.748.153	3.538.152

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1919-1920

Total to May 20th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
—		2.567 tons.
	TOTALS TO DATE	
3.706.589 tons.	3.577.097 tons.	2.567 tons.

May 20th., 1922.

The week under review brought us a continuance of the unsettled weather of last, the conditions being of a rainy-season nature. Drenching showers, sometimes lasting two and three hours at a time, accompanied with thunder and lightning, often recurring at about the same time daily, usually having no cooling effect on the atmosphere, but leaving it in an uncomfortably hot and moist condition, are signs of a change of season that is looked for at about this time of the year, and which the growing cane welcomes. Some of the Centrals have had to close down temporarily, but with the intention of resuming if the rains let up for a while, but many have made up their minds to shut down altogether for the present crop, and the list of these is as follows:

	Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.		Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.
"La Julia".....of Havana	160.420	180.000	"San Agustin"....,, Caibarien	147.500	140.000
"San Ramon".....,, ,,	76.900	70.000	"Reforma"..... ,, ,,	111.000	95.000
"San Cristobal" ..,, ,,	71.088	75.000	"Macagua".....,, Sagua	53.500	40.000
"Conchita".....,, Matanzas	230.606	240.000	"Corazon de Jesus",, ,,	95.700	80.000
"Limones"..... ,, ,,	148.554	50.000	"Constancia"..... ,, ,,	125.245	120.000
"San Ignacio" .. ,, ,,	60.428	60.000	"Senado".....,, Pto. Tarafa	297.142	240.000
"Rosario" ..... ,, ,,	121.528	150.000	"Agramonte".....,, Nuevitas	272.240	235.000
"Soledad".....,, Cárdenas	91.528	90.000	"Patria".....,, Jucaro	129.855	130.000
"María Victoria"..,, Cienfuegos	85.885	85.000	"Adelaida".....,, ,	251.850	250.000
"Mascota".. ....,, ,,	97.642	110.000	"Stewart".. .....,, ,,	379.900	375.000
			"Baragua".....,, ,,	408.580	350.000

leaving a total of 86 now grinding against 165 in the corresponding week of last year. The total production of the finished Mills is now 12.263.001 bags against an estimate of 11.712.000, or an overage of 551.001 bags. This is taking into account a change in the production of "Santa Amalia" which was 105,000 instead of the 150,000 reported last week, due to a telegraphic error. Not a single one of the Sagua Mills is now left grinding.

The week showed less activity than last, and for the most part the transactions were small. The total sales reached some 340,000 bags, the consistency of last week being maintained in this as to price, fluctuating between 2 7/16 c/. c.&f. New York, 2 15/32 c/. c.&f. and 2½ c/. c.&f., June movements only fetching the latter figure.

The closing down of so many Centrals shows itself very plainly this week in the production of those served by the United Railways, which is 188,171 bags against 341,977 bags last week.

To-day Cuba is celebrating her liberation, this being her Twentieth Year of Independence, and it is a close holiday all over the Island .

The week's comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding.....	86	165	72
Week's Receipts.....	112,680 tons.	108,925 tons.	77,621 tons.
Last Week's Receipts.....	152,660 ,,	138,139 ,,	102,915 ,,
Total Receipts.....	2,851.685	2,593,500 ,,	2,945,852 ,,
Total Exports.....	1,758,218	1,284,729 ,,	2,210,120 ,,
Stocks at the ports.....	1,073,199	1,282,804 ,,	717,972 ,,

MARKET.—This has been very quiet locally, a few casual sales having been made on the basis of 2.28 c/. f.o.b. steamer.

FREIGHTS.—There is a more cheerful feeling in regard to these. Two weeks ago, with steamers lying in ballast, there was no desire to discard offers, but at the time of writing the demand is good with no reason to beg for business. The quotations below give the range, which should be qualified as 14½ c/. to 15½ c/. for the first half of June and 15½ c/. to 16 c/. for the second half.

North Coast of Cuba to New York, Philadelphia or Galveston..... 14½ c/. to 16 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans..... 13 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Boston 3 c/. higher than New York.
South Coast 2 c/. higher than above.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	46.094	983.859	899.080	1.221.471
New Orleans.....	16.402	181.463	141.117	205.972
Galveston, Texas City & Houston ...	7.298	40.573	36.716	30.606
Savannah.	2.143	33.181	24.617	55.926
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	2.322	8.817	18.888
Canada	7.008	50.212	14.890	103.447
United Kingdom	27.648	271.381	73.829	445.550
France	7.857	72.259	13.244	52.047
Spain	229	3.828	606	10.380
Other European ports....	4.243	50.606	13.475	53.349
Mexico West Indies.....	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia.....	—	—	19.597	1.938
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	8.072
	118.922	1,758,218	1,284.729	2.210.120

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COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21						.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5,114	15.389	9.845
,, 17		2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	3.715	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	6.001	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	13.395	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	17.587	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	38.979	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	56.376	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	79.973	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	93.572	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	112.043	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	142.594	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	154.677	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	165.755	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	226.839	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	191.393	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	172.314	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.835	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	207.047	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	156.267	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	208.806	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	163.969	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13	152.660	138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20	112.680	108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27		110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3		96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10		62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17		36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24		31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1		33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4,334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	.....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

From H.A.H.S.P.Co. to Major Lyman

2056-213
5

May 27th 1922

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS
HAVANA
MAY 31 1922
WALTER F. MARTIN MGR.

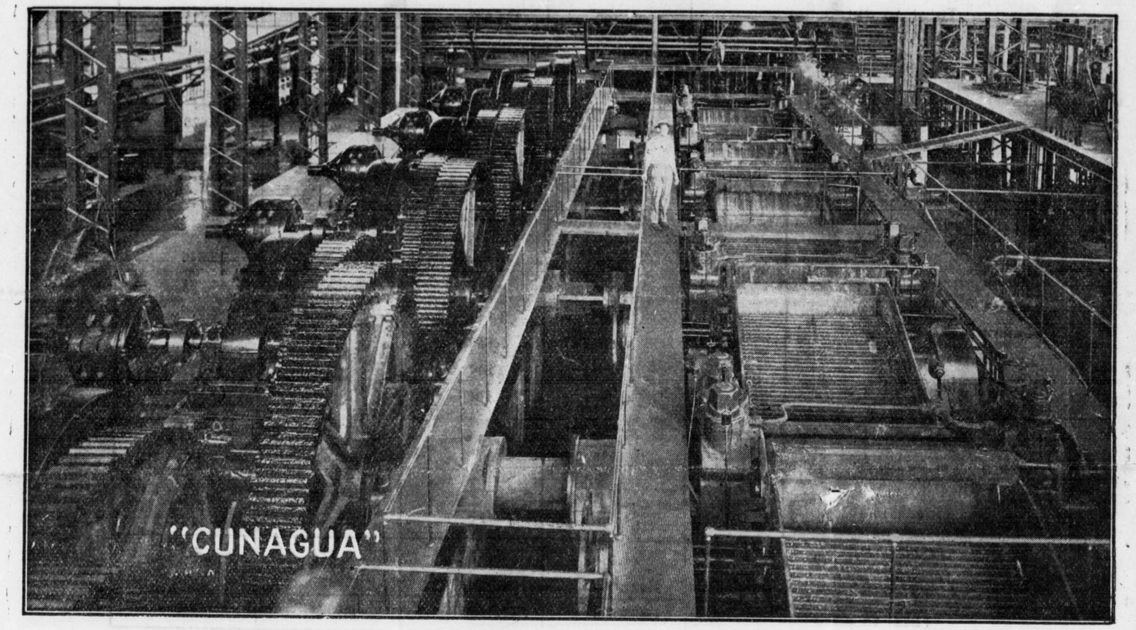
H. A. HIMELY'S

WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922



THE ONLY PUBLICATION GIVING WEEKLY THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF SUGAR IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Subscription price $12.50 U. S. money per annum post-paid

H. A. HIMELY
CUBA 76-78 P.O. BOX 93. HAVANA. CUBA.

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Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	5	12.537	9.790	—	107.282
Matanzas	1	5.071	13.465	—	195.399
Cárdenas	2	2.921	6.844	—	161.953
Cienfuegos	2	5.709	13.593	—	51.080
Sagua	—	1.553	5.332	—	33.697
Caibarién	3	7.780	6.795	—	61.560
	13	35.571	55.819	—	610.971
Previously reported		1.427.619	778.114	18,286	
Total to date		1.463.190	833.933	18.286	610.971

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	5	6.858	8.568	—	48.679
Puerto Tarafa	4	6.097	6.732	—	75.912
Manatí	1	1.763	—	—	14.376
Puerto Padre	2	4.627	—	—	85.142
Gibara	1	1.734	—	41	14.532
Banes	1	2.857	—	—	22.546
Antilla	8	7.557	2.564	—	44.291
Tánamo	1	832	3.143	36	2.936
Guantánamo	6	5.957	5.645	—	25.115
Santiago de Cuba	7	—	2.017	—	44.163
Manzanillo	4	4.400	3.401	—	57.692
Santa Cruz del Sur	2	1.482	1.482	—	—
Júcaro	1	—	—	—	—
Zaza	1	—	—	—	4.912
Trinidad	1	—	—	—	12.219
	47	44.164	33.552	77	452.515
Previously reported		1.424.066	980.104	1.982	—
Total to date		1.468.230	1.013.656	2.059	452.515

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	60	79.735	89.371	77	1.063.486
TOTAL to date		2.931.420	1.847.589	20.345	1.063.486

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1920-1921 & 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to May 28 1921	126	2.703.876	1.349.843	28.913	1.325.120
Total to May 29 1920	61	3.013.179	2.286.476	16.132	708.571

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending May 27th 1922 and totals to date.

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SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	—	—	—	6.339
Matanzas	—	—	1.011	—	6.158
Cárdenas	—	—	5.143	—	3.514
Cienfuegos	—	—	—	—	990
Sagua	—	1.045	2.714	—	4.515
Caibarién	—	—	—	—	100
	—	1.045	8.868	—	21.616
Previously reported		2.126.110	2.013.672	82.999	—
Total to date		2.127.155	2.022.540	82.999	21.616

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	—	737	641	—	7.528
Puerto Tarafa	—	1.892	6.394	—	9.719
Manatí	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Padre	—	—	—	—	—
Gibara	—	—	—	—	—
Banes	—	—	—	—	195
Antilla	—	—	—	—	—
Tánamo	—	—	—	—	1.066
Guantánamo	—	—	—	—	2.075
Santiago de Cuba	—	—	—	—	564
Manzanillo	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	—	—	—	—	1.576
Zaza	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	—
	—	2.629	7.035	—	22.723
Previously reported		1.768.398	1.734.481	6.788	—
Total to date		1.771.027	1.741.516	6.788	22.723

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	—	3.674	15.903	—	44.339
TOTAL to date		3.898.182	3.764.056	89.787	44.339

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to May 28 1921	—	3.698.633	3.543.638	116.961	38.034
	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

EXPORTS

(Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	Crop 1920–21 Total to May 27/22	Crop 1919-20 Total to May 27-1921
Ports North of Hatteras ..	13.546	2.486.360	2.150.351
New Orleans.....	2.357	300.802	344.234
Galveston, Texas City & Houston		104.197	59.473
Savannah.....	—	98.900	104.307
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	10.736	24.931
Canada.....	—	81.581	189.329
United Kingdom.....	—	486.417	509.279
France.....	—	84.775	57.979
Spain.....	—	5.954	11.220
Other European ports.....	—	16.948	71.028
Mexico	—	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	—	62.013	—
Australia.....	—	25.373	10.961
Egypt, etc.....	—	—	8.072
	15.903	3.764.056	3.543.638

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1919-1920

Total to May 27th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
—		2.567 tons.
	TOTALS TO DATE	
3.706.589 tons.	3.577.097 tons.	2.567 tons.

May 27th., 1922.

The condition of the weather remains much the same as reported last week, rains being for the most part general. With the exception of Havana and Matanzas provinces, there seemed to be disposition toward less rainfall at the end of the week. Taking the week as a whole conditions are favoring the cane for the next crop. The temperature is high.

The list of Centrals that finished during the week is as follows:

	Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.		Production Bags.	Esti mate Bags.
"El Pilar".....of Havana	213.000	175.000	"Céspedes".....of Pto. Tarafa	118.825	130.000
"Fajardo".....„ „	22.234	—	"Lugareño".....„ „ „	256.774	240.000
"Alquízar".....„ „	21.290	—	"Morón".....„ „ „	584.104	550.000
"Mercedes".....„ Matanzas	251.099	250.000	"Camaguey"....„ Nuevitas	118.833	100.000
"Hershey".....„ „	106.766	100.000	"Najasa".....„ „	110.000	100.000
"Australia".....„ „	105.131	110.000	"La Vega".....„ „	80.818	75.000
"Araujo".....„ Cárdenas	75.840	100.000	"Algodones"....„ „	131.273	125.000
"Dulce Nombre"„ „	40.506	50.000	"Jatibonico"....„ „	316.018	300.000
"Constancia"....„ Cienfuegos	204.775	140.000	"Cacocum".....„ Antilla	19.039	—
"San José".....„ Caibarien	122.000	125.000	"Jibacoa".....„ Mznillo.	88.980	100.000
"Punta Alegre"..„ „	331.000	300.000	"Sofía".....„ „	24.047	40.000
"María Luisa"..„ „	18.236	15.000	"Río Cauto"....„ „	207.000	165.000
"Adela".....„ „	52.010	85.000	"Ermita".....„ Gtnmo.	186.022	120.000
			"Santa Ana"....„Santiago	107.369	80.000

In the above list will be noted "Cacocum" "Fajardo and "Alquizar" which, contrary to the original expectations of the owners, finally decided to grind. The total production of the 128 Mills that have finished to date now becomes 16.175.990 bags, against an Estimate of 15.287.000, giving us an overage of 888,990 bags. Expressed as a percentage this gives us an excess of 5.81%, and as two-thirds of the Centrals have now closed down, apparently the final result will show our Estimate of 3,580,571 tons to be somewhat exceeded.

The week has been an encouraging one for sales of Cubas, which total some 470,000 bags, at a steadily advancing price which opened at 2½ c/. c.&f. and reached 2 5/8c/. for June movements. A sale of 25,000 bags for July loading at 2½ c/. f.o.b. is included in the quantity. This is equivalent to about 2.65 c/. c.&f. New York.

The weeks' comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding.....	66	126	61
Week's Receipts.....	79.735 tons.	110,376 tons.	67,327 tons.
Last Week's Receipts.....	112,680 „	108,925 „	77,621 „
Total Receipts.....	2.931.420 „	2,703,876 „	3,013,179 „
Total Exports.....	1.847.589 „	1,349,843 „	2,286,476 „
Stocks at the ports.....	1.063.486 „	1,325,120 „	708,571 „

MARKET.—Following the influence of New York the local market acquired strength as the week progressed, and in spite of holders at first being reluctant to part with their Sugars, waiting for a higher bid, a fair amount of business was transacted, sales of some 165,000 bags coming to our knowledge, these being exchanged at prices ranging from 2.35 c/. to 2.48 c/. f.o.b. steamer Cuban ports.

FREIGHTS.—These are firm, and carriers look askance at offers that attempt a reduction at anything less than the rates named below, there being a good demand for space.

North Coast of Cuba to New York & Philadelphia..... 15½ c/. to 16 c/.
„ „ „ „ „ Galveston..... 15 c/. to 16 c/.
„ „ „ „ „ New Orleans..... 14 c/. to 15 c/.

In our issue of April 8th. we spoke of the possibility of a 2 c/. rate to Boston. We are now given to understand that this would now be accepted, no special reason being offered for a reduction to this point in face of the general firmness.

The South Coast rate remains at 2 c/.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	48.438	1.032.297	948.651	1.265.792
New Orleans.....	7.474	188.937	146.759	208.993
Galveston, Texas City & Houston ...	2.536	43.109	39.573	33.749
Savannah.	3.571	36.752	24.617	60.529
Interior towns, U. S.....	243	2.565	8.817	19.054
Canada	8.665	58.877	16.720	111.738
United Kingdom	12.454	283.835	79.043	457.213
France	2.053	74.312	13.244	52.761
Spain	—	3.828	606	10.814
Other European ports....	3.937	54.543	13.475	53.349
Mexico West Indies.....	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia.....	—	—	19.597	1.938
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	8.072
	89.371	1,847,589	1,349.843	2.286.476

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—	.....	.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17		2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	3.715	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	6.001	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	13.395	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	17.587	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	38.979	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	56.376	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	79.973	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	93.572	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	112.043	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	142.594	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	154.677	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	165.755	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	226.839	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	191.393	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	172.314	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.835	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	207.047	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	156.267	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	208.806	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	163.969	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13	152.660	138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20	112.680	108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27	79.735	110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3		96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10		62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17		36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24		31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1		33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

DECLASSIFIED
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

American Chamber of Commerce Makes Changes in Its By-Laws

705-6-713(5)

There was a regular meeting of the board of directors of the American Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the main business transacted being the changes effected in the by-laws of the organization.

Those present at the meting were: L. E. Brownson, President; W. E. Currlin, secretary; Directors: F. P. Mattox, C. T. A. McCormick, Frank Bowman, F. L. Craycraft, Raphael Doniphan, J. H. Durrell, W. P. Field, E. G. Harris, Walter Hartman, Hugo Hartenteing Fred E. Lykes, F. O. Morgan, F.C. Randall, Frank G. Robins, Lawrence B. Ross, J. W. White.

Action was taken on the matter of honorary memebers, and following were elected, with the honorary positions given to General E. H. Crowder and Consul-General Hurst:

General Enoch H. Crowder, elected Honorary President.

Consul-General of the United States, Mr. Carlton Bailey Hurst, elected Honorary Vice-President.

Philander G. Cable, Charge de Affaires, American Legation, Chester Lloyd Jones, Acting Commercial Attache, and Joseph Alden Springer, Vice-Consul.

New members elected were:

P. Ruiz & Hermanos, Engravers and Stationers; Jacinto Pedroso & Co., Bankers; Simmons Company, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

The initiation fees for active and associate members were reduced to $50 initiation and $10 per month dues, and for non-resident members to $25 per annum.

Discrimination Against Imports.

A very important matter was brought up by Secretary Currlin on the subject of discriminatory freight rates against foreign goods shipped into Cuba, as fixed by the national railway commission. In his report Mr. Cprrlin said:

"I enclose herewith freight classifications and tariff of the United Railways, and beg to call your attention to the following salient features relative to the study of which you may want to appoint a committee. You will note that there are two tariffs involved, 'Tarifa General No. 2' and 'Tarifa General No. 3.' While the classification does not particularly specify imports, it uses these terms: 'Del pais' for the native product and 'N. E.' (No especificado) for the foreign or imported product."

On the commodities ,of which Cuba does not produce a sufficient quantity for home consumption, but must import a large part of the necessities, paying freight to Cuba and Cuban duties, wharf charges and transfer. the Railway Commission has made the discriminatory freight rates which on large and small shipments average nearly 40 per cent. These rates are discriminatory on biscuits, onions, cement, macaroni, vermicelli, forage, crackers, garbanzos, (chick peas), soda waters, fresh vegetables, lard, butter, potatoes, cheese, etc.

These discriminations, which all imported goods must pay in the railroads of the island permit the dealers to charge the consumers up to within the amount paid by foreign products without giving the consumers any chance at the benefits which are supposed to be given to the home producers.

There is a double protective tariff if any of the dealers in foreign articles desires to get outside of Havana in doing business, and there is none of the above mentioned articles produced in sufficient quantities to satisfy the interior demand.

Of course, there is the mater of butter. It can be re-mixed, with a very small percentage of native butter, a new label placed, and it would be shipped as native. Ther is no telling how many potatoes some unprincipled dealers might be shipping as native. Lard can also e doctored in the same way.

These are matters which the Chamber of Commerce will take up, and work on in the future. It is stated that the railroad companies of the Island are opposed to these double classifications of the same articles, and would be pleased to have them all listed under one head.

The following are discriminatory rates which the Railroad Commission has fixed:

From Havana to Pinar del Rio, on general tariff No. 4, which includes such shipments as cement, the rate on shipments under 10 tons for native product is $3.84 per ton; for foreign product, $5.37 per ton.

From Havana to Camaguey, for freight under 10 tons for native $7.10 per ton; for foreign, $9.94. Over 10 tons, for native, $6.26; for foreign, $8.76.

For Santa Clara, for native, $4.88. For foreign, $6.84. Over 10 tons, $4.27 for native, and $5.97 for freight.

Changes in By-Laws

The following were the sections of the by-laws which relate to the membership of the organization and were adopted yesterday:

Section 2. Active Members. Any American citizen, firm or corporation interested in businesss in the Republic of Cuba; or any firm or co-partnership established in Cuba and inscribed in the Mercantile Register of the Republic of Cuba over fifty per cent of whose members are American citizens of over fifty per cent of whose capital is owned by American citizens; or any Company, Corporation or Sociedad Anonima duly incorporated and existing under the laws of Cuba, and over fifty per cent of whose directors and officers are American citizens and over fifty per cent of whose capital is owned by American citizens; shall be eligible to Active Memership.

Section 3. Associate Members. or individual established in Cuba and Any Non-American firm, corporation inscribed in the Mercantile Register of the Repulic of Cuba, and which firm, corporation or individual acts as the accredited representative of an American business institution; or any Non-American individual, firm or corporation importing from or expoting to the United States; shall be eligible to Associate Membership.

Section 4. Non-Resident Members. Any American citizen, firm or corporation interested in business in the Republic of Cuba, that has no branch office in Cuba; shall be eligible to Non-Resident Membership.

Section 8. Benefits and Privileges of Associate and Non-Resident Members. Associate and Non-Resident Members shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the American Chamer of Commerce of Cuba, in so far as the Chamber may be able to promote their business interests, anr to protect and defend same before the administrative departments of the government, as well as all other advantages accruing from association with this Chamber in accordance with these By-Laws.

Section. Honorary Members. The Board of Directors may at any regular meeting by a vote of two thirds of the members present appoint the American Representative to Cuba Honorary President; and the American Consul-General at Havana, Honorary Vice-President of the American Chamber of Comemrce of Cuba. At any regular meting of the Board of Directors Honorary Members may be proposed and elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present. Honorary Memebers shall be entitled to all the privileges of this Chamber except that they shall not be eligible to any office, except that of Honorary President and Vice-President.

Evening News June 1, 1922

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

L SR. VICTOR MIRANDA, CREYENDOSE NGAÑADO POR EL INGENIERO JEFE, E DISPARO 5 TIROS DE REVOLVER

2056-23
5

a agonía del Ingeniero Román fué rápida: apenas pudo urmurar una última imprecación contra su asesino

El Ing. Gabriel Román, el tan scutido Ingeniero Jefe de la idad, ha muerto esta mañana, as 10 a. m. sobre el mármol frío la mesa de operaciones, en el ospital de Emergencias.

Víctor Miranda, contratista y si socio de Román en múltiples gocios del ramo de construccio- s para el Estado, es el asesino.

La noticia de la muerte de Ro- an ha causado gran sensación la Habana.

Todo el mundo al oir que Ro- an había sido llevado sin cono- iento, manchados los labios r una espuma sanguinolenta, al spital de Emergencias, creyó se taría del gesto airado de algu- de esos braceros que hacían sponsable al Ing. Román de su seria. Pero más tarde pudo sa- rse que era un hombre de más a categoría social el que había scargado su revólver sobre el

jefe de los taquígrafos de la nara.

sta mañana, a las 8, se presen- en la casa del Ing. Román, en rada Palma 110, reparto Ba- a, el Sr. Víctor Miranda de la re, contratista de obras, ca- güeyano y vecino del mismo arto.

l Sr. Miranda, que fué el fa- so contratista que rellenó con ra colorada, por orden del . Román, los aledaños de Pa- o, tenía aspecto reposado, de sona que va a tratar de nego- , y el secretario particular del . Román, Sr. Guillermo Fer- dez, no tuvo inconveniente en quearle la entrada hasta el pacho de su jefe.

a en el despacho, Román y Mi da iniciaron una conversación parecía cordial, cuando de ente estallaron trágicos, so-

(Sigue en la pág. DOCE).

noros, rasgando el silencio matutino del pacífico barrio cinco disparos consecutivos.

Los señores Gerardo Herrera y Anacleto Mayor, que se encontraban en el hall de la casa, vieron entonces salir del despacho al Ing. Román que caminaba trabajosamente, apoyándose las manos en el vientre.

El Ing. Román llegó hasta la puerta de la casa, salió de ella, pero allí le faltaron las fuerzas y tuvo que apoyarse a una jaula de monos que allí se encuentra.

Miranda salió tras de él y al verlo Román exclamó con voz que la agonía apagaba:

—Detengan a ese hombre que me ha matado.

En seguida los señores Herrera y Mayor se precipitaron sobre el matador emprendiéndola con él, a palos y paraguazos.

Mientras tanto, habían acudido familiares y criados, y el herido, colocado en un auto fué llevado con velocidad vertiginosa a Emergencias, donde la ciencia se declaró impotente ante las heridas terribles del Colt 38 que había horadado con 3 balas el cuerpo del Ingeniero Jefe. Dos heridas atravesaron el epigastrio y otra la clavícula derecha.

Los vigilantes José Reyes número 66, y Francisco Fernández núm. 261 arrestaron al agresor llevándolo a la 13a. Estación de Policía.

El Sr. Miranda parece asesinó a Román por creerse víctima de éste en negocios hechos en común. Se cree que el asesino, quien permanece silencioso y tranquilo, hará graves, sensacionales, escandalosas revelaciones.

Miranda esperó en la casa de Román, tranquilamente sentado, más de una hora, hasta que fué recibido.

El Sr. Juez de la 4a., Dr. Saladrigas a las 10.30 a. m. se constituyó en el Hospital Municipal.

Más de 300 automóviles, casi todos del Estado, llevaron a Emergencias, apenas se conocieron las noticias del asesinato, a numerosos amigos, asociados de Román, y funcionarios públicos.

El cadáver del Ingeniero Jefe ha sido sacado ya del Hospital para ser tendido en su casa.

Acudieron a Emergencias entre los otros funcionarios, el Secretario y Subsecretario de Gobernación, el Subsecretario de Justicia, Dr. Gutiérrez Balmaseda, y el Jefe de Policía, Brigadier Plácido Hernández.

Víctor Miranda es hombre como de 40 años, de buen aspecto. Viste de claro. Los golpes de sus agresores no dejaron huella ni en su rostro ni en su traje.

No contesta a las preguntas de los repórters.

Gabriel Román y Casals se graduó de arquitecto en la ciudad de la Habana. En 1912 fué Presidente del Colegio de Arquitectos saliendo debido a un acuerdo de la Directiva, por haber actuado aquél en contra de sus compañeros en la huelga que sostuvieron los arquitectos colegiados con los llamados "firmones".

Pocos lo conocían como Arquitecto o Ingeniero, en realidad, hasta que Zayas lo hizo Ingeniero Jefe de la ciudad.

Durante muchos años fué jefe de los taquígrafos de la Cámara.

Y seguía además al Dr. Zayas, durante sus campañas políticas, prestándole sus servicios como taquígrafo.

Su actuación como Ingeniero Jefe de la ciudad demasiado la conoce el público para que ante el cadáver ensangrentado reeditemos hechos que nadie ignora y que todos deploran.

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2056-21B

February 25th 1922

H. A. HIMELY'S

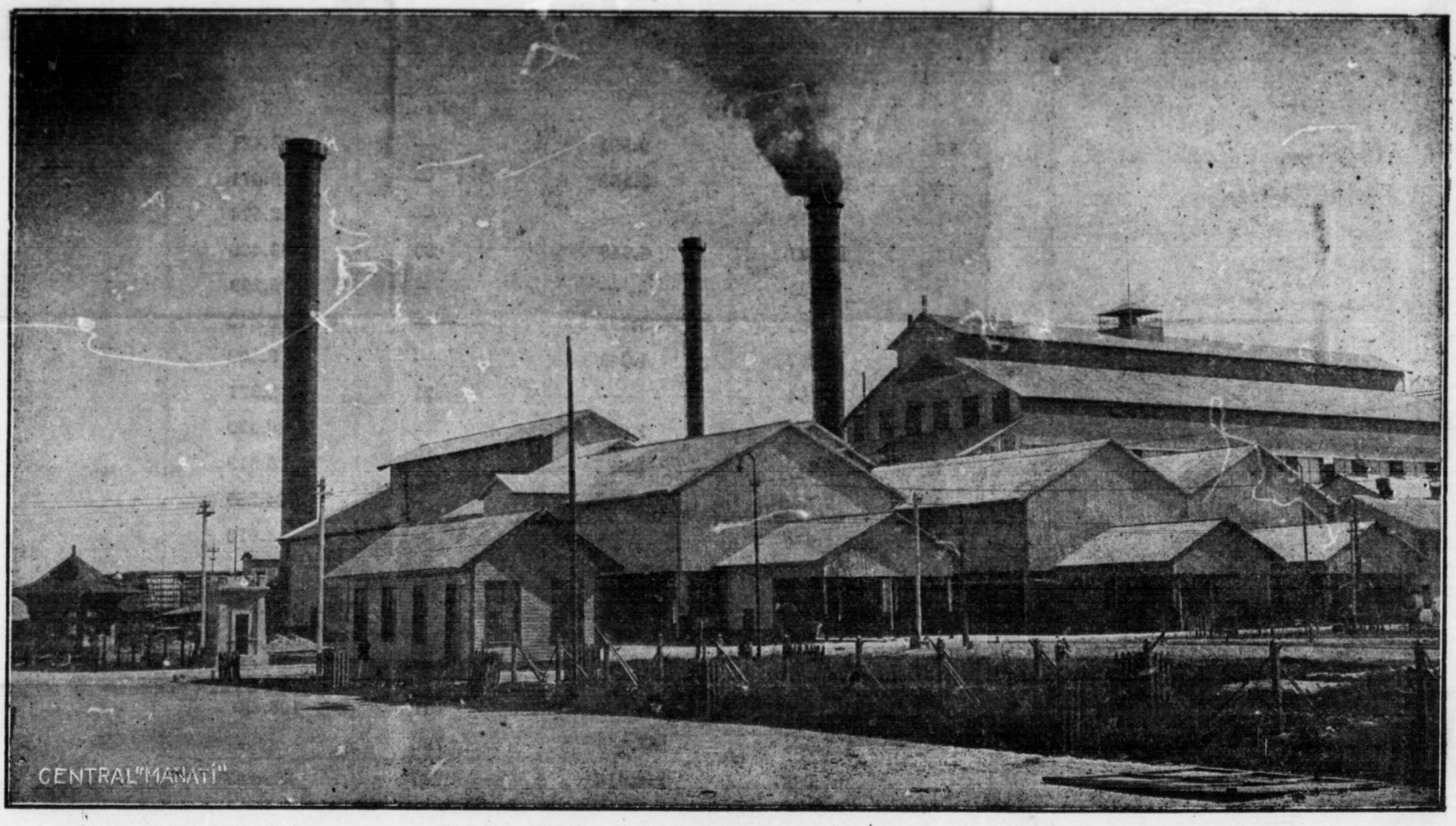
WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
HAVANA
MAR 1 1922
WALTER F. MARTIN MGR.



CENTRAL "MANATÍ"

THE ONLY PUBLICATION GIVING WEEKLY THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF SUGAR IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Subscription price $12.50 U. S. money per annum post-paid

H. A. HIMELY
CUBA 76-78 P.O. BOX 93. HAVANA. CUBA.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending **February 25th 1922** and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca., Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	19	12.906	3.258	—	32.478
Matanzas	21	21.937	874	—	87.465
Cárdenas	15	16.919	414	—	69.982
Cienfuegos	21	14.030	11.167	—	17.123
Sagua	14	8.961	1.803	—	20.274
Caibarién	13	6.210	5.697	—	13.230
	103	80.963	23.213	—	240.552
Previously reported		242.269	59.467	—	—
Total to date		323.232	82.680	—	240.552

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	18	6.257	9.591	—	13.421
Puerto Tarafa	—	11.958	3.152	—	16.471
Manati	1	2.738	—	—	13.574
Puerto Padre	2	10.227	6.949	80	43.460
Gibara	1	1.429	—	—	5.299
Banes	1	3.287	3.291	—	5.413
Antilla	8	5.047	4.043	—	9.102
Tánamo	1	1.154	—	71	2.371
Guantánamo	10	6.149	1.904	—	20.030
Santiago de Cuba	7	5.414	1.676	—	18.919
Manzanillo	9	7.642	1.000	—	34.259
Santa Cruz del Sur	2	1.429	—	—	8.678
Jucaro	8	9.000	9.000	—	—
Zaza	1	1.041	—	—	2.286
Trinidad	1	942	—	—	5.404
	70	73.714	40.606	151	198.687
Previously reported		321.966	155.440	796	—
Total to date		395.680	196.046	947	198.687

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	173	154.677	63.819	151	439.239
TOTAL to date		718.912	278.726	947	439.239

CORRESPONDING DATE OF THE CROPS OF 1920-21 & 1919-20

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to February 26 1921	185	848.993	336.878	18.192	493.923
,, ,, February 28 1920	187	1.260.444	845.420	2.692	412.332

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending **February 25th 1922** and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca., Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	1.629	2.513	—	37.681
Matanzas	—	2.857	—	—	48.180
Cárdenas	—	—	21.529	—	92.541
Cienfuegos	—	6.631	11.103	—	31.018
Sagua	—	3.449	5.071	—	9.163
Caibarién	—	—	5.222	83	16.322
	—	14.566	45.438	83	234.905
Previously reported		2.049.926	1.743.541	40.525	—
Total to date		2.064.492	1.788.979	40.608	234.905

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	—	4.477	7.846	—	13.882
Puerto Tarafa	—	2.558	7.992	—	65.462
Manati	—	—	—	—	13.694
Puerto Padre	—	—	2.943	—	22.902
Gibara	—	—	—	—	16.870
Banes	—	—	—	—	—
Antilla	—	2.037	12.514	—	6.650
Tánamo	—	—	—	—	—
Guantánamo	—	634	—	—	5.366
Santiago de Cuba	—	—	121	—	2.105
Manzanillo	—	—	3.671	—	14.446
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	—	—	—	8.508
Júcaro	—	—	—	—	—
Zaza	—	—	—	—	2.647
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	2.147
	—	9.706	35.087	—	174.679
Previously reported		1.721.952	1.515.572	6.320	—
Total to date		1.731.658	1.550.659	6.320	174.679

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	—	24.272	80.525	83	409.584
TOTAL to date		3.796.150	3.339.638	46.928	409.584

CORRESPONDING DATE OF THE CROPS OF 1920-21 & 1919-20

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to February 26 1921	—	3.689.942	3.471.669	100.145	118.128
	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

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EXPORTS

(Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	Crop 1920–21 Total to Feb. 25/22	Crop 1919-20 Total to Feb. 25-1921
Ports North of Hatteras ..	41.135	2.230.654	2.096.113
New Orleans.....	3.279	258.913	336.854
Galveston,Texas City & Houston	—	104.033	59.473
Savannah.....	7.414	90.100	99.224
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	10.736	24.931
Canada.....	—	62.674	189.329
United Kingdom.....	28.697	401.160	504.011
France.....	—	73.305	57.979
Spain.....	—	3.729	11.220
Other European ports.....	—	16.948	71.028
Mexico.....	—	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	—	62.013	—
Australia.....	—	25.373	10.961
Egypt, etc.....		—	8.072
	80.525	3.339.638	3.471.669

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1919-1920

Total to February 25th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
—		3.790 tons.
	TOTALS TO DATE	
3.706.589 tons.	3.576.915 tons.	3.790 tons.

February 25th., 1922.

During the first part of this week there was but a moderate rainfall, but toward the end there was considerably more. The provinces of Havana and Oriente were most consistently rainy, and also received the largest share, Santa Clara, Pinar del Rio, Camaguey, and Matanzas following in that order. The temperature, which started comfortably, finished high.

The following Centrals started to grind:

In Havana, "Niagara",
,, Matanzas, "Porvenir", "Santa Rita",
,, Nuevitas, "Violeta",
,, Jucaro, "Patria",
,, Santa Cruz del Sur "Macareño",

"Niagara" and "Macareño" being Mills which are grinding for the first time this season.

The sales of the week were smaller than last, totalling some 225,000 to 255,000 bags of both old and new, almost all the latter, for February & March shipment, beginning at 2¼ c/. c. & f. New York, dropping to 2⅛ c/. & 2 3/32 c/. and finishing with a small sale at 2⅛ c/.

The production of the Centrals along the lines of the United Railways for the week ending February 22nd. was 624,721 bags, comparing with 547,973 bags the previous week.

The Crop is progressing better than was expected, considering all the difficulties which are being encountered, such as frequent stoppages on many estates for the lack of a sufficient and steady supply of cane, which in turn is due to the shortage of cane-cutters or to indifference on the part of those who should send in their cane, due to it's low value. The fact that so many fields are overgrown with weeds this year is also partly to blame. The percentage of sucrose in the cane continues to be very good, and with the exception of a few isolated cases, the yield in Sugar is much better than last year, as much as 12% being reported in one or two instances, which is quite exceptional, especially at this season of the year.

As we see it, although the question of labor and the price of Sugar will have their effect upon the volume of the crop, the most important factor will prove to be that of the weather, for with the generally late commencement of grinding this year, an early, or a late appearance of the rainy season would have more important results than usual.

The Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, with 15 Mills grinding as against 16 last year (one of their smaller Mills, "Feliz", not being operated this crop) have made within 10% of their last year's production at this date, and they have an ample supply of cane.

The question of the limitation of the crop is still attracting protests, and since our last, details have been published. As reported here, the original proposition made by parties in Washington to the Cuban Government was that the crop be reduced to two-thirds of the average production of the three previous crops, not more than 2,500,000 tons of which should be exported to the United States. That in exchange the United States would reduce the tariff to 1.75 c/. which after deduction of the reciprocal 20% would bring the duty on Cuban Sugars down to 1.40 c/. against the 1.60 c/. now ruling. Also the U. S. would permit the entry free of duty of 1,000,000 tons for refining and sale to other markets. The Commission formed for the purpose of passing on the matter, claiming to be in sympathy with the principal, but presumably influenced by the great outcry against any interference, has made a counter proposal that the crop itself should not be limited, but that the exports to the United States should be limited to two-thirds of the total production. It has also proposed that the present duty of 2 c/. be allowed to stand, but that 50% on that be allowed to Cuba in return for similar benefits to be given American products. In our opinion this proposal has no greater likelihood of acceptance than the other.

The week's comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding.....	173	179	185
Week's Receipts.....	154,677 tons.	142,663 tons.	160,961 tons.
Last Week's Receipts.....	142,594 ,,	149,575 ,,	166,545 ,,
Total Receipts.....	718,912 ,,	670,891 ,,	1,118,874 ,,
Total Exports.....	278,726 ,,	258,544 ,,	739,853 ,,
Stocks at the ports.....	439,239 ,,	397,056 ,,	378,006 ,,

MARKET.—Local sales were few. We learn of some, 10,000 bags sold at 2.01 f.o.b. steamer.

FREIGHTS.—These are steady, the same rates prevailing as those reported in ours of the 11th.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	44.735	207.792	263.406	587.092
New Orleans.....	8.650	26.815	23.511	62.016
Galveston, Texas City & Houston ...	—	2.931	13.830	8.966
Savannah.	4.247	6.940	1.522	21.593
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	1.120	1.840	5.236
Canada	—	2.659	6.719	28.451
United Kingdom	759	759	—	91.801
France	—	3.928	4.058	16.757
Spain	—	1.349	592	1.281
Other European ports....	5.428	5.428	—	22.224
Mexico West Indies.....	—	72	—	3
Japan and China.....	—	18.933	10.391	—
Australia.....	—	—	11.009	—
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	—
	63.819	278.726	336.878	845.420

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COMPA RISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—		.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17	3.715	2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	6.001	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	13.395	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	17.587	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	38.979	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	56.376	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	79.973	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	93.572	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	112.043	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	142.594	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	154.677	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4		150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11		150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18		167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25		140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1		138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8		181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15		150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22		159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29		140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6		117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13		138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20		108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27		110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3		96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10		62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17		36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24		31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1		33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18				65.442	69.005	143	6.417	....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.				29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
				3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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March 4th 1922 •

H. A. HIMELY'S

WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922



"FLORIDA"

THE ONLY PUBLICATION GIVING WEEKLY THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF SUGAR IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Subscription price $12.50 U. S. money per annum post-paid

H. A. HIMELY
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CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending March 4th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp. Solano y Ca., Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	20	15.562	5.759	—	42.281
Matanzas	21	27.407	10.714	—	104.158
Cárdenas	15	19.590	1.443	—	88.130
Cienfuegos	21	13.557	11.371	—	19.309
Sagua	14	9.795	14.009	—	16.059
Caibarién	13	9.225	5.143	—	17.312
	104	95.136	48.439	—	287.249
Previously reported		323.232	82.680	—	—
Total to date		418.368	131.119	—	287.249

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	20	9.792	9.051	—	14.162
Puerto Tarafa	—	13.393	4.791	—	25.073
Manati	1	775	3.076	—	11.272
Puerto Padre	2	10.663	—	—	54.123
Gibara	1	1.636	—	—	6.934
Banes	1	3.716	3.326	—	5.80
Antilla	8	4.819	3.286	—	0.636
Tánamo	1	582	2.013	22	919
Guantánamo	10	6.454	4.286	—	22.198
Santiago de Cuba	7	3.286	5.000	—	17.204
Manzanillo	9	9.493	5.503	—	38.250
Santa Cruz del Sur	2	1.429	2.858	—	7.248
Jucaro	8	3.571	3.572	—	—
Zaza	2	286	—	—	2.572
Trinidad	1	724	2.429	—	3.699
	73	70.619	49.191	22	220.093
Previously reported		395.680	196.046	947	—
Total to date		466.299	245.237	969	220.093

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	177	165.755	97.630	22	507.342
TOTAL to date		884.667	376.356	969	507.342

CORRESPONDING DATE OF THE CROPS OF 1921-22 & 1920-21

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to March 5 1921	187	999.122	435.421	22.074	541.627
Total to March 6 1920	189	1.432.059	975.468	2.905	453.636

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

2 copies
Cuba

March 4th., 1922.

Rains have fallen in all the Provinces this week, heavily at times, but not sufficiently so or of long enough duration to be of any serious consequence to the work in the fields. There were less toward the end of the week, which finished with scarcely any to speak of.

The following Centrals have started to grind during the week:

In Havana, "Orozco"
In Nuevitas "San Antonio", "Santa Isabel",
In Zaza "Santa Ana de los Mapos"

now making a total of 177.

The market during the week was fairly steady, the price ranging from 2⅛ c/. to 2 3/16 c/. and 2¼ c/. c.&f. New York, and finishing at 2⅛ c/. the total sales, mostly of new crop sugars, amounting to some 290,000 bags.

The production of the Centrals along the lines of the United Railways for the week ending March 1st., was 645,002 bags, comparing with 624,721 bags for last week.

On February 28th. we issued our Estimate of the Cuban Sugar Crop of 1921-1922, which we publish as 3,580,571 tons of 2,240 lbs. each. The announcement of any figure in which we could place confidence has been unavoidably delayed, owing to the fact that it was impossible to know within the usual time when such information is forthcoming, which of a large number of Mills would grind, when they would commence, and whether they would continue after commencing. This represented a result of such importance that we preferred to delay an Estimate until such time as the situation could be seen with more clearness. Having set the production as above we believe the Estimate to be conservative, and in many instances based on a lower individual output than the owners of Mills expect to make, and counting on normal weather conditions, and, it is unnecessary to say, on the Mills being allowed to grind without Government restriction, of which at the moment we hear nothing further.

The indications are that for the first time in the history of Cuba the Outport Districts, or the Eastern half of the Island, will produce more Sugar than what are generally known as the Six Principal Ports, or the Western half, our figures for the Outports amounting to 13,671,000 bags, whereas those for the Six Principal Ports only add up 11,393,000 bags.

Our readers will receive a copy of the Estimate, showing the crop of each Central, as soon as it is printed.

The week's comparisons are

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding	177	187	189
Week's Receipts	165.755 tons.	150,129 tons.	171,615 tons.
Last Week's Receipts	154,677 ,,	178,102 ,,	141,570 ,,
Total Receipts	884,667 ,,	999,122 ,,	1,432,059 ,,
Total Exports	376,356 ,,	435,421 ,,	975,468 ,,
Stocks at the ports	507,342 ,,	541,627 ,,	453,686 ,,

MARKET.—There has been more activity this week, the following local sales being reported: 15,000 bags at 1.96 c/. 30,000 bags at 2 c/. 10,000 bags at 2.09 c/. and 10,000 bags at 2.01 c/. all new crop and all f.o.b. steamer. A small quantity, less than 2,000 bags of old crop, being the last old crop Sugars held by the owner, were also sold at 2 c/. f.o.b. steamer.

FREIGHTS.—Those reported in our issue of the 11th. are still quoted. The tendency is firm, and an advance not improbable, though casual cargos have been accepted at less than the figures named.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	66.991	274.783	311.940	657.699
New Orleans	9.857	36.672	33.672	76.858
Galveston, Texas City & Houston	867	3.798	13.830	12.066
Savannah	—	6.940	8.192	28.103
Interior towns, U. S.	101	1.221	2.700	6.349
Canada	648	3.307	6.719	36.347
United Kingdom	3.076	3.835	17.607	116.246
France	1.500	5.428	5.315	16.757
Spain	385	1.734	592	2.816
Other European ports	4.302	9.730	—	22.224
Mexico West Indies	—	72	—	3
Japan and China	9.903	28.836	23.845	—
Australia	—	—	11.009	—
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	—
	97.630	376.356	435.421	975.468

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COMPA RISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21								
,, 26				—		.....	.....	.....
Dec. 3			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
,, 10			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 17		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 24	3.715	2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 31	6.001	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
Jan. 7/22	13.395	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
,, 14	17.587	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 21	38.979	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 28	56.376	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
Feb. 4	79.973	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
,, 11	93.572	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 18	112.043	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 25	142.594	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
March. 4	154.677	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
,, 11	165.755	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 18		150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 25		167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
April. 1		140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
,, 8		138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 15		181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 22		150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 29		159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
May. 6		140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
,, 13		117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 20		138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 27		108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
June 3		110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
,, 10		96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 17		62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 24		36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
July. 1		31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
,, 8		33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 15		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 22		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 29		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
Aug. 5		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
,, 12		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 19		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 26		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
Sep. 2		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
,, 9		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 16		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 23		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 30		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
Oct. 7		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
,, 14		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 21		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 28		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
Nov. 4		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
,, 11		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 18		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
After Nov. 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.				65.442	69.005	143	6.417	.....
				29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
				3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending March 4th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca., Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	6.297	18.690	—	25.288
Matanzas	—	2.857	22.378	—	28.659
Cárdenas	—	1.539	22.186	—	71.895
Cienfuegos	—	5.484	5.980	214	30.307
Sagua	—	1.121	795	—	9.489
Caibarién	—	—	4.786	—	11.536
	—	17.298	74.815	214	177.174
Previously reported		2.064.492	1.788.979	40.608	—
Total to date		2.081.790	1.863.794	40.822	177.174

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	—	1.964	1.712	—	14.133
Puerto Tarafa	—	7.607	9.471	—	63.597
Manatí	—	—	—	—	13.694
Puerto Padre	—	—	13.279	—	9.623
Gibara	—	—	10.745	—	6.126
Banes	—	—	—	—	—
Antilla	—	—	—	—	6.650
Tánamo	—	—	—	—	—
Guantánamo	—	—	—	—	5.367
Santiago de Cuba	—	—	30	—	2.075
Manzanillo	—	—	1.319	—	13.127
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	—	—	—	8.508
Júcaro	—	—	—	—	—
Zaza	—	—	—	—	2.647
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	2.147
	—	9.571	36.556	—	147.694
Previously reported		1.731.658	1.550.659	6.320	—
Total to date		1.741.229	1.587.215	6.320	147.694

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	—	26.869	111.371	214	324.868
TOTAL to date		3.823.019	3.451.009	47.142	324.868

CORRESPONDING DATE OF THE CROPS OF 1920-21 & 1919-20

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to March 5 1921	—	3.690.378	3.480.712	106.359	103.307
	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

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EXPORTS

(Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	Crop 1920–21 Total to Mar. 4/22	Crop 1919-20 Total to Mar. 4-1921
Ports North of Hatteras ..	56.046	2.286.700	2.103.460
New Orleans.....	5.023	263.936	336.854
Galveston,Texas City & Houston	—	104.033	59.473
Savannah.....	—	90.100	99.224
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	10.736	24.931
Canada.....	7.119	69.793	189.329
United Kingdom.....	37.388	438.548	505.707
France.....	4.384	77.689	57.979
Spain.....	1.411	5.140	11.220
Other European ports.....	—	16.948	71.028
Mexico	—	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	—	62.013	—
Australia.....	—	25.373	10.961
Egypt, etc.....		—	8.072
	111.371	3.451.009	3.480.712

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1919-1920

Total to March 4th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
—		3.790 tons.
	TOTALS TO DATE	
3.706.589 tons.	3.576.915 tons.	3.790 tons.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Encs. not mkd.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

June 9, 1922.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. D.V.
JUN 15

20-6-2/3
(4) 6

No.- 1725

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 15 1922

1. Herewith will be found the following enclosures and comment:

ECONOMIC:

Himely's Weekly Review of the Cuban Sugar Crop for the week ending June 3rd.

Clipping from HAVANA POST of May 31st re recent Decree extending to August 31st, 1922 the period within which importers may withdraw their merchandise from the bonded warehouses in Cuba. (omitted from our report of June 2d.)

In our communication No.1721 of June 2d we reported the shooting of the Chief City Engineer of Havana, Sr. Gabriel Román, by Victor Miranda, a contractor. The shooting arose out of the following incident, which is cited to show the wastage and misuse of public funds:

Miranda secured a contract for hauling materials for improving the grounds around the Presidential Palace, and from this contract Román was to receive 20% of the profits.
The rent of two trucks which worked at the Palace --- $2,615.
$15. per day was the rental agreed upon;
$30. per day vouchered by Román.
Material - 5,000.
$7,615.

Second transaction.
Labor - 815.
$8,430.

Ramón took 20% out of $8,430. (the total, not the profits as agreed), namely, $1,700., and this he withheld out of the first collection of $2,615.

Then there was an argument about the $5,000. collection; Román agreed to voucher the item as "Cleaning of Streets", but he and Miranda could not agree as to this. Miranda finally agreed to pay Román $2,000. out of this $5,000.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Both threatened to kill each other. Eventually Román refused to receive Miranda.

After this, Miranda found the $815. item, and when taken up with Román the latter told him it would cost him(Miranda) $415. to collect. That was when the shpoting occurred. It is quite clear that Román hit Miranda first. There was a third party present, namely, Celso Cuellar.

Román, notwithstanding he was not known to possess any private means when he took over his office of City Engineer, owned,at the time of his death, a $20,000. estate near Havana, and held another under lease. On these two farms he employed material, labor and trucks belonging to the Government for which he paid nothing,and during the month of April last,steam rollers of the Public Works Department were used for about three weeks inside the grounds of one of these farms; and during the past few months an average of thirty to forty men of the same Department have been used daily on the estates.

A clipping is attached, from EL MUNDO of June 9, containing the statement of Victor Miranda before the Court.

POLITICAL:

Sr. Enrique Montelieu is at present discharging the duties of City Engineer, as successor to Gabriel Román; but it is believed that Francisco Cuellar will eventually receive the permanent appointment to this office. Cuellar is at present in charge of the Bureau of Civil and Military Constructions.

Sr. Montelieu is said to be an honest and able man. He is a Harvard graduate.

Sr. Sebastian Gelabert a few days ago presented his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury, which resignation was accepted by the President; and by Presidential Decree No. 761 of June 8th Dr. Rafael Montoro, Secretary of State, was named to act temporarily as Secretary of the Treasury in addition to his duties with the State Department.

As an instance of the abuses which exist in the appointments of Government officials, the following is cited, re the Lufriu family:

Francisco Lufriu, Secretary of Interior;
Mario Lufriu, brother of Francisco, Chief of Secret Police.
Ubaldo Lufriu, " " " Assistant Warden,Havana Jail;
Francisco Lufriu, son of " in charge of Purchasing Department, Police Headquarters,Havana.

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In connection with this family organization, the following is given as an example of the opportunities offered for fraud:

Havana Jail: While a man is being detained awaiting trial, if he has sufficient funds to pay for special accomodations in the jail he is furnished comfortable quarters, special meals, and the use of a canteen which is located within the jail. At this canteen milk, sweets, liquor, etc. may be purchased at exorbitant prices. The money thus collected is supposed to be turned over to the institution.

It is generally understood also that supplies which have been purchased for the use of the prisoners are being taken from the jail and sold to a restaurant and canteen known as "La Pescadora" which is located across the street from the jail. An eye witness reported to me that he has seen supplies transferred from the jail to this restaurant but that he has not first-hand knowledge of the transaction.

It is understood that Andres Hernandez, who was formerly Chief Warden of this jail for a period of about sixteen years, receiving a very small salary, is now a very wealthy man.

Francisco Lufriu, the Secretary of the Interior, is also now a very wealthy man and has a very large and expensive residence in the fashionable suburb of Vedado, furnished in palatial luxury.

The local press carried a great deal of Intervention talk yesterday, which has caused considerable excitement.

There are enclosed the clippings from several papers on the subject, of both yesterday and today; namely, EL HERALDO DE CUBA, EL MUNDO, EVENING NEWS, HAVANA POST. The public feeling is running very strong in face of possible developments.

COMBAT:

There are enclosed the station and distribution list of the Cuban Army as of April 30, 1922; and the BOLETIN DEL EJERCITO for April.

Encs attached
No 3

Albert K. B. Lyman
Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(Exc.)
2056-213
6

June 3rd 1922

H. A. HIMELY'S

WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
HAVANA
JUN 7 1922
WALTER F. MARTIN



THE ONLY PUBLICATION GIVING WEEKLY THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF SUGAR IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Subscription price $12.50 U. S. money per annum post-paid

H. A. HIMELY
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CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending June 3rd 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	3	5.823	4.854	—	108.251
Matanzas	—	1.841	4.198	—	193.042
Cárdenas	1	1.063	3.954	4.586	154.476
Cienfuegos	—	6.465	7.392	214	49.939
Sagua	—	4.478	5.143	—	33.033
Caibarién	—	1.486	3.646	—	59.399
	4	21.156	29.187	4.800	598.140
Previously reported		1.463.190	833.933	18.286	—
Total to date		1.484.346	863.120	23.086	598.140

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	4	3.370	5.733	—	46.316
Puerto Tarafa	3	11.635	14.318	—	73.229
Manati	1	959	—	—	15.335
Puerto Padre	2	6.934	7.143	369	84.564
Gibara	1	1.339	500	—	15.371
Banes	1	4.866	6.926	—	20.486
Antilla	8	15.303	6.856	—	52.739
Tánamo	1	1.563	—	18	4.481
Guantánamo	7	4.928	—	—	30.043
Santiago de Cuba	5	—	593	—	43.570
Manzanillo	4	4.060	6.700	—	55.052
Santa Cruz del Sur	1	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	1	3.714	3.714	—	—
Zaza	1	—	—	—	4.912
Trinidad	1	—	—	—	12.218
	41	58.671	52.483	387	458.316
Previously reported		1.468.230	1.013.656	2.059	—
Total to date		1.526.901	1.066.139	2.446	458.316

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	45	79.827	81.670	5.187	1.056.456
TOTAL to date		3.011.247	1.929.259	25.532	1.056.456

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1920-1921 & 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
June 4 1921	76	2.800.476	1.381.647	29.059	1.389.770
Total to June 5 1920	51	3.095.954	2.395.174	18.430	682.350

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending June 3rd 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	—	356	—	5.983
Matanzas	—	—	—	—	6.158
Cárdenas	—	—	1.178	—	2.336
Cienfuegos	—	—	—	—	990
Sagua	—	365	143	—	4.737
Caibarién	—	—	—	—	100
	—	365	1.677	—	20.304
Previously reported		2.127.155	2.022.540	82.999	—
Total to date		2.127.520	2.024.217	82.999	20.304

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	—	—	1.789	—	5.739
Puerto Tarafa	—	—	2.700	—	7.019
Manati	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Padre	—	—	—	—	—
Gibara	—	—	—	—	—
Banes	—	—	—	—	195
Antilla	—	—	—	—	—
Tánamo	—	—	—	—	1.066
Guantánamo	—	—	—	—	2.075
Santiago de Cuba	—	—	—	—	564
Manzanillo	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	3.448	3.448	—	—
Júcaro	—	—	—	—	1.576
Zaza	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	—				
	—	3.448	7.937	—	18.234
Previously reported		1.771.027	1.741.516	6.788	—
Total to date		1.774.475	1.749.453	6.788	18.234

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	—	3.813	9.614	—	38.538
TOTAL to date		3.901.995	3.773.670	89.787	38.538

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to June 4 1921	—	3.702.528	3.547.896	117.961	36.671
	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

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EXPORTS

(Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	Crop 1920–21 Total to June 3/22	Crop 1919-20 Total to June 3-1921
Ports North of Hatteras ..	5.670	2.492.030	2.150.351
New Orleans.....	3.706	304.508	344.234
Galveston,Texas City & Houston	—	104.197	59.473
Savannah.....	238	99.138	108.565
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	10.736	24.931
Canada.....	—	81.581	189.329
United Kingdom.....	—	486.417	509.279
France.....	—	84.775	57.979
Spain.....	—	5.954	11.220
Other European ports.....	—	16.948	71.028
Mexico	—	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	—	62.013	—
Australia.....	—	25.373	10.961
Egypt, etc.....	—	—	8.072
	9.614	3.773.670	3.547.896

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1919-1920

Total to June 3rd., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
—	—	2.567 tons.
	TOTALS TO DATE	
3.706.589 tons.	3.577.097 tons.	2.567 tons.

June 3rd., 1922.

The weather is typical of the season, and rain continues without any sign of abatement in practically all sections of the Island, though in Oriente province there is somewhat less than elsewhere. It is particularly severe in Santa Clara and Camaguey, but we have no advices of any serious inconvenience having been caused. Usually the first continuous rains cause some rising of the rivers and streams, which are quite likely to extend over the neighboring lands; but these are locally confined as a rule, and we have no reason to expect an exception now. On the whole we should say that these rains are a benefit to the growing cane after the severe drought, and are welcomed. Few Centrals have closed down this week, 15 only against 50 in the corresponding week of last year. This leaves a total of 45 still grinding. The list of those closing is:

	Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.		Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.
"Andorra".....of Havana	136.145	120.000	"Vitoria".....of Caibarién	135.000	110.000
"Galope"....." "	68.577	40.000	"Rosa María"..." "	26.079	25.000
"Triunfo"....." Matanzas	46.620	50.000	"Santo Tomás" Puerto Tarafa	106.377	100.000
"Por Fuerza"..." Cárdenas	158.000	80.000	"Elia".....of Nuevitas	145.676	150.000
"Cieneguita"..." Cienfuegos	93.591	80.000	"Soledad".....," Guantanamo	141.665	130.000
"Perseverancia" "	134.471	110.000	"Hatillo".....," Santiago Cuba	132.704	90.000
"Narcisa".....," Caibarién	169.933	125.000	"Palma".....," "	211.642	250.000
			"Macareño"...," Sta. Cruz Sur	54.395	50.000

The total production of the finished Mills now amounts to 17,936,865 bags against an Estimate of 16,797,000 bags, giving an overage of 1,139,865 bags or 6,79 %.

Some 360,000 bags of Cubas were sold, the highest figure reached being 2.75 c/. c.&f. for late June or early July movements.

When we remember that not so many months ago there was serious talk of withdrawing a Million tons of Sugar from the market, and later, failing that, of restricting the present crop, it is indeed encouraging to note that since the first of the year, when supply and demand was again permitted to work freely, nearly 1,200,000 tons of Sugars of the two old crops have been exported, in addition to some 1,900,000 tons of the present crop. This cannot fail to have a cumulative effect for good on the general business situation, which is at present on probation, with the feeling that improvement is evident. Some think this is more apparent in the country, and perhaps it is natural that it should be more noticeable where the fundamental activities growing out of our principal industry center and have their being. An improvement is noted in the way drafts through Banks are being taken care of, and loans in moderation are being made by Banks themselves. Merchants and manufacturers are taking care to see that present commitments on the part of buyers are settled for in a reasonable way, since outstanding collections for obligations contracted during the past two seasons are hardly keeping pace with the expectations raised by the free movement of sugars and the steady price which has now been ruling for some time, a price, it is true, poor in comparison with that of two years ago, but still one that should leave something beyond cost, with the enforced economies of this season. The position of to-day is a safer and saner one than that of the Spring of 1920. Then prosperity had gone far beyond the boundaries imagined for it. The optimism it created was fictitious and without restraint. It might be said that money had lost it's true value, leading to dealings of a speculative nature that were found, with the rapid decline which took place, to be without any sound basis for their indulgence. To-day the position is one in which encouragement can be found in the fact that there is room for nothing but advancement. We consider the signs are hopeful.

The week's comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding.....	45	76	51
Week's Receipts.....	79,827 tons.	96.600 tons.	82,775 tons.
Last Week's Receipts.....	79,735 ,,	110,376 ,,	67,327 ,,
Total Receipts.....	3,011,247 ,,	2,800,476 ,,	3,095,954 ,,
Total Exports.....	1,929,259 ,,	1,381,647 ,,	2,395,174 ,,
Stocks at the ports.....	1,056,456 ,,	1,389,770 ,,	682,350 ,,

MARKET.—With the advance in price sellers lacked enthusiasm to part with their holdings. We hear of some 30,000 bags that were sold locally at from 2.45 c/. to 2.55 c/. f.o.b. steamer.

FREIGHTS.—The firmness of last week is maintained. The rates mentioned to-day are:

North Coast of Cuba to New York & Philadelphia.....16 to 16½ c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Galveston.....15½ to 16 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans.....15 to 15½ c/.

Some variation is given for South Coast rates, which are quoted as 19 c/. for New York & Philadelphia, 17½ c/. for Galveston, & 17 c/. for New Orleans.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	44.498	1.076.795	970.829	1.318.644
New Orleans.....	16.187	205.124	148.259	226.213
Galveston, Texas City & Houston ...	2.170	45.279	39.573	40.386
Savannah.....	5.430	42.182	24.617	63.306
Interior towns, U. S.....	314	2.879	8.817	19.169
Canada	1.839	60.716	20.560	116.585
United Kingdom	11.232	295.067	83.329	472.440
France	—	74.312	13.244	52.761
Spain	—	3.828	606	10.814
Other European ports....	—	54.543	13.475	53.349
Mexico West Indies.....	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia.....	—	—	19.597	10.961
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	8.072
	81.670	1,929,259	1,381.647	2.395.174

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COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—		.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17		2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	3.715	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	6.001	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	13.395	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	17.587	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	38.979	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	56.376	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	79.973	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	93.572	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	112.043	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	142.594	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	154.677	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	165.755	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	226.839	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	191.393	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	172.314	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.835	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	207.047	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	156.267	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	208.806	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	163.969	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13	152.660	138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20	112.680	108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27	79.735	110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3	79.827	96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10		62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17		36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24		31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1		33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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THE EVE

Lamparilla 57 — A Daily Newspaper.

VOLUME XI — HAVANA

Gen. Crowder Did Not Finish Conference With the President

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General Crwder's visit with President Zayas yesterday was a long one, being continued for more than three hours. Present at the conference were Mr. Philander Cable, charge d'affaies of the American legation in Havana, and Captain Demetrio Castillo, the latter acting as the official interpreter in case there might come up some word or phrase that either President Zayas would not understand as expressed in English, or that General Crowder might not understand, as expressed in Spanish.

There are stories to the effect that General Crowder delivered a new note from Washington, and others that he put up ten points to the president all of which were to be complied with. These stories may be true, and again they may not be. The palace has given out nothing and certainly General Crowder has not made a statement. All that General Crowder said after he left the palace was that the conference was not completed, and that it probably would be continued today.

El Mundo states this morning that financial intervention is being seriously threatened. Other papers dwell on coming cabinet changes. None seem to know when congress will try to work out the budget bill. The question now seems to hinge upon whether or not Washington will accept the budget the house is now working on. Whether the house will pass the budget as approved by the senate. Whether the administration desires the present formed budget bill to go, because of the reforms contemplated for the army.

It is stated that there were many meetings of different groups last night and today, many of these took up the question of what would be the best, or perhaps the only way to "save the patria." Many have been the plans suggested, but none of them have been adopted an final means.

Everyone seems to be waiting for a final statement to be made by General Crowder, and when the time comes for him to make a statement he will do so without any hesitation.

Capt. Clarence Marine, of the Temporary Bank Liquidation Commission, was at the palace this morning and was closeted with the president for an hour or more, but he has managed to steer clear of reporters and has evaded giving out any statement. His interview however, might have been concerning the liquidation of the

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Monday, June 5, 1922.

THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

EL MUNDO TAKES A SLAP AT CROWDER'S PRESENCE HERE.

Referring to the rumors of General Crowder's being relieved in Cuba, El Mundo says:

"There is discussion among some Cubans regarding the convenience or otherwise of the relief of General rowder in his counsels to the Cuban administration.

"With the respect with which we are inspired by all decent persons, we must declare that for the sincere Cuban national sentiment, the stay of General Crowder as investigator of our governmental customs is a bad thing. It is a painful demonstration of interferance with the rovereignty of Cuba. General Crowder is, saving the respect which his gentlemanliness merits, an incognito, an unknown quantity in the decisions of our country He is an incognito because his work is not known and because his presence tends to reduce the standing of the jurisdiction of the Republic. General Crowder is interventionism, the patient piercer of our independence. He is the preparation of a future which only an energetic patriotic will can cut.

"The work of General Crowder in the days of the Menocal administration. He represented foreign interference with grave danger to Cuban ideals. With General Crowder in our midst, the elections were false. His return to the United States would leave us in just the same fix as he found us. If General Wood were to come in his place, the consequences would be the same. He would be nothing more nor less than a foreign interventor who, without the right to impose any specific line of conduct, would come as a representative of the plutocracy of Wall Street.

"For the moral good of Cuba, there is no necessity for either Crowder or Wood. Either of the two signifies the belittling of intangible rights but while they are here as the powerful agents of an imperialism, we cannot but accept them as a boastful manifestation of a stronger nation."

CUBAN GOVERNMENT A FAILURE, SAYS DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

The presidential form of government in Cuba after a thorough trial, has been found wanting, says Diario de la Marina in an editorial, which reads in part as follows:

"The regime of presidential government has been tried out in Cuba, and the results could not have been worse or more detestable. If this regime although already combated by some American and European writers subsists in the American Union, it is owing to the fact that that country is a federation of states in which each one enjoys an ample autonomy which permits normal development without interference from the federal power in its internal matters. But this is not the case with Cuba, a small country, whose territory was arbitrarily divided into six provinces for administrative purposes by the colonial government, a system which has lasted under the Republic with bad results.

"Look, for example, at what is happening at the present time. Save two insignificant minorities—the conservatives and the populars, which form the Liga Nacional—minorities exalted by two powerful personages, one Cuban and the other a foreigner, who form a very powerful political combination, it can be safely said that the entire country is hostile to the dominant situation. All public opinion has pronounced itself as against it.

"The only reason that there has been no radical change is because the government knows that Washington does not want a change and it does ot wish to give the Washington government any excuse to send a supervisor here."

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June 9/22 El Mundo

COMO VEMOS LAS COSAS

ANTE EL PELIGRO

La Patria es inmortal; la Patria es intangible: hechas estas afirmaciones, así, rotundas y terminantes, discurramos acerca de nuestra actualidad política.

El General Crowder vino a Cuba, a invitación del pueblo cubano, representado por nuestro Gobierno, y por el deseo bien manifiesto de una parte de la opinión política del país, para que mediara en la investigación y solución de un problema electoral ásperamente discutido. Y el laudo del General Crowder solucionó el conflicto político, aquietándose las pasiones y restañándose los agravios, en términos que (es honrado confesarlo) el partido de oposición, el Partido Liberal, no ha hostilizado ni combatido "orgánicamente", fundamentalmente, al Gobierno, sino que, por el contrario, parlamentariamente al menos, ha cooperado en muchas ocasiones a facilitar las soluciones legislativas necesarias para el desenvolvimiento de la acción adecuada del Poder Ejecutivo, en el manejo de la pública administración.

Resuelto el problema político, surgió el problema económico con la baja del precio del azúcar y la crisis desastrosa de las más antiguas y acreditadas instituciones bancarias del país; y entonces el General Crowder fué confirmado entre nosotros, en una forma diplomáticamente rara y ambigua, pero plena de atribuciones y facultades, en cuanto a la representación que ostentaba y ostenta de Enviado Extraordinario y Especial del Honorable Presidente de los Estados Unidos. Crowder siguió estudiando entonces minuciosa y perseverantemente nuestras cuestiones económicas y administrativas, informando a su Gobierno del fruto de sus observaciones y aconsejando al nuestro en cuanto a las soluciones que ha estimado más conducentes a la resolución de nuestros conflictos.

Ni él, es decir, ni su Gobierno ni el nuestro, han exteriorizado nunca, concretamente, el resultado de esas entrevistas, que, hasta ahora, parece que sólo han tenido un carácter semi-oficial y amistoso. Pero es indudable que el General Crowder, viviendo en nuestro ambiente e indagando las causas del innegable malestar que revelan las manifestaciones de la opinión pública, traducidas en más o menos exaltados tonos, por la prensa, y por las opiniones de distintas colectividades, se ha impresionado con lo que puedan tener de razonables, y ha promovido consejos en relación con la necesidad urgente de atender esos insistentes clamores.

Todo, sin embargo, hace creer que esos consejos no van más allá de lo que uno y otro día ha venido pregonando el "consensus" de las opiniones; y, más de una vez, ha podido traslucirse que al General Crowder no le han sido otorgados poderes de represión, que pugnarían abiertamente con la alta política de cordialidad y protección del gran pueblo americano a la independencia y soberanía de nuestro país, de cuya capacidad para el gobierno propio son fiadores ante el mundo, y cuyo fracaso resultaría para ellos un estigma tan doloroso como para nosotros mismos, y aún nos atreveríamos a sostener que no se ha el General Crowder quien se prestara a cumplir tales mandatos.

Justamente nuestro extremado sentimiento nacionalista, intransigente a veces, nos permite juzgar con mayor imparcialidad y justicia la conducta de un hombre honorable, que solo pide lo que piden los cubanos y que solo desea, porque ese tiene que ser su mayor timbre de gloria, el bienestar y la felicidad de Cuba, independiente y soberana.

Por eso estamos seguros de que el honorable Presidente de la República y el honorable Congreso de la Nación habrán de resolver, rápidamente, cada uno en la parte que le concierne, las demandas legítimas de un pueblo que tiene derecho perfecto a que el interés personal y la soberbia de unos pocos no lo pongan en riesgo de vestir nuevamente el hábito marcial, y no para conquistar ahora, sino para defender resueltamente sus sagradas instituciones, castigando de paso a los apóstatas y a los réprobos.

Havana Post June 9/22

THE COUNTRY DEMANDS THE TRUTH. SAYS FERRARA IN HERALDO DE CUBA.

Senor Orestes Ferrara, in Heraldo de Cuba, asks that the country be informed with regard to what is going on between the Washington government and Cuba, in an editorial, which says:

"The president of our republic, and General Crowder, representative of the president of the United States, hold a conference; the secretary of state of the neighboring republic, Mr. Hughes, answers in conversation to Judge and returns in Washington transmits menacing news; Secretary Gelabert resigns because he cannot avoid bankruptcy; the most terrible omens are carried from one to another; men of our own government are exchanging sinister views. Everything seems to be taking the same mysterious but sure form of an intimation that our beautiful independence is falling out of our hands.

"What about the country? we are obliged to ask; the true master of destinies, the only sovereign, according to the constitution. Does she count as nothing in all this subterranean commotion supposedly about to bring us to a horrible awakening?

"Equally we must ask; is it possible that Dr. Zayas, who has given so many proofs of his patriotism in face of the demands of the Washington government, will continue to remain silent?

"And can the same General Crowder counsel extreme measures to his government without making known to the Cubans the sad fate that awaits them?

"Should all these painful augaries turn out to be true and everything that is predicted is realized, no people will ever have been treated worse than ours.

"It is not possible to fall in such a stupid manner. It is surely impossible that we could lose the finest thing we have, our independence, on account of the indifference, secrecy and cupidity of a few.

"The country must be told the truth and must be allowed to decide regarding its destinies."

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TIME TO ACT

As the Evening News stated several weeks ago, the Cuban government was to be given a year in which to make good in the necessities of the country, that time in which to save itself, through its own efforts and apparently by its own means and through its own desires. General Crowder in communicating the desires of the Washington government to President Zayas was very careful in serving this notice to do it in a way that would not offend the finer sensibilities of those in the governing power, and it can be said that President Zayas received the information in that appreciative way which showed his broadmindedness and his own earnestness to carry out the wishes of his friend and adviser, General Crowder, who communicated the information of the United States government.

It seems, however, that President Zayas has stood alone in the position in which he was placed. There were those around him who had acquired the taste for blood, the life blood of the republic They were willing for others to made the sacrifice, but unwilling to make it themselves. They allowed the whole year to pass without doing what they should have done months ago. After securing limited authority to make reductions in certain branches of government expenses, President Zayas has personally carried out economies which have already saved the government in the present fiscal year many millions of dollars, but because of the exceedingly high appropriation bills passed and the budget adopted by the previous government in the year or two before he assumed office, President Zayas saw the debts of the country piling up about him without being able to help himself.

There are those who blame President Zayas for this, but what could he, with executive power limited, shorn of that authority he should have possessed, do when he met with opposition, protests, and even threats, from every side? Helpless in hands of the two houses of congress, not given that cordial support which the courts and civil service commission should have extended, perhaps fearful that he would not even receive the protection from the army which resented being deprived of the favors heaped upon it by the previous administration. It is no wonder that the president has harkened to perhaps the only true friend he has had in all his troubles, General Crowder.

The United States is really not bothering itself with the interior debts the government owes local people, citizens and employees of the government. That is purely an intimate affair of the government which is only responsible to its own conscience. What the United States is looking at is the fact that, unable to carry out the obligations of maintaining those things provided for in the Platt Amendment and the Treaty of Paris, it is responsible to itself and to the other countries of the world. Cuba's standing as a free government, free from obligations to foreign countries which in order to collect certain bills might make demonstrations which would bring up international entanglements; failure to comply with those agreements in the way of public sanitation; the protection of the property of foreigners, this including the importations here which have been ruthlessly looted and robbed. These causes and others have caused the United States to finally, after having given what might be considered a most liberal length of time, act with the view of aiding, not oppressing, assisting and not coercing, backing up and not making reprisals, and for the original purpose, as agreed to in the Treaty of Paris of making Cuba a free and independent nation, responsible financially, honest in government, peaceful, productive and prosperous.

No American desires anything else but these for Cuba. Had the United States cared for anything else Cuba would never have been given its independence in the first place. Had there been a change of heart since that independence was granted there have been abundant opportunities since which could have been seized upon. Had these ben a recent reversal of policy General Crowder would not have shown that patience, stood all the attacks of the press, of utterances in congresional debate, calmly ignored the criticism directed at him from many sources. His has been the most thankless position ever assumed by a public servant, yet through it all he has been understood and appreciated by President Zayas, who has also been in a most thankless position of regulating the misgovernment of others.

There may be those who in final desperation, seeing they are likely to lose those things they have been holding out for, will instead of resigning them, attempt to hold them by demanding the resignation of President Zayas. They should remember what happened when President Palma, wearied by the importunities of those who surrounded him, stepped down and out, and brought about the second intervention.

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CROWDER PRESENTO AYER

SI NO HAY REAJUSTE MORAL, LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS INTERVENDRAN, DEPONIENDO

12 PAGINAS
CERRADO A LAS 11 A. M.

HERALDO DE
DIARIO INDEPENDIENTE

Acogido a la Franquicia Postal | AÑO XI | HABANA, JUEVES 8 DE JUNIO DE 1922

EL PRESIDENTE, EN LUGAR DE APROBAR EL ULTIMATUM DEL SR. GELABERT, EN QUE EXIGIA RECTIFICACIONES Y QUE CESARAN FUNCIONARIOS CULPABLES, ACEPTO SU DIMISION

Gelabert se cansó de las irregularidades que se realizaban, de los fraudes que se cometían, y viendo que nadie trataba de ponerles remedio, presentó la renuncia

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UN ULTIMATUM

AL PRESIDENTE, DOCTOR ALFREDO ZAYAS Y AL CONGRESO

CUBA 5 CENTAVOS

IGUAL PRECIO EN PROVINCIAS

NUMERO 158 | Inscripto como Correspondencia de 2da. Clase

EL GENERAL CROWDER HA PRESENTADO UN ULTIMATUM DEFINITIVO, EXIGIENDO CLARO E INMEDIATO REAJUSTE MORAL

Si el 4 de Julio no se cumplen los 10 puntos de Wash. los E.U. intervendrán plenamente

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LOS MISTERIOS DEL REGIMEN

LA SITUACION es de suyo delicada y el país anhela conocer las medidas que adopta el Gobierno con el propósito de conjurar el serio peligro de un amargo desenlace. Más aún; la República, sumida en incertidumbre, desea mostrarse enérgica y consciente en la hora del infortunio; y los ciudadanos, dignos de serlo quieren saber que lugar les corresponde en la defensa de la Patria, con qué clase de armas deben combatir, cual es el sacrificio y el ímpetu que, del honor, exigen las vicisitudes y los quebrantos del momento. La Nación. sin diferencias de bandera, anhela su derecho de resolver la crisis que nos coloca en la pendiente, por la cual, resbalan ya, como siniestro anticipo, el crédito en harapos y la gloria que engendró nuestra independencia. Y no se oye en los céntros más empinados, en las más humildes reuniones, en la cabaña, en el palacio, en el club y en el café, en la calle del suburbio y en la opulenta avenida, otra plática que la persistencia de los directores de la cosa pública en la extraviada senda, y que no aluda al misterio que nos envuelve, a la iniquidad que nos agravia, al recóndito arcano de mudanzas y claudicaciones, que se oculta en un mundo de tinieblas. "Hay un eco en Francia al pronunciar las palabras Honor y Patria", decia Foy con su vehemencia indómita; y todos los corazones franceses palpitaban al unísono.

El malestar en que vivimos, y cuya explicación reservan los que mandan, arroja mucha luz. Y no sería lógico, ni lograría éxito feliz, el negar la evidencia de una crisis; ni podría tampoco discutirse la realidad insólita de que el Gobierno, por su inquietante y mil veces impura y sospechosa manera, paraliza los impulsos del noble pueblo y hunde en lóbregos presentimientos al espíritu público. Pero esta luz y las noticias del HERALDO, que descubren el fondo escabroso de la crisis, no son suficientes para calmar la sed de informes categóricos y detallados, que indiquen al país el riesgo que corre su existencia o las pruebas a que los errores o la injusticia, extremados, lo someten; y brinda nuestra desdichada República, a la civilización, el espectáculo de una tragedia muda en un pueblo ciego. Sus gobernantes ciñen, a la frente de la gran masa, tupida venda; conducen al país hacia el último escalón; y lo abandonan al azar de su fortuna. Un paso incierto y se precipita en el insondable vacío.

No es difícil atinar con la clave de una infidencia tan monstruosa. Nos gobierna el Gobierno de las crisis, el Gobierno de las oposiciones, el Gobierno de los grandes, increíbles e infinitos desprestigios; y no tiene responsabilidades contraídas con el extranjero, que no reconozcan sus raíces en responsabilidades políticas y administrativas con su pueblo; y lucha desesperado, y sin pretender salvar la República, en medio de dos potencias antagónicas que inevitablemente lo aplastarán; odioso al extranjero, más odioso todavía para sus conciudadanos. Ha seguido una doble política de funestas e incoherentes ductilidades; y mientras reposa su diplomacia en acusaciones contra su víctima, el pueblo, al pueblo le habla el hermoso y falso lenguaje de la incorruptible resolución nacionalista. Ha provocado las cóleras del extranjero y la irritación de sus compatriotas, y nunca flagela los intereses más respetables de la soberanía, sin burlar obligaciones elementales en diplomacia y absurdas e inverosímiles promesas de insinceridad. Aspira al apoyo del Gobierno de Washington recriminando al pueblo de Cuba y aspira a la benevolencia del pueblo de Cuba recriminando al Gobierno de Washington. Y no le es dable traslucir, en la crisis actual, los requerimientos del extraño, que traducen su pérfido sistema de alardes patrióticos y de confidencias diplomáticas. Ambiciona privilegios, de todo estilo, que transformen al grupo exiguo de sus parciales en casta poderosa de influjo perpetuo en la sociedad cubana; y rehuye los estorbos que pudiera significar, en la realización de sus designios, la trasparencia de los métodos. No gobierna, disimula.

El país ha llegado, así, a la convicción, harto dolorosa, de que le faltan amigos prudentes en Washington y servidores cumplidos en su propio Gobierno. Y el temor que le inspiran las amenazas del norte, es parte y continuación inequívoca del recelo con que observa el tortuoso régimen de sus presentes directores.

Cormenín hubiese dicho que este regimen desatentado, revoluciona en torno de la "simonía" como la rueda en torno de su eje.

M. MARQUEZ STERLING

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Después de 2 años de intervención se harían las elecciones presidenciales nuevamente

El General Crowder ha visitado ayer al Presidente de la República y ha permanecido tres horas en el despacho palaciego del doctor Zayas.

Sobre esta entrevista se guarda, como es natural, la más absoluta reserva, pero a pesar de ella podemos dar a nuestros lectores un resumen de lo tratado entre el Presidente de la República de Cuba y el representante personal de Mr. Harding.

Nuestros informes de ayer confirman plenamente todas las noticias que hemos dado en los pasados días sobre las relaciones internacionales de Cuba, y su progresiva tirantez.

El General Crowder fué ayer a Palacio para ratificarle al Presidente de la República que, si en estos días que quedan para finalizar el mes de junio, no se efectúa un pleno, claro reajuste moral, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, muy a pesar suyo, se verá obligado a intervenir en Cuba.

Una vez más el Presidente Zayas oyó leer los diez puntos de Mr. Hughes, de los cuales hablamos en nuestra sensacional información del domingo.

Esta intervención no será parcial, sino plena. El Presidente de la República será depuesto y disueltas las Cámaras.

Las elecciones generales se harán dos años después de haber tomado posesión el Gobierno interventor y de ellas se excluirán, por incompatibilidad, los actuales miembros del Congreso.

La acción del General Crowder obedece al triunfo de la directiva política internacional marcada por el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos.

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Y ¿EL PAIS?

EL Presidente de nuestra República y el Gral. Crowder, representante del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, conferenciaron; el Secretario de Estado de la vecina república Mr. Hughes anuncia un ultimátum; nuestro Ministro en Washington trasmite advertencias amenazadoras; el Secretario Gelabert renuncia porque no puede evitar la bancarrota; los más terribles presagios corren de boca en boca; los mismos hombres de nuestro gobierno se truecan en augures siniestros. Todo asume una forma misteriosa pero segura de que el amoroso legado de independencia cae de nuestras manos.

Nosotros nos preguntamos ¿y el País, el verdadero dueño de sus destinos, el único soberano según la constitución, no entra para nada en toda esta conmoción subterránea que, según se anuncia y van las cosas, un día próximo debe traernos un horrible despertar?

Nosotros nos preguntamos igualmente ¿es posible que continúe guardando silencio el Dr. Zayas que tantas pruebas de patriotismo ha dado, ante las demandas del gobierno de Washington, que después de todo, dicho alto y claro y sin ambajes, son también los anhelos del pueblo de Cuba y las exigencias de la más elemental decencia?

Y ¿puede el propio General Crowder aconsejar a su gobierno medidas extremas sin darles a conocer a los cubanos la triste suerte que les espera?

Si los augurios dolorosos resultasen verdaderos, y todo, absolutamente todo nos lleva hacia su realización, ningún pueblo habría sido tratado peor que el nuestro, dado que nuestra suprema desgracia se habría elaborado en los secretos de dos cancillerías, una senilmente caprichosa y la otra abúlicamente indiferente.

No es posible caer de una manera tan estúpida. No es posible que perdamos el mayor de los bienes, la independencia patria, por la incuria, el abandono, la indiferencia, el secreto y la concupiscencia de unos pocos.

El País, el País debe saber la verdad y decidir sobre sus destinos.

ORESTES FERRARA.

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LA RENUNCIA DE GELABERT POR LAS RAZONES QUE LA ABONAN ES UN NUEVO GOLPE PARA LA REPUBLICA Y UN CRUJIDO MAS EN EL AGRIETADO EDIFICIO DEL GOBIERNO

Esta primer crisis del Gabinete, a pesar de la despreocupación que muestran algunos cortesanos, y de los alegres nerviosismos de los aspirantes, suscita pánico en Palacio

El señor Sebastián Gelabert ya no es Secretario de Hacienda. El martes, en las últimas horas de la tarde, el Presidente le aceptó la renuncia, que ese mismo día aquel había presentado.

Publicamos exclusivamente la noticia de que Gelabert había enviado una especie de ultimátum al Presidente, en que le planteaba la necesidad de cambiar de rumbo en materia de Hacienda, y a la vez exigía la salida de la administración de determinados funcionarios, cuya presencia en ella, constituye en realidad un escarnio y una verdadera protección a la delincuencia burocrática.

El señor Gelabert, espíritu sereno, discreto, no ha querido decir nada. Ha callado con supremo hermetismo, no poniendo en torno de su renuncia y de la rapidísima, inmediata aceptación por parte del Presidente, ni un solo comentario. Pero si el señor Gelabert calla, en cambio el pueblo murmura, habla.

En el ánimo de todos está que la salida de Gelabert del gabinete es un rudo golpe para la República.

Por otro lado es evidente que Gelabert debió haber renunciado mucho antes de ahora.

Pero sus amigos aseguran que él no renunció antes, porque en Washington, durante su estancia en la capital americana,—¡oh! sus jornadas laboriosas y estériles, sus esfuerzos ahincados y sin resultado fecundo—se le dijo que su salida del gabinete, sin haber arreglado ni resuelto todos los problemas pendientes, sería un grave daño para la República.

PERO AL FIN SE CANSO

Regresó Gelabert a Cuba. Encontró la hacienda en situación dificilísima. El peculado, el fraude, la irregularidad reinaban con escándalo. Gelabert envió muchas quejas al Ejecutivo, que fueron leídas sin interés y archivadas. Y al fin Gelabert se cansó. Se cansó de las enormes irregularidades que se cometían, de los fraudes que se realizaban, de las combinaciones que se urdían casi con rotundo impudor. Se cansó de la lucha áspera y ruda que sostenía con "politicians" voraces, de las recomendaciones ilegales y perennes que recibía, de los famosos "papelitos" presidenciales que un día pedían para un vago y casi anónimo correligionario un puesto en una aduana perdida en el mapa de Cuba, y que otro día obligaban al Secretario a que aceptara en cheques el tanto por ciento que, por la ley tiene que ingresar Lotería en Hacienda, en vez de hacerlo en efectivo. El Secretario de Hacienda se cansó ante el asalto continuo de las irregularidades, y después de enviar muchas quejas al Presidente, se decidió al fin a presentar definitivamente un ultimátum a Zayas.

Era un documento hecho en lenguaje comedido, pero enérgico y firme. El Secretario historiaba las irregularidades, los fraudes, las torpezas, los procedimientos hacendísticos seguidos hasta entonces. Y concretando, sintetizando sus quejas presentaba esta fórmula de rectificación económica y de reajuste moral: es preciso cambiar de rumbo en la Hacienda. Es absolutamente necesario, exijo—decía Gelabert—que salgan de la Administración determinados elementos que la manchan; concusionarios, torpes, cuya presencia al frente de sus departamentos es un escarnio y un vilipendio.

UNA ENTREVISTA ASPERA

El señor Gelabert no tuvo nunca fe en la aceptación del ultimátum, y considerando que toda gestión de rectificación, todo esfuerzo de enmienda era inútil, desde el viernes no iba a su despacho de Hacienda.

Fué el domingo a Kokoito. El Presidente descansaba en la placidez de su retiro bucólico. Entre sus arboledas, en el silencio de los campos el Ejecutivo cultiva la égloga.

Gelabert llegó a la finca.

Durante dos horas estuvo encerrado en el despacho del doctor Zayas, conferenciando con él Todos los que aquel día estaban en Kokoito afirman que la entrevista entre el Presidente y su Secretario de Hacienda fué agria, violenta, tormentosa. Y hubo un detalle que a los cortesanos que aquel día se encontraban en la finca de nombre chinesco llamó la atención sacándolos de su morosidad.

El señor Gelabert salió del despacho con el rostro contraído, crispado, sombrío. Los cortesanos que estaban en el portal de la finca oyeron a Gelabert, que al andar, mascullaba algunas frases violentas. Se apartaron algunos para dejarle paso, respetuosamente, pero aquél, irritado, nervioso, distraído, no se quitó el sombrero para saludarlos. No vió a nadie, no saludó a nadie, y hosco y sombrío, se metió en un auto que desapareció luego entre una nube de polvo.

El martes se celebró otra entrevista. Fué también áspera, agria, y como si los elementos quisieran participar de la furia de los hombres, de los altos cielos caía una catarata de agua, un aguacero formidable, trama gris y húmeda que rayaban lívidos relámpagos.

La entrevista fué en Palacio y Gelabert insistió en la presentación de su renuncia.

Y apenas el Secretario abandonó el Palacio el doctor Zayas dictó al Jefe del Despacho de la Secretaría de la Presidencia una comunicación aceptando la renuncia.

Sin embargo esta comunicación no fué remitida en seguida al señor Gelabert. Fué ayer, a las 9 y 30 de la mañana, cuando salió de Palacio ese documento.

Creemos que el señor Gelabert lo recibió después de la una. Por la mañana, a las 10, el señor José Antonio Gelabert, hijo del Secretario de Hacienda, declaró a los periodistas, que todavía no se le había aceptado la renuncia a su padre.

A las once, el Secretario de la Presidencia nos dijo también—con excesivo celo y discreción—que a esa hora todavía no había sido aceptada, oficialmente la renuncia de Gelabert.

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GELABERT

El señor Sebastián Gelabert ha ocupado la Secretaría de Hacienda durante un año y diecisiete días.

Apenas tomó posesión embarcó hacia Washington, presidiendo la Delegación Comercial. Gelabert fué a Washington a trabajar por la concertación del empréstito y mientras se esforzaba en ese sentido y subía las escaleras del departamento Latino-Americano, aquí, en la Habana, el Presidente, directamente, emprendía otras negociaciones, que culminaron en la pignoración de bonos.

El señor Gelabert no ha sido, precisamente, un Colbert, como Secretario de Hacienda, pero, por encima de todo es un hombre honrado. El Presidente, con su política absorbente, con sus procedimientos de meticulosidad—amante del pequeño detalle en lugar de las líneas amplias—no dejó a Gelabert ninguna libertad de acción, viéndose este obligado a renunciar, a dejar la pesada cartera, para no caer, además, complicado en hechos sobre los cuales en el futuro la historia dictaminará con suprema e implacable condenación. Lo único realmente deplorable para él es que no renunciara mucho antes. Cuando el Presidente a sus espaldas y despreocupándose de la labor que Gelabert desarrollaba en Washington, inició las negociaciones para la pignoración de bonos, aquel debió haber renunciado. Pero entonces un sentimiento de patriotismo detuvo el gesto de Gelabert. Y ese mismo sentimiento de patriotismo es probablemente el que retardó hasta ayer el gesto definitivo, libertador.

PREOCUPACION EN PALACIO

En Palacio, aunque los contertulios del Presidente tratan de exhibir un gesto de aparente despreocupación, se dan perfecta cuenta que esta salida de Gelabert del gabinete, es como un bamboleo y un agrietamiento del ruinoso edificio del gobierno que cruje y se desmorona. Esta primera crisis del gabinete, a pesar del alegre nerviosismo de los aspirantes a la sucesión de Gelabert ha causado enorme pánico en Palacio, aunque ciertamente, con esfuerzo desesperado, muchos se empeñan en disimular. Pero en vano, algunos palaciegos quieren reir. Una mueca se aplasta en los labios temblorosos y lívidos.

LA SUCESION

Si en Palacio hay preocupación, tambien existe entre el público. Pero la preocupación popular es más honda y mas grave, ante el temor de quien será el sucesor de Gelabert. Este fué un Secretario sin iniciativas, sin gestos, inerte, pasivo. Y el público teme que venga ahora alguien que desarrolle, por el contrario, actividades excesivas y peligrosas.

Ayer sonó el nombre de Marcelino Díaz de Villegas, para sucesor de Gelabert, pero luego se fué afianzando el obscuro, aunque sonoro apellido del señor Margarit. Y se nos asegura que anoche muchos funcionarios de Hacienda llenaban el salón de la casa del señor Margarit...

MARGARIT

La noticia de que el Presidente había nombrado Secretario de Hacienda al señor Enrique R. Margarit causó profunda sensación entre las clases económicas.

En una reunión que celebraron varios delegados de corporaciones económicas en la Asociación de Comerciantes, no se daba crédito a esta noticia.

Uno de los delegados, con enojo y acritud, decía:—Esto es asombroso. El señor Margarit en la presidencia de la Lonja demostró solo condiciones negativas. No era financiero, no era una capacidad, no era un organizador.

Al frente de la Secretaría de Hacienda debe ir hoy un hombre de carácter íntegro, de talento excepcional.

Además el Secretario de Hacienda por Ministerio de la ley será el Presidente de la nueva Comisión Nacional Bancaria. Ese Presidente tendrá que resolver altos y complicados problemas de finanza y, han dicho dos periódicos de la tarde, basándose en las afirmaciones de la opinión pública, Margarit desconoce en absoluto esos problemas.

En fin si el Presidente reforzando la mediocridad de su gabinete nombra a Margarit Secretario de Hacienda, es casi seguro que los elementos mercantiles levanten una protesta contra ese nombramiento, y así será definitva la ruptura entre las clases económica y el Ejecutivo.

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MIRANDA DE LA TORRE DECLARO AYER ANTE EL JUEZ SALADRIGAS

Explicó sus negociaciones con el Ingeniero Román, que provocaron la tragedia de Estrada Palma 110, confirmando lo que consignamos en nuestra primera información

Habiendo interesado del Juez de strucción de la Sección Cuarta, Liciado Augusto Saladrigas, que coce de la causa iniciada por homici- del ingeniero Jefe de la Ciudad, ior Gabriel Román y Casals, el prosado en la misma Víctor Miranda y la Torre, prestar declaración con reglo a derecho, esto es, dictándola rsonalmente, se dispuso su traslade la Cárcel al mencionado Juzlo lo que se efectuó en la tarde ayer. El señor Miranda permanedeclarando en el despacho del se- Juez ante el Secretario señor n Francisco Toscano unas dos ho-.

El procesado aún lleva en la cara vendajes que demuestran no se entra aún curado de las lesiones que ibió en la morada del señor Román. Tan pronto como salió del despa- del señor Juez fué interrogado los repórters que se encontraban el local del Juzgado, manifestanque efectivamente había prestado claración consignando entre otras as que en el mes de agosto del año sado empezó a trabajar en el Detamento de Obras Públicas, facindo los camiones de su propiedad a la recogida de las basuras de calles de la ciudad y el acarreo tierra colorada para los jardines Palacio Presidencial; que utiliba en ese servicio tres camiones, que aún cuando tenía cuatro, uno ellos no lo quisieron usar los em-

ados de la recogida de basuras porera demasiado alto; que él tenía darle al señor Román diariamenpor cada uno de esos camiones co pesos, pero en el propio mes de sto elevó esa contribución a 10 pe, llegando hasta 15 pesos en el mes septiembre, cobrándole al Estado el servicio la cantidad de 30 pediarios por cada camión; que esvo prestando el servicio durante los ses de agosto, septiembre y octu; mucha veces sus camiones no han solo el acarreo de tierras para el lacio Presidencial, sino también pala casa particular del señor Cué-

r, en el Vedado, para la del señor mán, en la Víbora y para la de alnos de los Concejales del Ayuntaento de esta ciudad, lo cual combó al preguntarle a los chauffeurs los camiones cuando no los veía rreando tierra para el Palacio Prelencial; que esos chauffeurs son rlos Rodríguez, vecino del Repar- Batista, Pablo del Valle, de Monte San Joaquín; Valerio Comesañas, l Reparto Juanelo; José del Castio, de Teresa Blanco; José Fernánz, de Luyanó; Pedro Rener, del ero; Manuel Migueles, de Picota ; Carlos Ramos y otros. Que Roán convino con él en que el pago le haría por quincenas, lo que no hizo, elevándose su cuenta a la ntidad de $6,555 por el acarreo de rra colorada y 600 pesos por el de basuras; que apremiando él el pa-

ractica de la autopsia.

Román le exigió para hacerlo la tidad de 2,000 pesos, diciéndole eran 1,500 pesos para él y 500 os para un amigo, y como comdiera que de otra manera no poefectuar el cobro de los 7,155 os accedió a entregarle dicha su. y entonces le dieron los siguienchecks para que cobrara, uno por 0 pesos; otro por 660 pesos; otro 1,320 pesos; otro por 1,140 pesos tro por 1,110 pesos los cuales fuehechos efectivos en virtud de un reto que a ese objeto se dictó. Pao algunos días y al hacer un bace de su cuenta, después de haber ibido, dos checks más por el acade la basura, uno por 240 pesos tro por 360 pesos, notó que le falan por percibir 915 pesos, por lo se entrevistó con Román, reclaole su pago y contestándole el que si quería cobrarlo tenía que le 415 pesos. Como aquellas exiias llegaron a molestarle no quidárselos y se marchó.

En el mes de enero volvió a verlo, diciéndole que necesitaba el dinero, contestándole Román que no disponía el pago, si no le entregaba los 415 pesos que le había pedido.

Que molestó se entrevistó con el representante señor Arteaga a quien le refirió, todo lo que le había ocurrido con Román, dándole aquel una tarjeta para que se entrevistara con el señor Aurelio Alvarez, lo que hizo, refiriéndole también lo sucedido. El señor Alvarez le dió otra tarjeta para que viera al Secretario de la Presidencia doctor Cortina, a quien únicamente dijo lo sucedido con los 915 pesos, pero como en el mismo palacio violento por las dificultades conque tropezaba para ver al señor Cortina, contó cuanto le había ocurrido con Román, el señor Cortina se enteró y le dijo que si estaba dispuesto a ratificarlo, contestándole él que sí y entonces el señor Cortina levantó un acta donde se hizo constar cuanto lleva narrado, diciéndole el señor Cortina que volviera días después pues lo daría cuenta al señor Presidente de la República. Que fué distintas ocasiones a Palacio sin lograr ver al señor Presidente si bien se le dijo que ya éste estaba enterado de los hechos y que presentara una instancia para ordenar el pago, lo que hizo si bien manifestó su disgusto al tener noticias de que el señor Román tenía conocimiento de lo que se había hecho, pues entendía que aquel seguiría obstruccionando el pago de esa cantidad.

Que vió a su amigo el General Rego a quien le refirió lo sucedido y éste le dijo que él era amigo del señor Presidente y procuraría verle. Que así quedaron las cosas por lo que cansado de solicitar ver a Román en Obras Públicas, pues siempre se le decía que no estaba, aun cuando él tenía la seguridad de que allí se encontraba, teniendo la imperiosa necesidad de pagarle al señor Arturo Angulo, un pagaré por 600 pesos, y no disponiendo de más dinero, que los 915 pesos referidos, el día 2 de junio se determinó a ir a ver a Román; que salió de su domicilio en su cuña automóvil, dirigiéndose a la Secretaría de Hacienda donde trabaja a donde llegó a las ocho menos 10, entró en su despacho y se quitó el saco poniéndose a trabajar. Que es completamente falso que ninguna persona le dijera nada en la Secretaría de Hacienda acerca del revólver que él llevaba a la cintura y mucho menos que él contestara que aquellas balas estaban destinadas ya. Que ha recibido un recado de una señora a quien él no conoce y la cual según los periódicos fué la que hizo esas manifestaciones en el sentido de que era falso que ella hubiera dicho tal cosa y que ese recado lo recibió por conducto del señor León Primelles y de otro señor apellidado Sánchez; que siendo ya la hora en que podía encontrar en su domicilio al señor Román salió de la Hacienda, dirigiéndose a Neptuno e Industria donde dejó a componer un reloj de su señora, de allí fué a Infanta y Zaldo a cobrarle una cuenta a Vicente Font a quien no encontró, siguiendo entonces para la casa del señor Román.

Cuando llegó a ésta vió que casi todo el frente estaba ocupado por automóviles, por lo que siguió hasta la esquina con el propósito de marcharse pues vió que allí pasaba lo mismo que en la Secretaría de Obras Públicas, pero habiendo encontrado a su amigo Eleuterio Sardiñas, Inspector de Aduana, y vecino de Luyanó 181, le dijo que iba a ver a Román, pero que como tenía la seguridad de no lograrlo se marchaba, pero Sardiñas le dijo que no lo hiciera, porque él tenía medios de lograr la entrevista; que dejó la máquina en la esquina con el motor parado y se dirigió a la casa de Román, que lo envió ante el Secretario Fernández al que llamó, comunicándole sus deseos y mientras esperaba ser recibido estuvo hablando de distintos asuntos con un tal Retamar, de Obras Públicas, con el señor Rencurrell y con el señor Piedra, quien por ser empleado de la Secretaría de Hacienda le dijo que lo esperaría a que terminara su entrevista para que lo trajera en su cuña para la Habana.

Que cuando el señor Fernández le dijo que podía pasar se dirigió al Despacho del señor Román al que encontró sentado frente a su bufete estando sentada a su derecha una joven meconógrafa. Al verle entrar Román le dijo: "¡Que hay!" y como él le replicara vengo a cobrarle la cuenta, al mismo tiempo que se sentaba en la silla que había lejado desocupada la meconógrafa, pues al entrar él se puso de pié, replicándole entonces Román que para tratar de dinero hablarían fuera y se puso de pié, saliendo al pasillo o a un patiecito que allí existe; que allí Román le dijo: "Bueno! ¿Qué es lo que usted quiere? A lo que él le contestó que se le vencía un pagaré, pasado mañana y no contaba con más dinero que con los 915 pesos que él le debía, diciendo Román que tenía que darle como ya le había dicho 415 pesos. Román en tono violento le reiteró que no le pagaría, por lo que él le echó en cara su mal proceder, desatándose entonces Román en improperiosd y dándole una bofetada haciendo ademán de llevarse la mano a la cintura como si pretendiera sacar algún arma y como él sabía que el señor Román usaba una pistola o un revólver, hizo ademán de sacar el suyo, en cuyos momentos salieron dos hombres que no había visto hasta entonces, uno de los cuales le sujetó por el pecho y por la mano derecha, mientras el otro individuo con un palo le daba en la cabeza; que haciendo un violento esfuerzo pudo desasirse y sacar su revólver, disparando sin hacerlo a determinado lugar, desapareciendo todos del lugar a los disparos, recogiendo él entonces del suelo su sombrero y guardando el revólver en su funda que todavía tenía en la cintura. El señor Miranda nos dijo que había entregado al Juzgado la camisa y camiseta que usaba el día del hecho la cual le fué rasgada por sus agresores a fin de comprobar su dicho. Que después de los disparos siguió hacia el jardín de la casa, siendo detenido por dos policías a quienes entregó el sombrero, el revólver, la funda y la faja, habiendo sido maltratado cobardemente por varios de los individuos que se encontraban en la casa en ocasión de estar él sujeto por ambros brazos, por los dos policías quienes tuvieron que defenderlo de sus agresores; que cuando entró en el despacho de Román no había más persona que la mecanógrafa, siendo incierto que allí penetrara ningún individuo conocido por el francés ni otra persona, pidiendo documentos alguno y que sabe que la mecanógrafa del señor Román cuando estuvo en el Juzgado a declarar le dijo a varios repórters que allí estaban que Román le había dicho al manifestante que para tratar de dinero saliera fuera del despacho.

Tenemos entendido que el Juez señor Saladrigas ha dispuesto la citación de todas las personas a quienes en su declaración ha mencionado el señor Miranda.

El Mundo
June 9/22

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JUNIO 8 DE 1922

Heraldo 2058-213 6

HERALDO DE CUBA S. A.
Director Político:
DR. ORESTES FERRARA
En ausencia del doctor Ferrara desempeñará la Dirección Política el doctor
GASTON MORA
Director Técnico:
ALDO BARONI
Administrador-Gerente:
MARCIAL HERNANDEZ

TELEFONOS:
Dirección A-9886.
Administración: A-7118.
Redacción: A-9891
Talleres: A-9094.
EDIFICIO DEL "HERALDO":
Manrique y Virtudes.



CARTAS PATRIOTICAS

Del Cubano "Liborio", a Mr. Crowder

"MUY estimado Sr. Crowder. Por los papeles públicos, que leo en mis pocas horas de descanso, después de haber rendido mi trabajo cotidiano, me he enterado de que algo pasa entre el gobierno de su país y el gobierno del mío. A mi médico, que es un hombre que, por sus muchas relaciones sociales, siempre está bien informado, he oído decir que las relaciones entre los dos gobiernos han llegado a un "punto álgido", y como yo, que no entiendo tal fraseología, le preguntara qué significaba eso, me contestó que aquellas relaciones eran o habían llegado a ser extremadamente frías. Y habiendo preguntado yo al buen Doctor por qué se hallaban fríos los gobernantes de Washington con nosotros, me manifestó que la cosa se debía a que en Cuba les jugábamos la cabeza. Mi médico añadió: "Unas veces se esquivan aquí las indicaciones, advertencias o sugestiones del gobierno americano, y otras veces a lo que él pide o recomienda se ofrece cierta resistencia pasiva. Esto disgusta en Washington, y parece que ya la frialdad es tan grande entre los dos gobiernos, que hay la aprensión de que sobrevenga tal estado de tirantez entre ellos, que se adopten contra nosotros ciertas enérgicas medidas con el fin de asegurar la efectividad de los Poderes o facultades que corresponden al gobierno americano con arreglo a lo dispuesto en la Enmienda Platt".

"Asi se expresó, mi querido Sr. Crowder, mi médico, y confieso a usted que de tal modo ha impresionado, conmovido mi cubanismo cuanto él me dijo, que me he decidido a dirigir a usted esta carta abierta desde las páginas de este popular periódico, aprovechando la hospitalidad que su dirección me ha brindado. Lo hago con tanto mayor gusto cuanto que las muy interesantes, las muy sugestivas informaciones publicadas por el HERALDO DE CUBA acerca de las dificultades o complicaciones que han sobrevenido entre el gobierno de usted y el mío, han aumentado todavía más mis aprensiones patrióticas. Yo me propongo expresar a usted, con toda cordialidad, en esta carta, lo que yo pienso sobre este asunto que tanto afecta a mi patriotismo".

"Entiendo, mi querido Sr. Crowder, que lo mismo usted—espíritu RECTO y PONDERADO—que su gobierno—que practica la noble y elevada política del grande y glorioso Washington, que decía que "la honradez es la mejor política"—me harán la justicia de reconocer que yo—representación ideológica, representación mental del pueblo cubano, como lo es UNCLE SAM del pueblo americano—no soy ni puedo ser responsable de lo que pasa, de los conflictos o desavenencias que haya entre los dos gobiernos. En primer lugar, porque al pueblo cubano se le tiene tanto por el gobierno de usted como por el mío, en una ignorancia completa acerca de lo ocurre en las relaciones américo-cubanas. Y como mi pueblo no sabe nada respecto del particular, no puede formar juicio de la crisis, si es que ella existe realmente, no pudiendo, por consiguiente ni discernir responsabilidades, ni sugerir e imponer, si fuere necesario, soluciones conciliadoras. Mi gobierno se ha encerrado en un mutismo absoluto, en un inflexible, inquebrantable HERMETISMO. Mi gobierno NO HABLA. No busca el calor moral de mi pueblo. No trata de comunicarse con el alma de mi pueblo. Mi gobierno es ajeno, extraño, a mi pueblo, como que éste no fué quien lo eligió. Usted, honorable y respetado Señor, y el General Menocal, saben mejor que yo cómo [illegible] su gobierno. No dice en sus [illegible]

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"Pero ya que no habla mi gobierno, ¿por qué, mi muy honorable y estimado Sr. Crowder, no habla el gobierno de usted? Hasta ahora siempre había hablado en las grandes crisis cubanas. Avivo mi memoria, y ella me recuerda que, en tiempos del gobierno del honrado Brookes, con motivo de cierta agitación que se traía la Asamblea cubana del Cerro, se dijo en Washington y se nos comunicó: "Si la Asamblea cubana del Cerro no perturba, será ignorada, y si perturba, será disuelta". Recuerdo que cuando estalló el movimiento revolucionario de agosto de 1906, habló el grande, el glorioso Roosevelt, el excelente amigo de Cuba, dándonos consejos en su ya históricas carta a nuestro Ministro en Washington, Sr. Gonzalo de Quesada. Recuerdo que cuando la agitación de los veteranos, habló el Secretario de Estado, PHILANDER KNOX, condenándola. Recuerdo que cuando la sedición racial que tanto alarmó a Cuba, habló y actuó decisivamente el gobierno del Presidente Taft. Cuando el levantamiento de febrero de 1916, también habló y actuó decisivamente el gobierno de Wilson. ¿Por qué, estimado Sr. Crowder, no habla ahora el gobierno de usted? Hable, para que nuestro pueblo se forme juicio exacto y justo de la situación. Hable, para que nuestro pueblo sepa quién tiene la culpa, quién es responsable de lo que acontece. Nuestro pueblo sabrá hacer justicia a todo el mundo. Lo que mi pueblo no quiere es que no sabiendo él lo que ocurre, le sorprendan los acontecimientos, sobre todo si fuesen desagradables. El actual gobierno de Cuba no es, como usted sabe, como sabe todo el mundo, el produco, la obra de la volunad del pueblo cubano. Las culpas y responsabilidades de ese gobierno no alcanzan a nuestro pueblo".

"Usted, Sr. Crowder, que es un hombre honrado; Mr. Hughes, que es un hombre honrado; Mr. Harding, que es un hombre honrado,—todos ustedes compenetrados con la fórmula de Washington—"la honradez es la mejor política", sabrán "TO DISCRIMINATE" en la crisis que se dice existe en las relaciones yankee-cubanas. En buen hora que caigan los culpables o los torpes. Pero que no caiga la República. "All is not rotten in Cuba".

Respetuosamente, 2057-213

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"LIBORIO".

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THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

LOTTERY POWERFUL WEAPON FOR ONE MAN MIGHT, SAYS DIARIO DE LA MARINA

In an editorial entitled "The Root of the Evil," Diario de la Marina makes a strong attack on the system in Cuba of giving the president the power to distribute concessions for the handling of tickets in the national lottery, known as colecturias, showing this as one of the chief causes of the low standards of morality in social and political circles. Diario says:

"Cuban society finds itself in a state of profound discontent. One doesn't have to be a very keen observer to perceive the deep uneasiness on all sides. It is sufficient to hear the comments in the cities, the rural districts, public places and the homes.

"In the twenty years since the republic was first founded, during times of riches and times of poverty, the Cuban people have worked with quiet uneasiness, tormented by the doubt as to whether they had not sacrificed in vain, discontented with themselves and with their governments in the present and possibilities of the future.

"Some look for the original cause of the ills of today among the deficiencies, real or supposed, in the fundamental law of the state. The glorious work of the Constitutional Convention is considered a failure and it is thought that some reform in the constitution will be the panacea, the miraculous and efficacious specific that will purify the social organism and bring back lost vigor, equilibrium and serenity of spirit.

"If the end pursued by the proposed Constitutional reforms is analyzed, it will be recognized as a move toward parliamentarism and an increase in the duration of the elective charges, to make the government more dependent on public opinion, to increase the power and influence of Congress and to limit that of the president.

"Does the seat of the trouble lie in the deficiencies of our constitution? Without denying that the proposed reforms can produce a beneficial effect, we contend that the true root of all our political ills and the present discontent is to be found in the peculiar organization of the lottery monopoly which has

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armed the Executive with an immense power.

"There is no possible comparison between the lottery of colonial times and that of the Republic. The former was a public contribution of the worst kind. The latter is the same, but besides that, and more especially, it is a formidable arm of domination, both social and political.

"It is a fatal and incurable fact observed in all countries and at all times, that the discretional distribution of lucrative concessions by rulers, necessarily conduces to despotism, to administrative corruption and to the loosening of public habits and to internal strife among the social aggregation.

"Once a regime of individual lucrative concessions is established, the well-being of important elements of the population depends exclusively on the good graces of the ruler. To receive a lucrative concession signifies, then, the possession of a privilege to prosper and enrich oneself granted by those with the power to do so. This power to distribute benefits among one's relatives and friends, giving them in turn the same power, as well as immunity from punishment in all their acts and the privilege of prosecuting their enemies, is ruinous to social order.

"During its long history, Cuba has seen many things of this nature. The distribution of the lands of the Indians in the sixteenth century; the land and concessions towards the end of the same century and the early part of the next by the municipal councils, and the special permits for the introduction and exportation of certain merchandise in the eighteenth century, before the establishment of the liberty of commerce, is only to cite the more salient cases. The discretional distribution of colecturias is a typical example of the Republic.

"By means of this discretional and secret distribution of favors, Congress is made responsible to the Executive and not to the nation, and suffrage is corrupted in its origin, for independent political organizations cannot fight on conditions of equality against parties financed by the inexhaustible fountain of "la renta." In reality, the distribution of colecturias has denaturalized the democratic regime in its most essential fundamental; the equality of opportunity for all.

"The present organization of the lottery has annulled the eleventh article of the Constitution, in which it is established that 'all Cubans are equal before the law and the republic does not recognize exemptions nor personal privileges.

"This is where the cause of almost all our social and political ills takes root. The discretional distribution of colecturias has destroyed the constitutional equilibrium of the powers of the state and the basic principles of the equality of Cubans before the law. It has annulled the constitution and maintains the republic on the verge of disaster. And until Congress dedicates itself to the recovering of its independence, changing the organization of the lottery or doing away with it entirely, the country will continue to harvest the fruits of degradation and hatred."

PRINCESS ADMITTED

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HAVANA POST

...APER — ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE HAVANA POST OFFICE — ZI...

...vana, Cuba, Friday, Morning, June 9, 1922

WILL THE U. S. INTERVENE IN THIS COUNTRY?

Deposition of President and Disbandment of Congress Predicted by Press

CHANGE IS DEMANDED

Local Paper Says Government Has Only Until the End of June

If there is not a full and clear moral readjustment in the Caban government by the end of June, the Government of the United States, much to its regret, will be obliged to intervene in this country.

This is a statement, purporting to be founded on good authority, which appeared in the Heraldo de Cuba yesterday.

The notice goes on to say that this intervention will not be a partial but a complete one. The President of the Republic will be deposed and the House of Congress dissolved.

Zaza Hears "10 Points."

"Once more," Heraldo said, speaking of the meeting between Dr Zayas and General Crowder, "President Zayas heard the reading of Mr. Hughes' ten points which have created such a sensation.

"Generti elections will take place two years after the intervening Government has taken possession of the country and the present members of Congress will be excluded on grounds of incompatibility."

Only to Offer Aid

On the other hand, it was announced in Washington today that

...sion of by the ...

WIWILL THE U. S. INTERVENE IN THIS COUNTRY?

(Continued from Page 1.)

discussions between President Zayas of Cuba and Major General Crowder, representing the American govenrment, are purely for the purpose of lending the Cuban executive every possible aid in facing difficult problems that confront him in that country.

The memoranda submitted to the president by General Crowder, deals with the views of the army officer as to the wise course to pursue in endeavoring to straighten out the economic tangles in Cuba. While the American government undoubtedly has knowledge of the general character of the problems and the nature of suggestions submitted by General Crowder, it is to indicate that no formal proposals have been forwarded through the officer and that he is acting purely in an advisory capacity to President Zayas.

There is evidence that American officials are very hopeful that the Cuban president will succeed in straightening out the situation.

They are known to have been much gratified by the skill he has shown in approaching his task and very optimistic views as to the outcome are entertained in Washington.

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Encs. not inkd.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA. June 16, 1922

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2056-213

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No.- 1727

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Reports desired by M I 2.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 21 1922

1. There are enclosed the following clippings from the HAVANA POST of today and yesterday, regarding new Cabinet appointments, etc.

June 15 -"Crowder's Ten Points to Cuba not Ultimatum"

June 16 - "The New Cabinet" (Editorial
"Soldier, Diplomat, Statesman" (Crowder)- Editorial)
"New Cabinet Announced" (with list of appointments)
"U.S.Pleased with Efforts of President"
"Loan Subject Bobs Up Again"
"Secret Session in the House".

2. Further details will follow by next Pouch.

Albert K. B. Lyman

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

Encs attached

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June 16

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Charles A. Stoneham, President
J. T. Wilford, Editor and Gen. Mgr.

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Friday, June 16, 1922.

THE NEW CABINET

The names of the members of the new cabinet have been announced by President Zayas and Cuba is to be congratulated on his selection.

The placing of Dr. Carlos Manuel Cespedes at the head of the State Department is indeed a fortunate selection. Dr. Cespedes has long represented Cuba at Washington and has the confidence of the American government in addition to his high standing in Cuba.

Dr. Zayas has used unusual wisdom throughout in the naming of his cabinet and if they are given full power in their departments, as it seems now that they will, a reformation of government will be made that will be pleasing and beneficial to the country as a whole.

With men like Agramonte, Betancourt, Lancis and Montes as his official advisers it will be strange if Cuba does not soon become rehabilitated morally, socially and industrially.

Rare judgement indeed was used by the President in the selection of Dr Portuondo as secretary of the treasury, and Dr. Castillo as secretary of public works. Neither of these gentlemen have made reputations as politicians, but their training and well known probity eminently fit them for these two most important posts.

Dr. Lancis, who will have charge of the interior department, is a man well known throughout the Republic, and upon him will depend to a great extent the success of the new government. He has shown himself alert as fiscal of the supreme court and there has been no breath of scandal attached to his administration.

Dr. Regueiferos has been reconfirmed as secretary of justice, and while during the year he has been in office has has done very little, it is confidently expected, with his new companions in the cabinet, he will aid much in the reformation of the government.

Dr. Francisco Zayas, secretary of education, was also reconfirmed in his position. Dr. Zayas, although a brother of the President, has administered his office efficiently and honestly during his incumbency, and in his continuation in this important post will meet with general approval.

Taking the new cabinet as a whole its personnel bespeaks well for Cuba's future, and with the suspension of the civil service laws as contamplated, with the secretaries made responsible for the workings of the departments, there is every reason to hope and believe that within another year the finances of the country will be fully rehabiliated, and that the immoralities now so evident will soon cease to exist.

SOLDIER, DIPLOMAT, STATESMAN.

For nearly two years General Enoch H. Crowder, who won renown for his magnificent direction of the recruiting of an army of five million men for his own government, has been in Cuba.

Among his accomplishments here the election law, decongesting the Havana wharves, etc. But these were minor undertakings compared to his labors in bringing about a reformation in the Cuban government, the beginning of which is seen in the new cabinet just announced by Presidet Zayas.

This has not been a work of a day, nor one which a novice could undertake, or if undertaken accomplish. More tact, labor and patience than is often possessed by an individual has been necessary, and withal a determination to complete a task begun that has been present throughout the career of General Crowder.

The mission of General Crowder, who came here at the request of General Menocal during the last year of his presidency, and who has remained at the request of President Zayas, has been a seeming mystery to many. Here as the special envoy of the president of the United States to advise and consult with the Cuban governmet during trying times. General Crowder has often been criticised and his motive been misinterpreted.

But today, with the concrete result of a new cabinet composed of some of the best men of Cuba, the people are beginning to realise that General Crowder has accomplished a great labor, not for his own aggrandizement nor for the pecuniary profit of his government, but for the benefit of Cuba Libre and her people.

General Crowder is a soldier; he is a diplomat, and he has shown a high order of statesmanship, and withal he is the personification of the great country he represents, democratic in his deportment and has never had the seed of vanity implanted in his soul.

We, as Americans, are proud of General Crowder and his accomplishments here, and we are glad that the Cuban people are now recogizing that his herculean labors here have been to save Cuba, not for the United States, but for the Cubans themselves.

He has kindly, patiently and with much diligence pointed out a way to the Cubans whereby they can regain their economic independence and standing among the nations of the world, and while we know that he longs to return home and enjoy a rest that he has earned, we sincerely hope that he will remain in Cuba until the new government is firmly set in the development of the plans he placed before them.

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THE HAVANA POST

ZULUETA 28 — A DAILY NEWSPAPER — ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE HAVANA POST OFFICE — ZULUETA 28

Vol. XXIII; No. 166. Havana, Cuba, Friday Morning, June 16, 1922. Price: 5 Cents a Copy

NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED

But Two of Former Members Retained

De Cespedes, Lancis, Montes, Portuondo, Betancourt, Agramonte and Castillo New Secretaries; Regueiferos and Zayas Keep Portfolios.

President Zayas last night is reported to have designated the following men to form his new cabinet:

RICARDO LANCIS, Secretary of the Interior, present Attorney General.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES, Secretary of State, present Minister for Cuba in Washington.

ERASMO REGUEIFEROS, Secretary of Justice,

BRIGADIER ARMANDO MONTES, Secretary of War and Marine, present Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army.

AURELIO PORTOUNDO,, Secretary of the Treasury, vice-president of the Association of Hacedados and Colonos.

GENERAL PEDRO BETANCOURT, Secretary of Agriculture, president of the National Council of Veterans.

DR. ARISTEDES AGRAMONTE, Sanitary Department.

DEMETRIO CASTILLO POKORNY, Secretary of Public Works, Army Captain and at present Aide to General Crowder.

FRANCISCO DE ZAYAS, Minister of Education,

JOSE MANUEL CORTINA remains Secretary of the Presidency.

It is interesting to note that, with the possible exception of the minister of education, every member of the new Cabinet Speaks English.

The selection is the outcome of long and hard work on the part of both Dr. Zayas and General Crowder, and every name has been submitted to and approved by the Washington government, but not before careful investigation of the integrity and adaptibility of each one had been made.

The new Secretary of State will be recalled from Washington at once. His appointment is possibly one of the happiest inspirations of the whole reorganization, as he is well known and liked in Washington ad his familiarity with work of a diplomatic nature especally fits him for his new position.

Dr. Aristedes A. Agramonte fot Secretary of Sanitation, is another welcome choice. He is well known to Americans, having at one time been a public health official in New York and connected with various enterprises in the United States. He has been engaged in Havana work since the first American intervention, and is considered one of the foremost experts in his line.

The new Secretary of Public Works, Captain Demetrio Castillo Pokorny is a graduate of West Point, where his particular training was in engineering. He has acted as aide to General Crowder ever since the latter came to Cuba.

The only ones retained from the old cabinet are Dr. Francisco Zayas, Minister of Education, and Dr. Erasmo Regueiferos. No possible reason for the removal of these men could be found, they having served with commendable ability and having kept their departments clear of all scandal.

Dr. Aurelio Portuondo, the new Secretary of the Treasury, while being a lawyer of merit, is also well verzed in financial matters. He accompanied Senor Gelabert in his mission to Washington last year when negotiations for a loan from the United States were taking place.

General Pedro Betancourt, who is to be Secretary of Agriculture, is a very patriotic Cuban of the old school. His enthusiasm among the Veterans of the Wars of Independence in attacking the situation of the present crisis being one of the features of the political storm.

Dr. Cortina, while not being actually a cabinet member, is very closely connected with the administration, attending all meetings and acting as secretary to Presidet Zayas. He retains his position as secretary to the presidency.

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Crowder's Ten Points
& Cuba not Ultimatum"

Retained in M.I.D-a
in yr study of
Cuban.

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OAN SUBJECT BOBS UP AGAIN

ashington Rumors Declare That Budget Approval Would Open Way.

(By a Special Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, June 15.—As a ıffirmation of the statement obned yesterday from high officials the State Department, we were ay notified that very "gratifying" vs reached last night the high horities of the above mentioned artment regarding a substantial terment of the Cuban situation. ctor. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister at Washington s kind enough to confirm the te Department's statement, but uld not give any details of the ount of his diplomatic position.

There are persistent rumors that ould the cutting down of the Cu- budget have the approval of s government, it would be possible negotiate a loan to Cuba. It seems t there are no substantial grounds believe that the American governnt has seriously resented reırks from members of the Cuban use of Representatives so far as y have been lately willing to coerate with President Zayas and neral Crowder to straighten out tangle of the Cuban finance.

There are also persistent rumors it financiers of Wall Street who strongly interested in the final tcome of the Cuban situation, are o following closely the negotiaıns of General Crowder and Presint Zayas, hoping to obtain sufficnt securities to offer the money to ıba which after a short run, shall me back to their hands plus inrest.

Pol Dec 16

HOTEL BELVEDERE

Page 16

SECRET SESSION IN THE HOUSE

Zayas Assures Congressmen the Cuban Crisis Will Be Solved.

The House of Representatives was in secret session throughout yesterday and nothing was given out with regard to the nature of the subjects discussed.

A commission of representatives again visited President Zayas at the Palace, where a long conference was held.

It was stated that Dr. Zayas limited himself to giving the same information he had given the day previous to the committee of veterans. That is, reading the memoranda of General Crowder and assuring them that the crisis would be solved, thanks to the renewal of the cabinet.

The president recommended to the commission the immediate approval of the budget, a question of [illegible] for the leveling of the economic life of the country. He also asked for immediate consideration of his message to the House regarding the temporary suspension of some precepts in the electoral and civil service laws, stating that only by this means could he start on the moral readjustment of the departments of state.

U.S. PLEASED WITH EFFORTS OF PRESIDENT

Crowder's Reports to Washington on Cuban Situation "Very Gratifying"

POINTED SUGGESTIONS

American Representative Gave Material Help in Choosing New Cabinet.

(By Universal Service)

WASHINGTON, June 15. — Reports reaching the state department today from General Crowder at Havana indicate "very gratifying" efforts on the part of President Zayas to build a new cabinet that will reconstruct Cuban finances.

General Crowder, who is President Harding's personal representative in Cuban affairs, is reported to be in constant touch with President Zayas in selecting the new cabinet members. While not dictating the selections, General Crowder is said to be making pointed suggestions in helping to pick the men equipped to put Cuban finances on a sound basis. According to information available today the following stipulations have been laid down:

1—That the budget be cut to permit the government to live within its income.

2—That the great number of sinecures be eliminated from the government payrolls.

3—That compliance with the above conditions will practically guarantee an American loan. The amount estimated as sufficient for complete rehabilitation is $45,000,000.

The belief is expressed here that the second of these stipulations is more important. Carrying of thousands of supernumeraries on the civil list has imposed a dangerous strain on the Cuban national finances.

While not exactly constituting "graft," the effect is the same, it is explained.

Officials here believe that the radical slashes in the list of office holders will go a long way toward enabling the Cuban government to balance its budget.

The budget, since the fiscal year, 1920-21, has been reduced from $130,000,000 to approximately $50,000,000. Further reductions are necessary and contemplated it is understood.

In creating a new cabinet to deal with the situation, President Zayas will have the continued support and counsel of General Crowder.

The spirit of "hearty cooperation," between the two is indicative of a happy adjustment of Cuba's financial difficulties, it is indicated. Such a result would obviate entirely the necessity of American interference, which under the terms of the Platt amendment would become mandatory in the presence of continued financial troubles.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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1 Enc. (2°)

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

June 23, 1922. 2056-213

8

No.- 1729

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 30 1922

1. Aside from the Political Report which goes forward today as Despatch No. 1728, the following brief reports are submitted:

ECONOMIC:

Himely's Weekly Review of the Cuban Sugar Crop for the week ending June 10th is enclosed.

The new Law of the National Budget, to take effect July 1, 1922, was approved and signed by the President on June 19,1922, showing the following totals:

Revenues

Customs	$29,000,000.00	
Port Fees, for improvement of Ports	1,200,000.00	
Consular	1,600,000.00	
Communications	2,000,000.00	
Land revenues	14,038,800.00	
National Lottery	4,000,000.00	
Special Loan tax	3,800,000.00	$55,638,800.00

Expenses

Fixed Budget:

Interest and amortization of $35,000,000. loan	$ 2,145,000.00
Interest and amortization of $10,000,000. loan	810,750.00
Interest on $16,500,000. issue of Speyer bonds	1,030,000.00
Interest on bonds of Interior Debt	571,170.00
Interest on $30,000,000. bond issue of Interior Debt, and amortization of same	3,289,981.00
Interest on $7,000,000. loan and	

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amortization of same.....	753,860.00	
Legislative Power, expenses.....	2,178,600.00	
Judicial Power, expenses.....	3,499,331.68	$14,278,692.68

Other Budget Expenses:

Presidency.....	$ 182,385.00	
Department of State.....	1,340,709.47	
Department of Justice.....	253,665.00	
Department of Interior.....	6,798,052.50	
Department of Treasury.....	3,569,918.90	
Department of Public Instruction..	8,424,851.54	
Department of Public Works.....	3,713,518.00	
Department of Sanitation.....	4,749,508.05	
Department of Agriculture, Etc....	783,973.00	
Department of War & Navy.....	9,516,024.75	
Special Veterans' Fund.....	1,240,803.22	40,573,409.43

Total Expenses..... $ 54,852.102.11

COMBAT:

In the recent reorganization of the Cabinet, General Armando Montes, formerly Chief of Staff, has been made Secretary of War and Navy.

His office as Chief of Staff has now been filled by the appointment of Brigadier General Alberto Herrera, whose military record follows:

Born in Santa Clara in 1872;
Appointed Captain of Rural Guard in 1903;
Transferred to Permanent Army in 1909;
Promoted to Major in 1909;
Transferred to Infantry, 1910;
Promoted to Lieut..Colonel of Infty.in 1913;
Appointed to General Staff in 1915;
Promoted to Colonel in 1917;
Chief of Military District, in 1917;

Further data on General Herrera will be found in a Who's Who report ~~of this office which I am forwarding as~~ Despatch No. 1624 dated January 6,1922. R.S. 2012-90

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major G.S.
Military Attaché.

Enc attached
KC

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

From Col: Martin to: Commercial attache
Enc.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
WAR DEPT.

June 10th 1922

1922 2056-713
JUL 3
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H. A. HIMELY'S

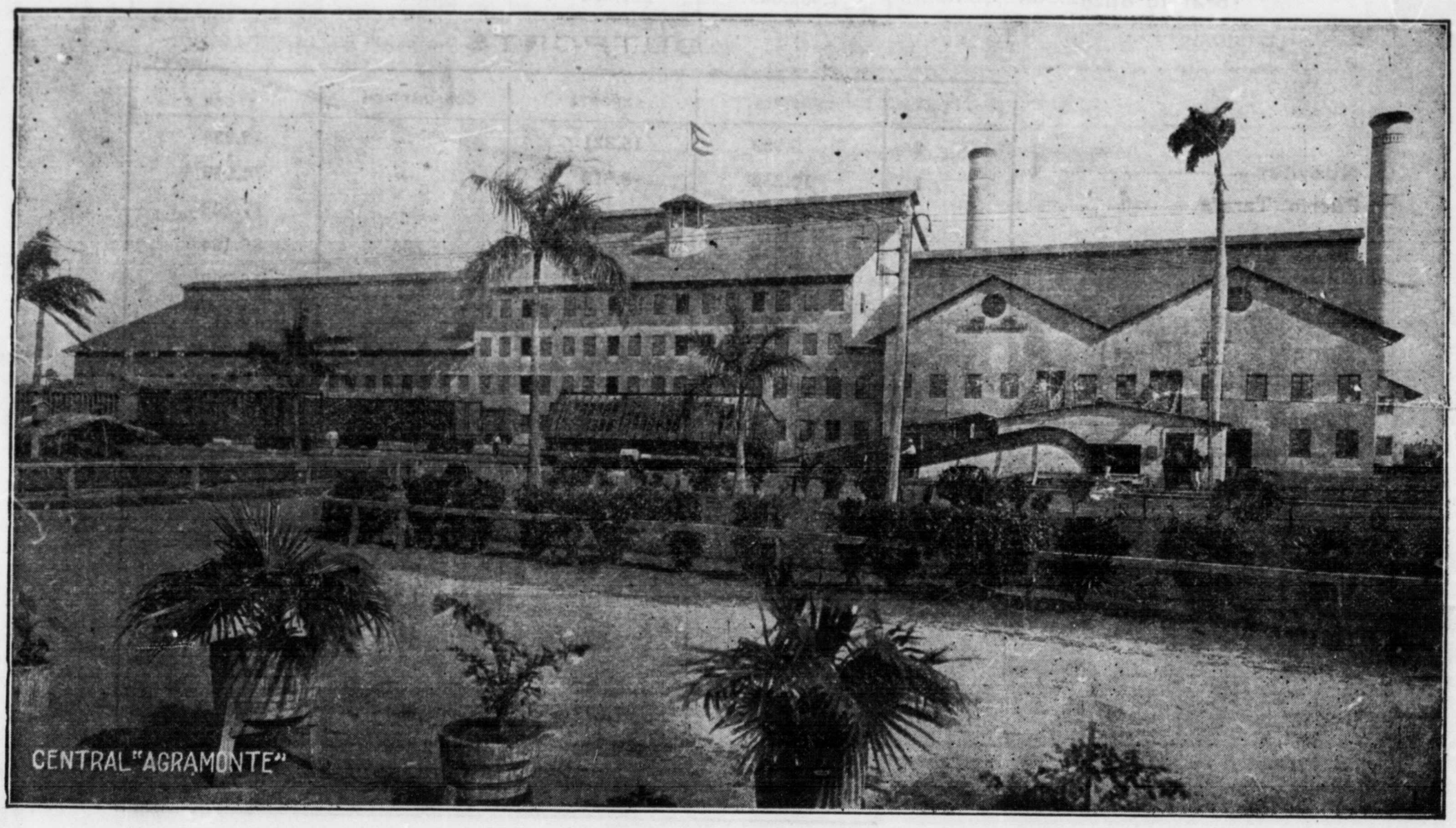
WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
HAVANA
JUN 14 1922
WALTER F. MARTIN MGR.


CENTRAL "AGRAMONTE"

THE ONLY PUBLICATION GIVING WEEKLY THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF SUGAR IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Subscription price $12.50 U. S. money per annum post-paid

H. A. HIMELY
CUBA 76-78 P.O. BOX 93. HAVANA. CUBA.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending June 10th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	1	4.233	4.794	—	107.690
Matanzas	—	3.729	20.235	—	176.535
Cárdenas	—	336	10.919	2.857	141.036
Cienfuegos	—	4.178	13.354	—	40.763
Sagua	—	3.665	7.326	—	29.372
Caibarién	—	1.578	1.824	—	59.154
	1	17.719	58.452	2.857	554.550
Previously reported		1.484.346	863.120	23.086	—
Total to date		1.502.065	921.572	25.943	554.550

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	2	5.989	15.321	—	36.984
Puerto Tarafa	1	10.352	8.618	—	74.963
Manatí	1	1.888	—	—	17.223
Puerto Padre	2	6.512	5.600	283	85.194
Gibara	1	1.429	—	—	16.799
Banes	1	3.773	3.463	34	20.761
Antilla	6	8.481	4.357	—	56.262
Tánamo	1	1.370	—	36	5.815
Guantánamo	6	2.541	6.690	—	25.896
Santiago de Cuba	4	647	—	—	44.217
Manzanillo	3	2.157	—	—	57.209
Santa Cruz del Sur	1	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	1	—	—	—	—
Zaza	1	—	—	—	4.912
Trinidad	1	—	3.028	147	9.043
	32	45.139	47.677	500	455.278
Previously reported		1.526.901	1.066.139	2.446	—
Total to date		1.572.040	1.113.816	2.946	455.278

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	33	62.858	106.129	3.357	1.009.828
TOTAL to date		3.074.105	2.035.388	28.889	1.009.828

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1920-1921 & 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to June 11 1921	41	2.862.508	1.438.108	29.059	1.395.341
Total to June 12 1920	32	3.142.503	2.429.295	18.430	694.778

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending June 10th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	—	714	1.000	4.269
Matanzas	—	—	1.759	—	4.399
Cárdenas	—	—	—	—	2.336
Cienfuegos	—	—	—	—	990
Sagua	—	787	883	—	4.641
Caibarién	—	—	—	—	100
	—	787	3.356	1.000	16.735
Previously reported		2.127.520	2.024.217	82.999	—
Total to date		2.128.307	2.027.573	83.999	16.735

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	—	9	—	—	5.749
Puerto Tarafa	—	—	—	—	7.019
Manatí	—	—	—	--	—
Puerto Padre	—	—	—	—	—
Gibara	—	—	—	—	—
Banes	—	—	—	—	—
Antilla	—	—	—	—	195
Tánamo	—	—	—	—	—
Guantánamo	—	—	104	--	961
Santiago de Cuba	—	—	—	—	2.075
Manzanillo	—	—	—	—	564
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	—	—	—	—	--
Zaza	—	—	—	—	1.576
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	—
	—	9	104	—	18.139
Previously reported		1.774.475	1.749.453	6.788	—
Total to date		1.774.484	1.749.557	6.788	18.139

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	—	796	3.460	1.000	34.874
TOTAL to date		3.902.791	3.777.130	90.787	34.874

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to June 11 1921	—	3.703.550	3.550.471	118.675	34.404
	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

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EXPORTS

(Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	Crop 1920–21 Total to June 10/22	Crop 1919-20 Total to June 10-1921
Ports North of Hatteras ..	3.383	2.495.413	2.150.351
New Orleans.....	—	304.508	344.234
Galveston,Texas City & Houston	—	104.197	59.473
Savannah.....	77	99.215	111.140
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	10.736	24.931
Canada.....	—	81.581	189.329
United Kingdom.....	—	486.417	509.279
France.....	—	84.775	57.979
Spain.....	—	5.954	11.220
Other European ports.....	—	16.948	71.028
Mexico	—	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	—	62.013	—
Australia.....	—	25.373	10.961
Egypt, etc.....	—	—	8.072
	3.460	3.777.130	3.550.471

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1919-1920

Total to June 10th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
—		2.567 tons.
	TOTALS TO DATE	
3.706.589 tons.	3.577.097 tons.	2.567 tons.

June 10th., 1922.

It is generally rainy, though less so than as mentioned last week, During the week there was a distinct lull, when for two days the Province of Matanzas was reported without rain, and all the Eastern provinces had little, giving the impression that we should have a respite from the regular rains. The end of the week shows more again, though Camaguey and Pinar del Río are exceptions. Apparently it is not weather that interferes much with operations on the plantations, judging by the small number that are closing down. In the corresponding week last year there were 35 that finished. The following should be added to the previous ones reported:

		Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.			Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.
"Mercedita" (Pascual).....	of Havana	145.000	180.000	"Jobabo".....	of Nuevitas	301.638	375.000
"Orozco".....	,, ,,	78.160	65.000	"San Germán"	,, Antilla	60.775	60.000
"Covadonga".....	,, Cárdenas	196.490	175.000	"Cupey".....	,, ,,	154.703	110.000
"Jaronú".....	,, Pto. Tarafa	370.441	300.000	"Isabel".....	,, Manzanillo	250.800	250.000
"Ciego de Avila"	,, ,,	103.122	100.000	"Unión".....	,, Santiago	92.750	60.000
"Tuinucú".....	,, Nuevitas	245.693	275.000	"Romelie" ...	,, Guantánamo	72.100	60.000

The production continues to show an increase over the Estimate, the total number of bags made by the Mills that have finished to date being 20,008,537 against an estimate of 18,807,000, an overage of 1,201,537 bags, which represents 6.39%.

This was another good week of sales of Cubas, the New York market reporting an amount in excess of 800,000 bags at the highest price recorded so far this crop. The week opened with sales for June shipment at 2¾ c/. c.&f. New York and from there steadily rose to 3 1/16 c/. c.&f. at the end, closing a trifle easier, with a sale at 3 c/. c.&f.

At the present moment Cuba is concerning itself with various matters connected with it's internal affairs. The Budget is one. The Senate has agreed that Fifty-five Million Dollars is enough for this, based on a total calculated expenditure of $54,742,588,51 against estimated income of $55,653,000.00, leaving nearly a Million Dollars leeway. This now awaits the action of the other House.

A new law which aims to increase taxation is another movement on which opinion is very much divided, a very large number claiming that existing means for providing for the Island's expenses are quite ample. However this was not the idea of the House of Representatives, which this week approved of the project by a large majority.

A revision of the present duties on importations from other countries is another wide movement which the President has recommended be given prompt attention. It will be remembered that this is not a recent thought. It was spoken of at the time the Fordney bill was being discussed, and again after the same was passed.

These however are ordinary affairs in the life of a Government, and part of the day's work, and on their face indicate nothing unusual. Recent advices however tell us that a restiveness exists concerning political affairs generally and economic affairs particularly, in which the U. S. Government is taking an interest, on account of which possibly these projects for an immediate increase of revenue grow in importance. There is no doubt that the general business prospects could be greatly stimulated by the collaboration of sound political and economic principles.

The week's comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding.....	33	41	32
Week's Receipts.....	62,858 tons.	62,032 tons.	46,549 tons.
Last Week's Receipts.....	79,897 ,,	96,600 ,,	82,775 ,,
Total Receipts.....	3,074.105 ,,	2,862,508 ,,	3,142,503 ,,
Total Exports.....	2,035,388 ,,	1,438,108 ,,	2,429,295 ,,
Stocks at the ports.....	1,009,828 ,,	1,395,341 ,,	694,778 ,,

MARKET.—Sales locally were moderate. We learn of some 52,400 sold at increasing figures in sympathy with New York, these being 2.55 c/. to 2.85 c/. f.o.b.

FREIGHTS.—These remain firm, with a good demand for July.

North Coast of Cuba to New York, & Philadelphia.....16 to 16½c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Galveston.....15½ c/. to 16 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans.....15 c/.
South Coast to New York & Philadelphia.....19 c/.
,, ,, ,, Galveston.....17½ c/.
,, ,, ,, New Orleans.....16 c/. to 17 c/.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	66.505	1.143.300	1.009.625	1.339.042
New Orleans.....	14.242	219.366	148.259	231.887
Galveston, Texas City & Houston ...	—	45.279	43.130	40.386
Savannah.	2.755	44.937	24.617	67.472
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	2.879	8.916	19.169
Canada	5.764	66.480	25.524	120.468
United Kingdom	11.836	306.903	92.562	472.440
France	3.429	77.741	13.244	52.761
Spain	109	3.937	618	10.814
Other European ports....	1.489	56.032	13.475	53.349
Mexico West Indies.....	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia.....	—	—	19.597	10.961
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	8.072
	106.129	2,035,388	1,438.108	2.429.295

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COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—		.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17		2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	3.715	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	6.001	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	13.395	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	17.587	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	38.979	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	56.376	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	79.973	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	93.572	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	112.043	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	142.594	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	154.677	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	165.755	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	226.839	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	191.393	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	172.314	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.835	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	207.047	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	156.267	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	208.806	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	163.969	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13	152.660	138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20	112.680	108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27	79.735	110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3	79.827	96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10	62.858	62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17		36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24		31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1		33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

June 27, 1922

1922 2056-213

9

No. 1731

From: The Military Attache, Havana,Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

M.I.2a I.A.K.B. 7/24/22 ✓
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 6 1922

ECONOMIC:

A partial strike was called early this morning (June 27th) on lines of the United Railways of Havana, the workshops in Havana and Sagua la Grande, and the electric branches between Havana and Marianao,and Havana and Guanajay, being so far the only portions affected. There is some talk of a complete strike on this Railroad; also of a general strike.

The cause of the present strike is objection on the part of laborers, to a new cut in their wages. This applies only to the workshops.

The organization called "The Federation of the Bay of Havana" is again being organized by the following Bolshevik leaders:

Louis Fabregat, Cuban
Miguel Padron , Spaniard
Juan Jose Savates, "

POLITICAL:

It is now proposed by the Government to raise a bond issue to take care of unpaid salaries of Government employees for the months of May and June. The employees of the Public Works Department and the Custom House have decided against accepting these bonds.

José Maria Zayas has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Havana. He is a nephew of President Zayas, his full name being Jose Maria Zayas y Portela.

COMBAT:

There is enclosed the station list of the Cuban Army showing distribution of the armed forces as of May 31,1922.

Albert K. B. Lyman

Albert K. B. Lyman
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché

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SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

EJERCITO

RELACION NUMERICA DEL PERSONAL DE OFICIALES Y ALISTADOS QUE TIENE EL EJERCITO, EN 31 DE MAYO DE 1922.

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL:			
Departamento de Dirección, Castillo de la Fuerza		18.	115.
Departamento de Administración, Cuartel "San Ambrosio",	Habana	16.	132.
Banda de Música del Estado Mayor, Castillo de la Fuerza		2.	69.
Servicio de Sanidad, Hospital Gral. del Ejército,	Columbia	10.	58.
Servicio de Sanidad, Departamento de Dirección, Castillo de la Fuerza		5.	9.
Servicio de Sanidad, Departamento de Administración, Ctel. "San Ambrosio"			10.
Servicio de Veterinaria, Hospital Gral. de Veterinaria,	Columbia	5.	37.
Servicio de Veterinaria, Departamento de Dirección, Castillo de la Fuerza		3.	4.
Servicio de Veterinaria, Departamento de Administración,	San Ambrosio		1.
Servicio de Auditoría,	Castillo de la Fuerza	5.	16.
Escuela de Cadetes,	Castillo del Morro, Habana	2.	65.
Sin Destino,	Castillo de la Fuerza, Habana	9.	10.
Dentistas...	Castillo de la Fuerza,	1.	
Farmacéuticos.	Castillo de la Fuerza	2.	
Maestre de Esgrima.	Castillo de la Fuerza	1.	
T O T A L		79.	526.

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SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

EJERCITO

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
	PRIMER DISTRITO.		
	Cuartel "Moncada", Santiago de Cuba		
Plana Mayor	Cuartel "Moncada"	14	52.
Banda de Música	Cuartel "Moncada"	1	26.
Plana Mayor T.T.	Cuartel "Moncada"	3	11.
P. Ametr. T.T.	Cuartel "Moncada"	1	20.
T. A Lomo T.T.	Cuartel "Moncada"	0	9.
Escuadrón 1 T.T.	Cuartel "Moncada"	3	50.
Escuadrón 2 T.T.	Cuartel "Moncada"	2	49.
Escuadrón 3 T,T.	Cuartel "Moncada"	3	60.
	T o t a l	27	277.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "15"		
	Guantánamo.		
Guantanamo	Primera Tenencia	2	36.
Soledad		0	9.
Los Caños		0	9.
Ermita	Segunda Tenencia	1	14.
Tiguabos		0	8.
Limones		0	7.
Jamaica	Tercera Tenencia	1	15.
San Antonio		0	9.
Palmar		0	9.
	T o t a l	4	116.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "16".		
	Central "Palma".		
Central "Palma"	Primera.Tenencia	2	32.
Yarayabo		0	9.
Caney de Sitio		0	7.
Central "Oriente"	Tercera Tenencia	1	14.
Juan Barón		0	7.
Central "América"		0	8.
Guaninao		0	8.
San Luis	Segunda.Tenencia	1	14.
Palmarito de Cauto		0	10.
Dos Caminos		0	9.
	T o t a l	4	118.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "17".		
	M a y a r í		
Mayarí	Primera Tenencia	2	24.
Preston		0	7.
Guaro		0	9.
Cueto	Segunda Tenencia	1	9.
Marcané		0	6.
Alto Cedro		0	7.
Herrera		0	7.
Sagua de Tánamo	Tercera Tenencia	1	8.
Cayo "Mambí"		0	8.
Barraderas		0	5.
Cananovas		0	5.
	T o t a l	4	95.

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UNIDADES	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "18", Cuartel "Moncada".			
Cuartel Moncada	Primera Tenencia	2	36.
Cuabitas		0	9.
El cobre	Segunda Tenencia	0	17.
Aserradero		0	6.
Dos Palmas		0	7.
Hongolosongo		0	8.
El Caney	Tercera Tenencia	1	16.
Firmeza		0	8.
Daiquirí		0	8.
	T o t a l	3	115.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "39" La Maya			
La Maya	Primera Tenencia	2	35.
Cuatro Caminos		0	10.
Sabanilla		0	11.
Songo	Segunda Tenencia	1	12.
El Cristo		0	12.
Jarahueca		0	7.
Hierba de Guinea	Tercera Tenencia	1	13.
Ramón de las Yaguas		0	9.
	T o t a l	4	109.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "40", Baracoa.			
Baracoa	Primera.Tenencia	1	36.
Duaba		0	6.
Jamal		0	8.
Guandao		0	8.
Sabana	Segunda.Tenencia	0	12.
Imías	Tercera Tenencia	1	13.
Cajobabo		0	8.
Jauco		0	10.
	T o t a l	2	101.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor	14.	52.
Banda de Música	1.	26.
Tercio Táctico	12.	199.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "15"	4.	116.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "16"	4.	118.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "17"	4.	95.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "18"	3.	115.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "39"	4.	109.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "40"	2.	101.
T O T A L	48.	931.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

UNIDADES.....	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
	SEGUNDO DISTRITO.		
	Camaguey.		
Plana Mayor.....	Camaguey.....	12.	50.
Banda de Música.....	Camaguey.....	0.....	23.
Plana Mayor del T.T.....	Camaguey.....	3.....	.10.
P. Ametralladoras del T.T...	Camaguey.....	1.....	21.
Transporte a Lomo del T.T...	Camaguey.....	0.....	10.
Escuadrón No. "1" del T.T...	Camaguey.....	1.....	61.
Escuadrón No. "2" del T.T...	Camaguey.....	3.....	46.
Escuadrón No. "3" del T.T...	Camaguey.....	1.....	59.
	T o t a l.....	21.....	280.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "31"		
	Central "Francisco".		
Central "Francisco".....	Primera Tenencia.....	2.....	29.
Central "Elia".....		0.....	11.
Macareño.....		0.....	11.
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	Segunda Tenencia.....	1.....	10.
Palomar de San José.....		0.....	9.
La Vistosa.....		0.....	.6.
Contramaestre.....	Tercera Tenencia.....	1.....	11
Consuegra.....		0.....	.9.
	T o t a l.....	4.....	96.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "32".		
	Fuerte "General Monteagudo".		
	C a m a g u e y.		
Fuerte "Gral. Monteagudo".....	Primera Tenencia...	2///	34.
Algarrobos.....		0.....	8.
Vista del Prinicipe.....		0.....	7.
Gutiérrez.....		0.....	5.
Florida.....	Segunda Tenencia...	1.....	14.
Vertientes.....		0.....	.8.
San Jerónimo.....		0.....	6.
Piedrecitas.....	Tercera Tenencia...	1.....	13.
Esmeralda.....		0.....	8.
Magarabomba.....		0.....	9.
	T o t a l.....	4.....	112.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "33"		
	Ciego de Avila.		
Ciego de Avila.....	Primera Tenencia.....	2.....	27.
Santo Tomás.....		0.....	7.
Ceballos.....		0.....	6.
Central "Stewart".....	Segunda Tenencia.....	1.....	13.
Jagüeyal.....		0.....	.6.
Central "Baragúá".....		0.....	8.
Colorado.....		0.....	7.
Morón.....	Tercera Tenencia.....	1.....	9.
Pina.....		0.....	7.
Central "Meneses".....		0.....	10.
Central "Adelaida".....		0.....	7.
	T o t a l.....	4.....	105.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

(Continuación del 2do. Distrito).

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "34".			
M a r t í.			
Martí	Primera Tenencia	2.	30.
Guáimaro		0.	9.
Cuatro Caminos		0.	7.
Galbis		0.	6.
Sibanicú	Segunda Tenencia	1.	17.
Cascorro		0.	7.
Ignacio	Tercera Tenencia	0.	8.
Bidot		0.	7.
Miraflres		0.	8.
T o t a l		3.	99.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO NO. "36".			
M a j a g u a.			
Majagua	Primera Tenencia	2.	26.
Guayacenes		0.	10.
Caguasal		0.	8.
La Teresa		0.	8.
Jatibonico	Segunda Tenencia	1.	12.
Arroyo Blanco		0.	6.
Jobosí		0.	8.
Algodones		0.	8.
Chambas	Tercera Tenencia	1.	11.
Punta Alegre		0.	10.
Maroquí		0.	9.
T o t a l		4.	116.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "41".			
N u e v i t a s.			
Nuevitas	Primera Tenencia	2.	25.
San Miguel		0.	1.
Punta Gorda		0.	3.
Lugareño	Segunda Tenencia	1.	7.
Gloria		0.	7.
Palmar City		0.	5.
Minas	Tercera Tenencia	1.	10.
Senado		0.	7.
Redención		0.	7.
Altagracia		0.	6.
T o t a l		4.	78.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor	12.	50.
Banda de Música	0.	23.
Tercio Táctico	9.	207.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "31"	4.	96.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "32"	4.	112.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "33"	4.	105.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "34"	3.	99.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "36"	4.	116.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "41"	4.	78.
T O T A L	44.	886.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
TERCER DISTRITO.			
Santa Clara.			
Plana Mayor	Santa Clara	14.	68.
Banda de Música	Santa Clara	0.	23.
Plana Mayor del T.T.	Santa Clara	3.	11.
P. Ametralladoras T.T.	Santa Clara	1.	23.
Transporte a Lomo T.T.	Santa Clara	0.	9.
Escuadrón "1" del T.T.	Santa Clara	3.	74.
Escuadrón "2" del T.T.	Santa Clara	2.	76.
Escuadrón "3" del T.T.	Santa Clara	2.	74.
	T o t a l	25.	358.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "7".			
C i e n f u e g o s.			
Cienfuegos	Primera Tenencia	2/	41.
Caonao		0.	7.
Guaos		0.	8.
Arimao		0.	7.
Cumanayagua	Segunda Tenencia	1.	14.
La Sierra		0..	8.
Guajimico		0.	8.
Palmira	Tercera Tenencia	1..	13.
Camarones		0.	9.
Ciego Montero		0.	7.
	T o t a l	4.	122.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "8"			
Sagua la Grande.			
Sagua la Grande	Primera Tenencia	2.	31.
Sitiecito		0.	6.
Cifuentes		0.	8.
Guayabo		0.	7.
Encrucijada	Segunda Tenencia	0.	11.
Calabazar		0.	8.
El Santo		0.	6.
Vega Alta		0.	6.
Rancho Veloz	Tercera Tenencia	1.	11.
Sierra Morena		0.	7.
Corralillo		0.	7.
La Isabela		0.	8.
	T o t a l	3.	116.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "9"			
R e m e d i o s.			
Remedios	Primera Tenencia	2.	33.
Caibarién		0.	10.
Buenavista		0.	7.
General Carrillo		0.	8.
Camajuaní	Segunda Tenencia	1.	13.
Vueltas		0.	8.
Quinta		0.	7.
Yaguajay	Tercera Tenencia	1.	13/
Mayajigua		0.	9.
Meneses		0.	8.
Seibabo		0.	7.
	T o t a l	4.	123.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO NO. "10"			
Cruces.			
Cruces	Primera Tenencia	2.	38.
Lajas		0.	8.
Cartagena		0.	9.
Esperanza	Segunda Tenencia	1.	14.
Ranchuelo		0.	8.
San Juan de las Yeras		0.	7.
Potrerillo		0.	7.
Santa Clara	Tercera Tenencia	1.	15.
Quemado Hilario		0.	9.
Bernia		0.	8.
	T o t a l	4.	123.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO NO. "11",			
Sancti Spiritus.			
Sancti Spiritus	Primera Tenencia	2.	33.
Guasimal		0.	9.
Banao		0.	5.
Jíbaro		0.	6.
Zaza del Medio	Segunda Tenencia	1.	18.
Rubio		0.	9.
Cabaigúán	Tercera Tenencia	1.	15.
Guayos		0.	9.
Tuinicú		0.	7.
Pozas		0.	6.
	T o t a l	4.	117.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "12"			
T r i n i d a d.			
Trinidad	Primera Tenencia	2.	48.
Condado		0.	9.
Caracusey		0.	7.
Guinia del Soto		0.	7.
Mataguá	Segunda Tenencia	1.	10.
Hoyo de Manicaragua		0.	6.
Jorobada		0.	8.
Manicaragua	Tercera Tenencia	1.	13.
Guinia de Miranda		0.	6.
	T o t a l	4.	114.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "28"			
Aguada de Pasajeros.			
Aguada de Pasajeros	Primera Tenencia	2.	31.
Real Campiña		0.	7.
Convento		0.	7.
Yagua		0.	7.
Abreus	Segunda Tenencia	1.	8.
Yaguaramas		0.	8.
Horquita		0.	8.
Matún		0.	8.
Rodas	Tercera Tenencia	1.	13.
Limones		0.	6.
Congojas		0.	5.
	T o t a l	4.	107.

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SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "37"		
	Santo Domingo.		
Santo Domingo	Primera Tenencia	2	34.
El Salto		0	7.
Manacas		0	8.
Cascajal	Segunda Tenencia	0	14.
Quemados de Guines		0	9.
Mordazo		0	7.
La Sierra		0	6.
San Diego del Valle	Tercera Tenencia	1	14.
Rodrigo		0	8.
Jicotea		0	8.
	T o t a l	3	115.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "38"		
	P l a c e t a s.		
Placetas	Primera Tenencia	2	36.
Calabazar		0	9.
Manajanabo		0	9.
Zulueta	Segundo Tenencia	0	13.
San Andrés		0	7.
Ariosa		0	8.
Fomento	Tercera Tenencia	1	14.
Báez		0	9.
Nazareno		0	9.
Minas Bajas		0	8.
	T o t a l	3	122.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO.	OFICIALES	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor	14	68.
Banda de Música	0	23.
Tercio Táctico	11	267.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "7"	4	122.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "8"	3	116.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "9"	4	123.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "10"	4	123.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "11"	4	117.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "12"	4	114.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "28"	4	107.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "37"	3	115.
Escuadrón de O.P. No. "38"	3	122.
T O T A L	58	1417.

CUARTO DISTRITO.
Matanzas.

Plana Mayor	Matanzas	13	45.
Banda de Música	Matanzas	0	24.
Plana Mayor del T.T	Matanzas	3	11.
P. Ametralladoras del T.T	Matanzas	1	22.
Transporte a Lomo del T.T	Matanzas	0	11.
Escuadrón "1" del T.T	Matanzas	3	74.
Escuadrón "2" del T.T	Matanzas	3	71.
Escuadrón "3" del T.T	Matanzas	2	80.
	T o t a l	25	338.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

(Continuación del 4to. Distrito)

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "25".
C á r d e n a s.

Cárdenas	Primera Tenencia	2.	48.
Cantel		0.	11.
Coliseo	Segunda Tenencia	1.	20.
Contreras		0.	11.
Máximo Gomez	Tercera Tenencia	1.	19.
Itabo		0.	9.
	Total	4.	118.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "26".
C o l ó n.

Colón	Primera Tenencia	2.	35.
San José de los Ramos		0.	9.
Banagüises		0.	9.
Macagua	Segunda Tenencia	1.	14.
Jacán		0.	9.
San Pedro de Mayabón		0.	6.
Calimete	Tercera Tenencia	1.	14.
Amarillas		0.	9.
Manguito		0.	8.
Guareíras		0.	9.
	Total	4.	121.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No."27".
L i m o n a r.

Limonar	Primera Tenencia	2.	42.
Cidra		0.	13.
Ceiba Mocha	Segunda Tenencia	1.	17.
Canasí		0.	13.
Matanzas	Tercera Tenencia	1.	32.
	Total	4.	117.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "29".
Unión de Reyes.

Unión de Reyes	Primera Tenencia	2.	44.
Alacranes		0.	13.
Sabanilla del Encomendador.	Segunda Tenencia	1.	19.
Cabezas		0.	14.
Bolondrón	Tercera Tenencia	1.	19.
Navajas		0.	12.
	Total	4.	121.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No."30".
Jovellanos.

Jovellanos	Primera Tenencia	2.	38.
Agramonte	Segunda Tenencia	1.	18.
Jaguey Grande		0.	10.
Isabel de las Lajas		0.	10.
Torriente		0.	8.
Perico	Tercera Tenencia	1.	17.
Altanisal		0.	10.
Tomeguín		0.	7.
	Total	4.	118.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA
SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

(Continuación del 4to. Distrito.)

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:

	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor.....	13.	45.
Banda de Música.....	0.	24.
Tercio Táctico.....	12.	269.
Escuadrón de O.P. No."25".....	4.	118.
Escuadrón de O.P. No."26".....	4.	121.
Escuadrón de O.P. No."27".....	4.	117.
Escuadrón de O.P. No."29".....	4.	121.
Escuadrón de O.P. No."30".....	4.	118.
TOTAL.....	45.	933.

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QUINTO DISTRITO.
Cuartel "Brigadier Avalos", HABANA.

Plana Mayor.....	Cuartel "Brigadier Avalos".....	12.	48.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "1".
Guines.

Guines.....	Primera Tenencia.....	2.	35.
Melena del Sur.....		0.	12.
San Nicolás.....		0.	11.
Palos.....	Segunda Tenencia.....	1.	15.
Nueva Paz.....		0.	11.
Vegas.....		0.	10.
Madruga.....	Tercera Tenencia.....	1.	16.
Catalina.....		0.	12.
Pipián.....		0.	9.
	Total.....	4.	131.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No."2".
Guanabacoa.

Guanabacoa.....	Primera Tenencia.....	2.	29.
Cotorro.....		0.....	9.
Cuatro Caminos.....		0.	9.
San José de las Lajas.....		0.	10.
Tapaste.....		0.	9.
Jaruco.....	Segunda Tenencia.....	1.	13.
Campo Florido.....		0.	10.
San Antonio de Rio Blanco.....		0.	9.
Santa Cruz del Norte.....		0.	9.
Aguacate.....	Tercera Tenencia.....	1.	14.
Bainoa.....		0.	9.
Caraballo.....		0.	8.
	Total.....	4.	138.

(Pasa a la hoja 10.-)

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

(Continuación del 5to. Distrito.-)

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "3".
San Antonio de los Baños.

San Antonio de Los Baños.....	Primere Tenencia.....	2.	41.
Ceiba del Agua.....		0.	10.
Vereda Nueva.....		0.	10.
La Salud.....	Segunda Tenencia.....	1.	14.
Gabriel.....		0.	9.
Rincón.....		0.	10.
Guira de Melena.....	Tercera Tenencia.....	1.	16.
Alquizar.....		0.	10.
Guanímar.....		0.	10.
	Total.....	4	130.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "4".
M a r i a n a o.

Marianao.....	Primera Tenencia.....	2.	32.
Tropical.....		0.	11.
Wajay.....	Segunda Tenencia.....	1.	14.
Mazorra.....		0.	12.
El Cano.....		0.	11.
Hoyo Colorado.....	Tercera Tenencia.....	1.	18.
Caimito.....		0.	11.
Punta Brava.....		0.	10.
Guayabal.....		0.	10.
	Total.....	4.	129.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No."5".
Castillo de Atarés.

Castillo de Atarés, Habana; D.en S. a las ordenes del honorable Presidente de la República.....		4.	90.
	Total.....	4.	90.

ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No."6".-
B e j u c a l.

Bejucal.....	Primera Tenencia.....	2.	30.
Santiago de las Vegas.....		0.	9.
Calabazar.....		0.	9.
Managua.....		0.	10.
Nueva Gerona.....	Segunda Tenencia.....	1.	11.
Santa Fé.....		0.	10.
Batabanó.....	Tercera Tenencia.....	1.	13.
Quivicán.....		0.	9.
San Antonio de las Vegas.....		0.	10.
Pozo Redondo.....		0.	9.
San Felipe.....		0.	10.
Guara.....		0.	10.
	Total.....	4.	139.

(Pasa a la hoja No. 11.-)

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UNIDADES	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO.

	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor.....	12.	48.
Escuadrón de O.P. No."1".....	4.	131.
Escuadrón de O.P. No."2".....	4.	138.
Escuadrón de O.P. No."3".....	4.	130.
Escuadrón de O.P. No."4".....	4.	129.
Escuadrón de O.P. No."5".....	4.	90.
Escuadrón de O.P. No."6".....	4.	139.
Total.....	36.	805.

SEXTO DISTRITO.
Puesto de Columbia.

Plana Mayor del Distrito.....	13.	55.
Banda de Música.....	1.	23.
Plana Mayor Tercio Táctico.....	3.	10.
P. Ametralladoras del Tercio Táctico.....	1.	21.
T. a Lomo del Tercio Táctico.....	0.	9.
Escuadrón "1" del Tercio Táctico.....	3.	73.
Escuadrón "2" del Tercio Táctico.....	3.	73.
Escuadrón "3" del Tercio Táctico.....	3.	71.
Total.....	27.	335.

BATALLON No."1" de INFANTERIA.

Plana Mayor del Batallón.....	3.	11.
P. Ametralladoras del Batallón.....	1.	25.
Transpote a Lomo del Batallón.....	0.	11.
Primera Compañía.....	2.	58.
Segunda Compañía.....	3.	68.
Tercera Compañía.....	3.	63.
Cuarta Compañía.....	2.	64.
Total.....	14.	300.

BATALLON No."2" de INFANTERIA.

Plana Mayor del Batallón.....	3.	11.
P. Ametralladoras del Batallón.....	1.	31.
T. a Lomo del Batallón.....	0.	10.
Primera Compañía.....	2.	63.
Segunda Compañía.....	2.	55.
Tercera Compañía.....	3.	72.
Cuarta Compañía.....	2.	58.
Total.....	13.	300.

BATALLON No."3" de INFANTERIA.

Plana Mayor del Batallón.....	3.	11.
P. Ametralladoras del Batallón.....	1.	24.
T. a Lomo del Batallón.....	0.	9.
Primera Compañía.....	3.	45.
Segunda Compañía.....	3.	57.
Tercera Compañía.....	3.	55.
Cuarta Compañía.....	2.	47.
Total.....	15.	248.

(Pasa a la hoja 12)

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(Continuación del 6to. Distrito).

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
BATALLON Nro. "4" de INFANTERIA.			
Plana Mayor del Batallón		3.	11.
P. Ametralladoras del Batallón		1.	21.
Transporte a Lomo del Batallón		0.	11.
Primera Compañía		3.	44.
Segunda Compañía/		2.	53.
Tercera Compañía/		3.	58.
Cuarta Compañía		2.	57.
T O T A L		14.	255.
BATALLON Nro. "5" de INFANTERIA.			
Batallón Nro. "5" de Infantería		11.	
BATALLON Nro. "6" de INFANTERIA.			
Cuarta Compañía del Batallón		13.	100.
CUERPO DE AVIACION		6.	34.
CUERPO DE SEÑALES.:			
Plana Mayor		3.	12.
Compañía Radiotelegráfica		4.	65.
Compañía de Teléfonos y Telégrafos		4.	83.
T O T A L		17.	194.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:

	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor del Distrito	13.	55.
Banda de Música	1.	23.
Tercio Táctico	13.	257.
Batallón Nro. "1"	14.	300.
Batallón Nro. "2"	13.	300.
Batallón Nro. "3"	15.	248.
Batallón Nro. "4"	14.	255.
Batallón Nro. "5"	11.	
Batallón Nro. "6"	13.	100.
Cuerpo de Aviación	6.	34.
Cuerpo de Señales	11.	160.
T O T A L	124.	1,732.

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SEPTIMO DISTRITO.
Puesto del Castillo de la Fuerza.

Plana Mayor del Distrito	13.	69.
Banda de Música	0.	26.

(Pasa a la hoja número 13).

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

(Continuación del 7mo. Distrito)

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN...	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
BATALLON No. "1" DE ARTILLERIA.			
Plana Mayor (Castillo de la Fuerza)		3	10.
P. Ametralladoras (Bat. Santa Clara)		1	27.
Transporte a Lomo (Castillo de la Fuerza)		0	10.
Primera Compañía (Batería Santa Clara)		3	52.
Segunda Compañía (Castillo de la Fuerza)		3	75.
Tercera Compañía (Castillo de la Fuerza)		3	85.
Cuarta Compañía (Batería No. "5", Vedado)		3	79.
	T O T A L	16	433.
BATALLON No. "2" DE ARTILLERIA.			
Plana Mayor	Puesto de la Cabaña	3	11.
P. Ametralladoras	"	1	29.
Transporte a Lomo	"	0	9.
Primera Compañía	"	3	53.
Segunda Compañía	"	2	48.
Tercera Compañía	"	2	76.
Cuarta Compañía	"	3	26.
	T O T A L	14	252.
BATALLON No. "3" DE ARTILLERIA.			
Plana Mayor	"	3	10.
P. Ametralladoras	"	1	30.
Transporte a Lomo	"	0	10.
Primera Compañía	"	2	62.
Segunda Compañía	"	3	64.
Tercera Compañía	"	3	73.
Cuarta Compañía	"	3	64.
	T O T A L	15	313.
Batería Ligera		4	93.
Batería de Montaña No. "1"		4	59.
Batería de Montaña No. "2"		4	53.
	T O T A L	12	205.
CUERPO DE INGENIEROS.			
Plana Mayor		3	9.
Compañía Ferrocarrilera		4	75.
Compañía de Zapadores		4	86.
	T O T A L	11	170.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO:	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor	13	69.
Banda de Música	0	26.
Batallón No. "1"	16	338.
Batallón No. "2"	14	252.
Batallón No. "3"	15	313.
Batería Ligera	4	93.
Batería de Montaña No. "1"	4	59.
Batería de Montaña No. "2"	4	53.
Cuerpo de Ingenieros.		
Plana Mayor	3	9.
Compañía Ferrocarrilera	4	75.
Compañía Zapadores	4	86.
T O T A L	81	1.373.

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
	OCTAVO DISTRITO. Pinar del Río.		
Plana Mayor.....	Pinar del Río.....	13.	61.
Banda de Música.....	Pinar del Río.....	0.	26.
Plana Mayor del Tercio Tco.	Pinar del Río.....	3.	11.
P. Ametralladoras T. Tco....	Pinar del Río.....	1.	17.
Transporte a Lomo T. Tco...	Pinar del Río.....	0.	9.
Escuadrón "1" del T. Tco...	Pinar del Río.....	2.	64.
Escuadrón "2" del T. Tco...	Pinar del Río.....	3.	81.
Escuadrón "3" del T. Tco...	Pinar del Río.....	3.	69.
	T o t a l.....	25.	338.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO Nro. "19", Pinar del Río.		
Pinar del Río.....	Primera Tenencia...	2.	42.
San Luis.....		0.	12.
Sumidero.....	Segunda Tenencia...	1.	11.
Luis Lazo.....		0.	9.
Matahambre.....		0.	9.
Río del Medio.....		0.	9.
Santa Lucía.....		0.	4.
Viñales.....	Tercera Tenencia....	1.	13.
Puerto Esperanza.....		0.	9.
	T o t a l.....	4.	118.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO Nro. "20", San Cristóbal.		
San Cristóbal.....	Primera Tenencia...	2.	40.
Santa Cruz.....		0.	15.
Candelaria.....	Segunda Tenencia...	0.	21.
Los Palacios.....	Tercera Tenencia...	1.	20.
Paso Real.....		0.	12.
San Diego de los Baños.....		0.	10.
	T o t a l.....	3.	118.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO Nro. "21", G u a n a j a y.		
Guanajay.....	Primera Tenencia...	2.	41.
Las Cañas.....		0.	11.
Mariel.....	Segunda Tenencia...	1.	16.
Quiebra Hacha.....		0.	12.
Artemisa.....	Tercera Tenencia...	1.	18.
Pijirigua.....		0.	12.
Cayajabos.....		0.	10.
	T o t a l.....	4.	120.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO Nro. "22", G-u a n e.		
Guane.....	Primera Tenencia...	2.	42.
Las Martinas.....		0.	10.
Cayuco.....		0.	9.
Punta de la Sierra.....		0.	9.
Mantua.....	Segunda Tenencia...	1.	14.
Dimas.....		0.	10.
Los Arroyos.....		0.	9.
San Juan y Martínez.....	Tercera Tenencia...	1.	18.
Sábalo.....		0.	10.
	T o t a l.....	4.	131.

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UNIDADES...	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN...	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "23"			
Consolación del Sur.			
Consolación del Sur	Primera Tenencia	2	48.
Pilotos		0	10.
Herradura		0	10.
Puerta del Golpe	Segunda Tenencia	1	15.
Alonso Rojas		0	10.
Las Ovas		0	9.
Consolación del Norte	Tercera Tenencia	1	18.
Central "Niágara"		0	5.
T o t a l		4	125.
ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "24"			
Bahía Honda.			
Bahía Honda	Primera Tenencia	2	32.
Orozco		0	12.
Las Pozas	Segunda Tenencia	0	19.
La Mulata		0	12.
Minas "Concepción"		0	7.
Cabañas	Tercera Tenencia	1	28.
Encrucijada		0	12.
T o t a l		3	122.

RESUMEN DEL DISTRITO.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
Plana Mayor	13	61.
Banda de Música	0	26.
Tercio Táctico	12	251.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "19"	4	118.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "20"	3	118.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "21"	4	120.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "22"	4	131.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "23"	4	125.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "24"	3	122.
T O T A L	47	1.072.

NOVENO DISTRITO.
Holguín.

Plana Mayor	Holguín	12	41.
Banda de Música	Holguín	0	20.
Plana Mayor del T.T///	Holguín	3	9.
P. Ametralladoras del T.T	Holguín	1	20.
Transporte a Lomo del T.T	Holguín	0	10.
Escuadrón "1" del T.T	Holguín	3	51.
Escuadrón "2" del T.T	Holguín	2	47.
Escuadrón "3" del T.T	Holguín	2	46.
T o t a l		23	244.

(Pasa a la hoja No. 16)/

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UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No."13".		
	Manzanillo.		
Manzanillo	Primera Tenencia	2.	27.
Yara		0.	6.
Zarzal		0.	6.
Jibacoa		0.	7.
Campechuela	Segunda Tenencia	0.	12.
Calicito		0.	8.
Ceiba		0.	8.
San Ramón		0.	8.
Niquero	Tercera Tenencia	1.	14.
Media Luna		0.	8
Pilón		0.	7.
	Total	3.	111
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBICO No."14".		
Holguín	Primera Tenencia	2.	31.
San Andrés		0.	7.
Cacocún		0.	9.
Baguanos		0.	5.
Santa Lucía	Segunda Tenencia	1.	10.
Auras		0.	5.
Velazco		0.	8.
Banes	Tercera Tenencia	1.	13.
Antilla		0.	7.
San Jerónimo		0.	7.
Tacajó		0.	6.
	Total	4.	108.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "35".		
	Bayamo.		
Bayamo	Primera Tenencia	2.	25.
Guisa		0.	6.-
Babiney		0.	7.
Cáuto		0.	10.
Veguita	Segunda Tenencia	1.	13.
Bueycito		0.	9.
Julia		0.	9.
Jiguaní	Tercera Tenencia	1.	15.
Maffo		0.	8.
Baire		0.	8.
Los Negros		0.	7.
	Total	4	117.
	ESCUADRON DE ORDEN PUBLICO No. "42".		
	Delicias.		
Delicias	Primera Tenencia	2.	28.
Chaparra		0.	9.
San Agustín		0.	7.
Mir		0.	8.
Victoria de las Tunas	Segunda Tenencia	1.	13.
Dumañecos		0.	15.
Jobabo	Tercera Tenencia	1.	10.
Guamo		0.	6.
Gamboa		0.	5.
	Total	4.	101.

(Pasa a la hoja 17.).

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE LA GUERRA Y MARINA

(Continuación del 9no. Distrito).

UNIDADES.	LUGAR DONDE RADICAN.	OFICIALES.	ALISTADOS.
	RESIDEN DEL DISTRITO.		
Plana Mayor		12	41.
Banda de Música		0	20.
Tercio Táctico		11	183.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "13"		3	111.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "14"		4	108.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "35"		4	117.
Escuadrón de Orden Público No. "42"		4	101.
T O T A L		38	681.

N O T A:-

En las Planas Mayores de los Distritos, se encuentran incluidos los Oficiales y Alistados del Servicio de Sanidad, Veterinaria y Auditoría.

E. L. Usatorres.
Comandante de Estado Mayor General,
Jefe de la Sección de Personal y Ordenes.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Encs. not mkd.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
... INTEL. DIV.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

2056-213

June 30, 1922.

10

JUL 10

No.- 1732

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

M. I. 2 a/1 A. E. R. 7/12

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 10 1922

ECONOMIC.

The strike affecting the United Railways of Havana, reported in our No. 1731 of June 27th, was ended by compromise, late in the day of the 28th inst. There is enclosed a clipping from THE HAVANA POST of June 29th which publishes the letter of Mr. Archibald Jack, the General Manager of the United Railways, concerning the terms of adjustment of the strike.

The Paymaster of the National Treasury received into the Treasury during the month of May last, $3,800,000. This is far in excess of former receipts, which averaged in the neighborhood of $2,500,000 per month; and indicates to some extent the early effects of the reform efforts of the new government administration officials. The receipts for June are going to be still greater than for May, but the figures cannot be given as the various Provinces have not yet made their returns to the Central Treasury.

New tax legislation is in course of preparation. It was first proposed to increase existing taxes all around; then it was later proposed to keep all existing taxes at their present rates --except the 4% tax on profits, which it is intended to suppress-- and to add a "Gross Sales Tax" of 1%; and a certain taxation on transportation tickets; and a 10% tax on public amusements.

Further report will be made when this new tax law is ready for enactment.

Himely Sugar Reports enclosed, for weeks ending Jun. 17 and 24.

POLITICAL:

There is an article enclosed, cut from the front page of

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

the HERALDO DE CUBA (Liberal) of this date, entitled "Is Independence again in Danger?" This is inflammatory propaganda, and indicates to a certain degree the state of mine of a great many people here. Time will be required, and in my opinion the period of six months is necessary, for the new members of the Cabinet to acquire the necessary general knowledge of the situation before they can formulate their final plans for reform.

The people here are of a high-strung, nervous temperament, and reactions from changes which have been brought about, may take on new phases in a few hours.. I am not able to draw any conclusions as to the probability of the people supporting the work which is now being undertaken.

It is the impression of many that the plan of the President of the Republic is to block and obstruct the work of the new Cabinet. There are those who believe that this plan will only be followed to a limited extent as he fears an Intervention and would sacrifice all of his own policies if necessary in order to prevent the downfall of the Republic.

The conditions at the present time are unstable, but I believe that if the new Cabinet is able to function properly, the Cuban Government will soon be operating on a sound basis.

The control of the National Lottery is about to be changed, and the present Director, Mr. Norberto Alfonso (a nephew of President Zayas) is to be relieved.

COMBAT:

It is believed that in case of the necessity of an armed Intervention, there will be no serious opposition.

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.,
Military Attaché.

attached

Inclosures: Newspaper clippings.)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

From: United States Steel Products Company.
To: Commercial Attaché, Major Lyman

20 V 6 - 213
10

June 17th 1922

H. A. HIMELY'S

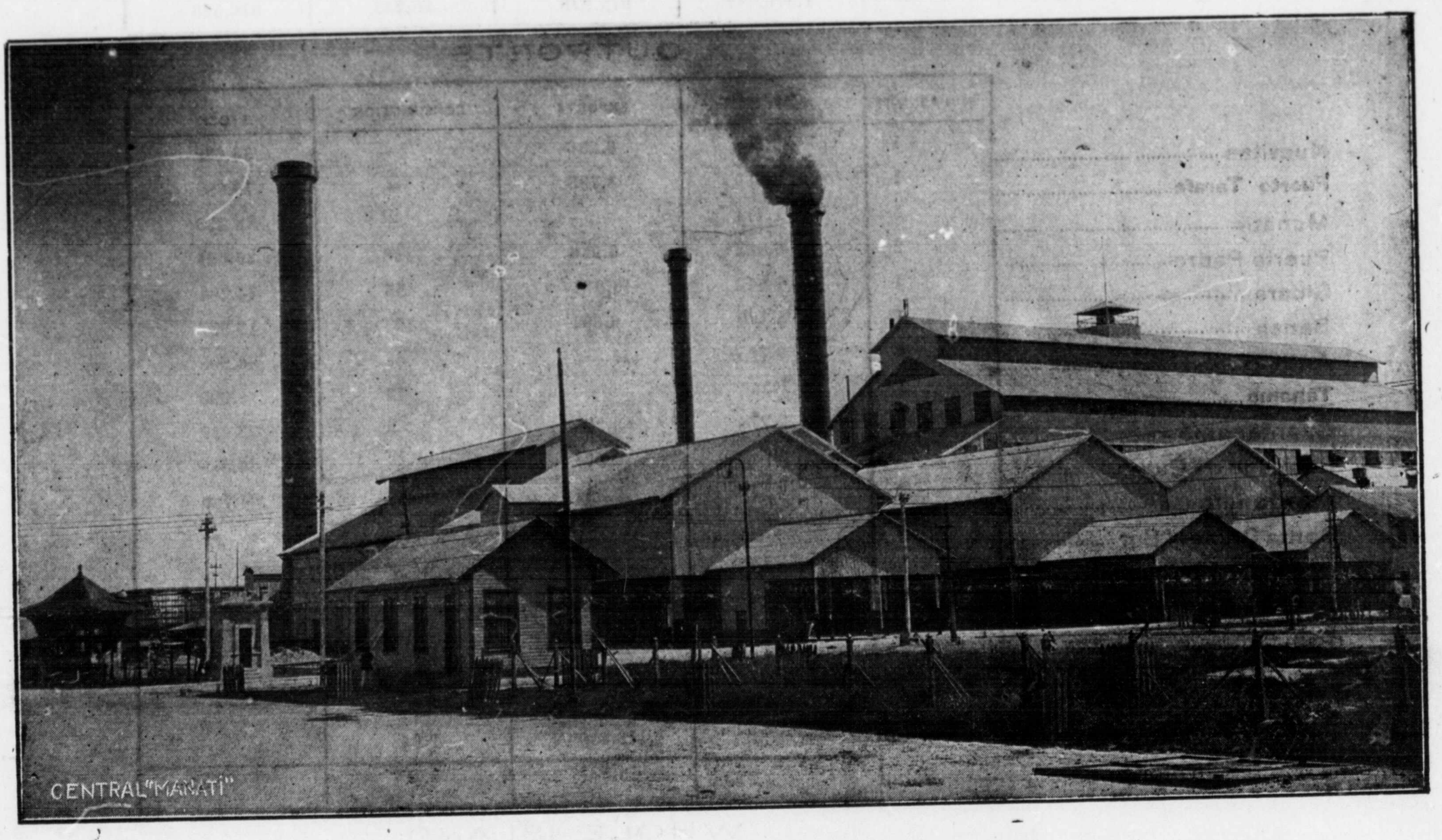
WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
HAVANA
JUN 21 1922
WALTER F. MARTIN MGR.



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H. A. HIMELY
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CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending June 17th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)	EXPORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)	CONSUMPTION (TONS 2240 LBS.)	STOCK (TONS 2240 LBS.)
Havana	1	506	3.645	—	104.550
Matanzas	—	2.593	11.526	—	167.603
Cárdenas	—	714	6.904	—	134.847
Cienfuegos	—	7.458	14.107	—	34.114
Sagua	—	4.289	10.086	—	23.575
Caibarién	—	819	8.135	—	51.837
	1	16.379	54.403	—	516.526
Previously reported		1.502.065	921.572	25.943	—
Total to date		1.518.444	975.975	25.943	516.526

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	1	5.960	6.286	—	36.659
Puerto Tarafa	1	8.660	3.735	—	79.889
Manatí	1	1.111	—	—	18.333
Puerto Padre	2	6.962	6.936	138	85.081
Gibara	1	1.612	3.571	55	14.784
Banes	1	3.170	6.891	103	16.937
Antilla	6	9.723	11.355	43	54.588
Tánamo	1	1.247	—	72	6.990
Guantánamo	5	2.778	3.255	—	25.419
Santiago de Cuba	2	2.742	2.071	—	44.888
Manzanillo	2	837	2.857	—	55.189
Santa Cruz del Sur	1	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	1	11.714	11.714	—	—
Zaza	1	—	734	—	4.178
Trinidad	1	—	1.786	—	7.257
	27	56.516	61.191	411	450.192
Previously reported		1.572.040	1.113.816	2.946	—
Total to date		1.628.556	1.175.007	3.357	450.192

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	28	72.895	115.594	411	966.718
TOTAL to date		3.147.000	2.150.982	29.300	966.718

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1920-1921 & 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to June 18 1921	24	2.899.259	1.468.877	29.182	1.401.200
Total to June 19 1920	25	3.203.157	2.526.912	18.502	657.743

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending June 17th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)	EXPORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)	CONSUMPTION (TONS 2240 LBS.)	STOCK (TONS 2240 LBS.)
Havana	—	—	—	—	4.269
Matanzas	—	—	1.535	—	2.863
Cárdenas	—	—	—	—	2.336
Cienfuegos	—	—	—	629	362
Sagua	—	406	197	—	4.850
Caibarién	—	71	29	—	142
	—	477	1.761	629	14.822
Previously reported		2.128.307	2.027.573	83 999	—
Total to date		2.128.784	2.029.334	84.628	14.822

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	—	—	183	—	3.566
Puerto Tarafa	—	—	—	—	7.019
Manatí	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Padre	—	—	—	—	—
Gibara	—	—	—	—	—
Banes	—	—	—	—	—
Antilla	—	—	—	—	195
Tánamo	—	—	—	—	—
Guantánamo	—	—	456	—	505
Santiago de Cuba	—	—	—	—	2.075
Manzanillo	—	—	—	—	564
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	—	—	—	—	—
Zaza	—	—	—	—	1.576
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	639	—	17.500
Previously reported		1.774.484	1.749.557	6.788	—
Total to date		1.774.484	1.750.196	6.788	17.500

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	—	477	2.400	629	32.322
TOTAL to date		3 903.268	3.779.530	91.416	32.322

COMPARISON WITH THE CROP OF 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to June 18 1921	—	3.703.550	3.553.347	118.675	31.528
	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

EXPORTS

(Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	Crop 1920–21 Total to June 17/22	Crop 1919-20 Total to June 17-1921
Ports North of Hatteras ..	2.203	2.497.616	2.150.351
New Orleans.....	—	304.508	344.234
Galveston,Texas City & Houston	197	104.394	59.473
Savannah.....	—	99.215	114.016
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	10.736	24.931
Canada.....	—	81.581	189.329
United Kingdom.....	—	486.417	509.279
France.....	—	84.775	57.979
Spain.....	—	5.954	11.220
Other European ports.....	—	16.948	71.028
Mexico	—	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	—	62.013	—
Australia.....	—	25.373	10.961
Egypt, etc.....	—	—	8.072
	2.400	3.779.530	3.553.347

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1919-1920

Total to June 17th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
—	—	2.567 tons.
3.706.589 tons.	TOTALS TO DATE 3.577.097 tons.	2.567 tons.

June 17th., 1922.

The present week has been a dryer one than we have had for some time, the center of the Island being more favored than the rest, the end of the week being reported with hardly any rain to speak of in any of the Provinces. It brought with it a sweltering temperature, with little breeze to modify it, and is the first definite sign of what we must reconcile ourselves to for the next three months or more. Overlooking the personal discomfort that goes with this, it is a condition that calls for more rain for the good of the growing cane than we are getting. The comparatively light rainfall is causing little or no interference to the Mills that are still running, and a few only have stopped during the week. Last year from the end of May toward the middle of June there was a wholesale closing down. This year, starting to finish earlier, the stoppage has been steadier, and this week shows us a somewhat larger number still grinding than was the case in the corresponding week of the previous two years. The additional Mills that have finished are:

		Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.
"Vertientes".....	of Nuevitas	21.827	75.000
"San Ramon".....	,, Manzanillo	48.568	30.000
"Santa Cecilia".....	,, Guantanamo	88.334	65.000
"Oriente".....	,, Santiago	153.142	120.000
"Algodonal".....	,, ,,	7,800	10,000

This brings us to a total of 20,328,208 bags as the Production of the Mills that have so far finished against our Estimate for them of 19,107,000 bags, giving an overage of 1,221,208 bags, equivalent to 6.4%.

The increase of Production over Estimate has been so generally consistent, that it must have been apparent to our readers for some little time past that there would be an excess over the figures that we published on February 28th. as our ideas which conditions then indicated the present crop would amount to. The steady accummulation of an overage justified us in raising our Estimate on June 13th. to 3,800,000 tons as the figure that we believe will now be reached.

Sales of Cubas in the N. Y. market have been fair in number but less than last week in the total quantity, details of some 400,000 bags reaching us. Opening at 3 c/. c.&f. New York the lowest price recorded during the week was 2 7/8 c/. c.&f., the market then recovering to 2 15/16 c/. c.&f. and closing at 3 c/. c.&f. at which price in fact most of the sales of the week were made. They include 6,000 bags of the old crop, sold at 2 7/8 c/. c.&f., and 4,200 tons to the United Kingdom at 15 shillings and 3 pence c.f.i.

The recent uncertainty in Governmental matters here, which gave rise to some very definite suggestions from the U. S. Government, seems to have passed over. It brought about the resignation of most of the members of the Cabinet, which have now been replaced by men who are well spoken of. The new assembly is said to have the approval of Washington, and it is earnestly hoped that a way will now be found to overcome present perplexities without foreign supervision. The discussion by the two Governments has exerted an immediate influence in the matter of the Budget, which the Representatives has passed by a good majority, thereby supporting the previous action of the Senate.

The week's comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding.....	28	24	25
Week's Receipts.....	72,895 tons.	36,751 tons.	60,654 tons.
Last Week's Receipts.....	62,858 ,,	62,032 ,,	46,549 ,,
Total Receipts.....	3,147,000 ,,	2,899,259 ,,	3,203,157 ,,
Total Exports.....	2,150,982 ,,	1,468,877 ,,	2,526,912 ,,
Stocks at the ports.....	966,718 ,,	1,401,200 ,,	657,743 ,,

MARKET.—Locally the market has signified confidence in the firmness reported from NewYork by a reluctance on the part of holders to respond to the bids of the buyers, and has been quiet throughout the week.

FREIGHTS.—These are firm, with a good demand for tonnage. We repeat those of last week.

North Coast of Cuba	to	New York & Philadelphia	.....	16 to 16½ c/.
,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	Galveston	.....	15½ to 16 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	New Orleans	.....	15 c/.
South ,, ,, ,,	,,	New York & Philadelphia	.....	19 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	Galveston	.....	17½ c/.
,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	New Orleans	.....	16 to 17 c/.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	61.207	1.204.507	1.027.413	1.404.501
New Orleans.....	15.689	235.055	149.009	246.923
Galveston, Texas City & Houston ...	2.322	47.601	45.987	40.386
Savannah.	2.653	47.590	26.575	73.747
Interior towns. U. S.....	—	2.879	8.916	19.455
Canada	3.143	69.623	25.324	120.468
United Kingdom	24.085	330.988	99.491	482.995
France	2.231	79.972	13.731	52.761
Spain	—	3.937	618	10.820
Other European ports....	4.264	60.296	13.475	53.349
Mexico West Indies.....	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia.....	—	—	19.597	10.961
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	8.072
	115.594	2,150.982	1,468.877	2.526.912

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—		.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17		2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	3.715	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	6.001	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	13.395	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	17.587	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	38.979	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	56.376	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	79.973	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	93.572	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	112.043	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	142.594	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	154.677	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	165.755	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	226.839	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	191.393	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	172.314	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.835	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	207.047	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	156.267	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	208.806	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	163.969	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13	152.660	138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20	112.680	108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27	79.735	110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3	79.827	96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10	62.858	62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17	72.895	36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24		31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1		33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

From Col: W, F, Martin to Major Lyman 2056-213 10

June 24th 1922

H. A. HIMELY'S

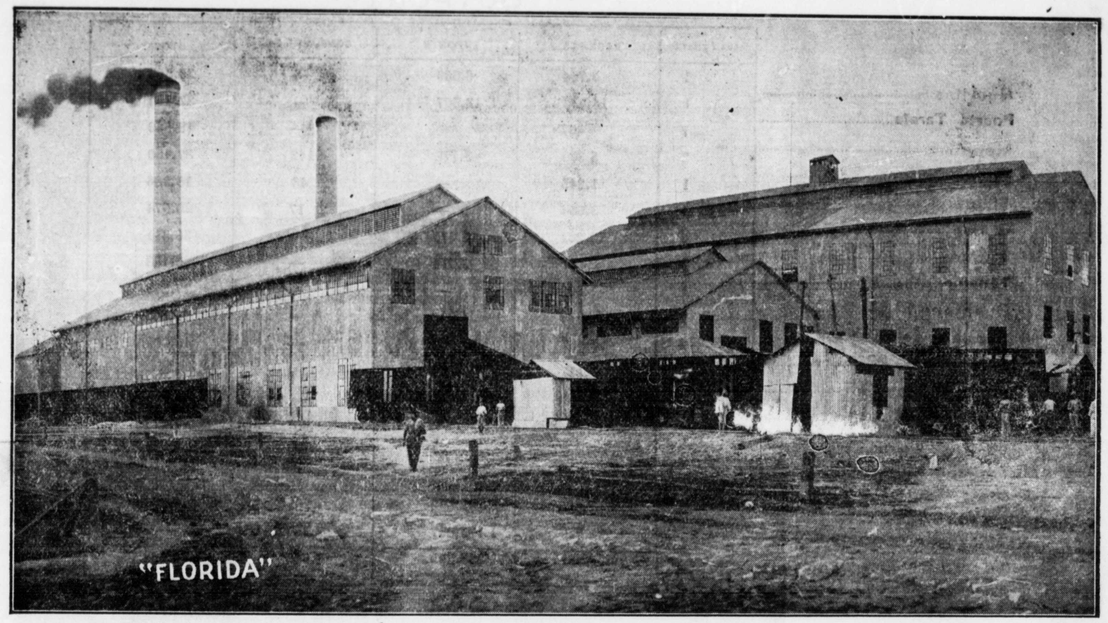
WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO. HAVANA JUN 26 1922 WALTER F. MARTIN MGR.



THE ONLY PUBLICATION GIVING WEEKLY THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF SUGAR IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Subscription price $12.50 U. S. money per annum post-paid

H. A. HIMELY
CUBA 76-78 P.O. BOX 93. HAVANA. CUBA.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending June 24th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	2.120	4.902	3.571	98.198
Matanzas	—	3.665	18.893	—	152.374
Cárdenas	—	100	19.233	—	115.714
Cienfuegos	—	11.806	14.612	—	31.308
Sagua	—	5.810	9.346	—	20.039
Caibarién	—	5.479	10.594	—	46.722
	—	28.980	77.580	3.571	464.355
Previously reported		1.518.444	975.975	25.943	—
Total to date		1.547.424	1.053.555	29.514	464.355

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	1	3.794	6.589	—	33.863
Puerto Tarafa	1	14.932	12.567	—	82.254
Manatí	1	607	—	—	18.940
Puerto Padre	2	5.399	3.178	142	87.159
Gibara	1	1.245	—	43	15.986
Banes	1	3.654	—	17	20.574
Antilla	6	12.201	10.479	—	56.311
Tánamo	1	1.326	3.214	—	5.103
Guantánamo	4	1.800	—	—	27.219
Santiago de Cuba	1	713	4.038	—	41.563
Manzanillo	2	1.457	11.550	—	45.096
Santa Cruz del Sur	0	3.117	3.117	—	—
Júcaro	0	7.160	7.160	—	—
Zaza	1	—	—	—	4.178
Trinidad	1	—	—	—	7.257
	23	57.405	61.892	202	445.503
Previously reported		1.628.556	1.175.007	3.357	—
Total to date		1.685.961	1.236.899	3.559	445.503

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	23	86.385	139.472	3.773	909.858
TOTAL to date		3.233.385	2.290.454	33.073	909.858

COMPARISON WITH THE CROPS OF 1920-1921 & 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to June 25 1921	19	2.930.702	1.501.640	29.182	1.399.880
Total to June 26 1920	17	3.241.272	2.608.955	18.516	613.801

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

June 24th., 1922.

To say that the weather is favorable at this time is to use a somewhat ambiguous expression. From the viewpoint of the Mills still running and which are desirous of harvesting and grinding as much cane as possible before closing down, and keeping their laborers busy, the weather is favorable, since the heavy and general rains have given place to only a moderate precipitation for the most part, a greater consistency being noticed in the Province of Havana than elsewhere. But when we consider that the growing cane for the coming crop needs practically all the rain it can get at this season of the year and until December, the word "favorable" needs to be qualified. The temperature is very high.

The Mills that have finished during the week are:

	Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.
"Jagueyal" .....of Jucaro	303,890	300,000
"Confluente".....of Guantánamo	52,676	60,000
"Francisco"..of Sta. Cruz del Sur	385,837	300,000
"Borjita"...of Santiago de Cuba	91,744	60,000
"La Francia"...Havana.....	55,086	45,000

The Production of the 165 Mills that have now finished amounts to 21,217.441 bags against our February Estimate of 19,872.000 bags, giving us an overage of 1,345,441 bags, which is equivalent to 6.6%. 23 Mills continue to grind, a larger number than we had in the corresponding week of last year, which gives the number as 19.

The demand for Cubas continues to be fairly steady, a quantity sold of some 600,000 bags being reported from the N. Y. market, at a further advance in price over last figures making a new record for Sugars of the present crop. The opening sale was at 3 1/8 c/. c.&f. New York for a lot of 175,000 bags, apparently accepted as an expression of confidence, since thereafter during the week further advances took place, reaching 3 5/16 c/. c.&f. but closing with a sale at 1/32 c/. less. Sales were mostly for July movements.

The week's comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding	23	19	17
Week's Receipts	86,385 tons.	31,443 tons.	38,115 tons.
Last Week's Receipts	72,895 ,,	36,751 ,,	60,654 ,,
Total Receipts	3,233,385 ,,	2,930,702 ,,	3,241,272 ,,
Total Exports	2,290,454 ,,	1,501,640 ,,	2,608,955 ,,
Stocks at the ports	909,858 ,,	1,399,880 ,,	613,801 ,,

MARKET.—Little activity has been noted locally, but such Sugars as holders have parted with, while not fetching the price first demanded, have changed hands at a figure fair in comparison with the c.&f. price New York to-day. Sales of some 30,382 bags coming to our knowledge show that they were made at prices from 2.89 c/. to 3.14 c/. f.o.b. steamer.

FREIGHTS.—These are quite firm, and while no advance is noted over the rates previously reported, S. S. Companies talk with confidence of those now ruling, and anticipate being able to maintain them, a feeling which the present demand would seem to justify. It is not expected however that the demand for tonnage would exceed the supply. Steamers begging for business have in one or two instances accepted less than the following rates, but should not be considered as an influence of any serious weight.

North Coast of Cuba to New York & Philadelphia	16 to 16½ c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Galveston	15½ c/. to 16 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans	15 c/.
South ,, ,, ,, ,, New York & Philadelphia	19 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Galveston	17½
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans	16 to 17 c/.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	78.943	1.283.450	1.055.318	1.449.838
New Orleans	19.225	254.280	149.009	263.753
Galveston, Texas City & Houston	3.179	50.780	45.987	42.529
Savannah	5.066	52.656	26.575	76.178
Interior towns, U. S.	72	2.951	8.916	19.914
Canada	5.066	74.689	25.324	121.754
United Kingdom	23.444	354.432	104.349	488.608
France	3.999	83.971	13.731	52.761
Spain	—	3.937	618	10.820
Other European ports	478	60.774	13.475	61.293
Mexico West Indies	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia	—	—	19.597	10.961
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	8.072
	139.472	2,290.454	1,501.640	2.608.955

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Week ending June 24th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
1,385 tons.	New Orleans 6,728 tons.	26.979 tons.
	TOTALS TO DATE	
3.904.653 tons.	3.786.258 tons.	26.979 tons.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—		.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3 .			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17		2.832	38.725	17.777	21.463	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	3.715	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	6.001	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	13.395	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	17.587	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	38.979	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	56.376	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	79.973	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	93.572	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	112.043	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	142.594	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	154.677	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	165.755	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	226.839	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	191.393	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	172.314	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.835	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	207.047	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	156.267	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	208.806	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	163.969	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13	152.660	138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20	112.680	108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27	79.735	110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3	79.827	96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10	62.858	62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	2. 394	31.556
,, 17	72.895	36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24	86.385	31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1		33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
., 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	.....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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NNI 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

AVAN

TERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

Cuba, Thursday Morning, Ju

RAILWAY STRIKE IS ENDED WITH A COMPROMISE

Company Aceepts Certain Demands of Union, Including Recognition.

WAGE CUT IS SETTLED

Reduction Changed from 15 and 10 Per Cent to 10 and 5.

The railroad strike is over.

A compromise on the wage reduction question, coupled with acceptance by the railroad company of certain fundamentals laid down by the National Federation of Railroad Workers, including recognition of the Union, publication of a workmen's bulletin for circulation on the company's premises provided no political propaganda should be used, and a promise that the company would not retaliate against the strikers, brought a happy ending to the conflict which started a couple of days ago.

The locomotive shops at Cienega are again working in full swing and normal service has been resumed in all branches of the railroad.

Solution Proposed

At a meeting of the National Federation held at Manila No.8. Reparto las Canas, Tuesday night, at which over a thousand members attended, the crowd completely filling the building and extending for some distance into the street, and which was presided over by Mario Sardinas, a proposed solution of the strike was set forth in a treaty arranged by Dr. Castellanos, lawyer of the Federation and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Strike is Ended

General Jack held a long conference with the Secretary of Labor yesterday morning the outcome of which, when communicated by General Betancourt to the strike leaders, brought a satisfactory end to the strike.

In confirmation of his interview, General Jack sent the following letter to the Secretary of Labor yesterday:

"Dear Sir:

"Referring to the matters brought under discussion at our interview this morning, I have pleasure in advising you as follows:

1—Wages: The reduction of 10 per cent on wages of 20 cents per hour and over, and of 5 per cent for wages of less than 20 cents per hour in the shops is now agreed to. Should it be obligatory owing to the continued reduction in the receipts of the Railway to make further economies between now and December 31, this will be done by reducing the numbers of the personnel giving preference, naturally, wherever possible, to the employes having the longest service in the company.

2—Unions: I have given every encouragement to Unions amongst workmen since my arrival in Cuba and have always had very pleasant relations with them. I have, however, insisted and will continue to insist that such unions must not be by political organs and also that the representative of such unions in all dealings with the administration must be employes of this company.

3—Bulletin: There is no objection to the publication of a workman's bulletin, provided also it is not used for political purposes, and that its writings are confined entirely to railway topics. To ensure this, the proof must be submitted to the Chief Mechanical Engineer for approval before publication and circulation on the Company's premises.

4—Retaliation: There is no desire or intention of retaliation toward strikers for their misguided actions on the part of this administration, which no one regrets more than myself.

You will permit me to thank you for the very kind actuation of yourself and your assistant Sr. Perez Zayas in this temporary difficulty which has arisen with our workmen, which, as always, has been of great benefit to both them and the Company which I represent.

Yours faithfully,

ARCHIBALD JACK,
General Manager

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Evening News

June 29/22 2056-213

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THE EVI

Lamparilla 87 —— A Daily Newspaper.

VOLUME XI ooo HAVANA

Lottery Under Control of the Secretary of the Treasury

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It is understood that President Zayas is formulating a decree which will bring about a radical change in the control of the national lottery, suppressing entirely the office of director of the lottery and placing it directly under the management of the secretary of the treasury. The personnel of the lottery department will also be cut, and the number of employees of the bureau so reduced that perhaps the lottery will bring the government in some revenue beyond paying fat salaries in its own department.

The present system of colecturias will also be greatly changed and only those who actually sell the tickets will be given this right, so that no extra charge can be made for the tickets. It is believed that in this way the department can be made to bring in more revenue, while it will not be such a burden on the people as long as it is in existence.

It is reported that General Crowder's visit to Kokoito yesterday resulted in this determination on the part of the president. With the plan so arranged it will not be necessary to have a special law passed by congress. It is very likely that if congress is called upon to pass a law on the lottery it will be to suppress it altogether.

It is not yet known what will be the decision on the turismo law. The gambling has not ceased, for the two jai alai games are still going, and tickets on the 't'erminales" are still being sold. It was said that the New Fronton was to be closed, but it 's still going. It may be out of pity for the poor company that is keeping this place open.

There are other decrees which the president is expected to issue within the next few days to more completely carry out the work of moralizing the capital, and these are causing many men of influence to go frantically about seeking some way to get this reform work stopped.

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CITIES SHOULD PAY THEIR PART.

The congress in voting that the municipality of Havavna should pay a greater share of the expenses of the police department is doing the right thing, for the city, unless it is nationalized, should be self supporting although there is a certain amount of work necessary and entailed by the national government which should be paid for by the government.

There has been quite a lot of talk of nationalizing the municipality of Havana, making it a federal district, this placing it under the direct control of the national government, doing away with the mayor, ayuntamiento and other municipal organizations.

The establishment of the District of Columbia, placing the capital of the United States under the direct control of congress, with a district commision to run the affairs of the capital municipality, has proved to be a success, but it is not believed that here will be a complete similarity of these organizations, for the actual residents of the District of Columbia cannot vote. There is a provision that government employees can hold their residence in the states from which they came or to which they are credited in the public service but the capital residents, those who actually live in and do business in the capital, have no voice in the national elections.

Havana could not do without its politics, but there are some kinds of politics it could change. The District of Columbia pays its taxes and practically supports its municipal affairs but there are those expenses entailed by the pesence of the national government there which are borne by the national treasury. Havana has its own municipal taxes which would go far toward paying the police, the sanitary work, the maintainance of streets, and even the public schools if there were no municipal government expenses.

The fact that men are willing to lay down large sums of money in order to secure the nomination of mayor and city councilmen, leads one to believe that great economies could be made if these places were done away with. The idea now is to eliminate graft in the best way possible. Then run the government at the least amount of expense possible, keeping the taxes down, giving the people confidence.

Some time ago we were advocating confidence in the financial institutions but the thing now is for the people to have greater confidence in themselves. That is the thing General Crowder is trying to carry out in Cuba. He could no doubt have called for an American intervention and had one running here now, but that would have been the same as telling the people they were incapable of running the government themselves, and that every time they got into difficulties they would have to call on the United States or depend upon the United States to come down here to straighten them out.

General Crowder is not regulating things here. He is putting it up to the citizenship of Cuba to regulating things themselves. The people were not demanding reform. They know that something was wrong, and they thought the only way to get out of the trouble would be for the United States to intervene. Intervention to them was the only remedy.

The novelty of being expected to do all the work themselves, to reform themselves, to pay their own debts to mend their own ways, to change from the policy on which they had been running to an honest and economic one had never occurred to them.

It is being made so clear to them, however, that many of them are beginning to like it. When they see that they can take hold of the wheel of the ship of state and run the craft themselves they will be advanced that far in self government that sovereignty will be all the more dear to them, and they will not be so careless as to endanger it in the future. The time might come when there might be others in Washington who would take a different view of the Paris Treaty, the Monroe Doctrine or the Platt Amendment. There might not be a General Crowder available. There never has been a General Crowder before in all the international experience of the United States or of any other country, for that matter.

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DEBTS.

It has been announced that the floating or interior debt of the republic of Cuba, outside of the interior bond issues that have been made, amount to more than a hundred million dollars, and a very large share of this is from the department of public works, a department that has apparently done less work in the past four years and expended more money than all the other dopartments put together.

The revelations brought out by the killing of Gabriel Roman were sufficient to show the people what has been happening. It must be remembered and taken into consideration thatGabrielRoman was only one man. How many more just like him are still alive, yet unexposed?

The Evening News told the other day of a very large certificate of public works that was made out for a contracting firm in this city after the announcement was made of the change in the cabinet, but before the change had been effected. There had been reports that there was an American intervention sure to come. Did those officials who had the power to make out certificates of work done believe that the United States government would come down here and go to paying off Cuba's indebtedness from the American treasury, and that all they would have to do would be to produce a due bill, signed by this or that official, no matter whether the work had been done or not? Will a conscientious secretary of public works permit these deals to be pulled off right under his nose?

Those who are working now to prevent civil service law from being suspended are the ones who are afraid their records will be so plain that they will go at once.

Not only is the department of public works hampered in this way, but it is pretty well-known that the same thing is occurring in the sanitary department. Dr. Agramonte's hands will be tied as long as he is compelled to keep the samo bunch in their places who caused the failure of Dr. Guiteras. No doubt Dr. Guiteras knew a great many of his disadvantages, but he was not able, because of the very same civil service law to rid himself of those very things which he must have known were dragging him down. Dr. Agramonte must not be submitted to the same sort of conditions. His desires, his ability, his honesty of purpose, his earnestness must not be secrificed to this sort of thing. He must be supported. He would not have accepted the place if he had not been promised that he would have a free hand in clearing up the rotten places in his department.

The more fact that temporary employees are to be let out on July 1 is not enough reform. It might be that the temporary employees, insecure as they were in their places, were really more faithful employees than were those protected by the civil service.

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It is said that the proposition was made that before a certain high official was being gotten out the demand was made that court proceedings be brought against him, and if there was a conviction then he would be removed. It is a pretty good thing for many of them that court proceedings are not being inauguarated, but if that plan had been adopted there would have been plenty of opportunity to fix things.

Tomorrow will be the last day for many of those who have been hanging on to their places like grim death. It will also mark the transfer of many whose presence in certain places have made combinations possible.

It is generally believed that the suspension of the civil service law, especially just before elections, can be used for political purposes, but not one of those newly appointed secretaries is a politician. Not one of them will permit politics to be injected into their departments. That is where the politicians are indignant because their former hold on the government employees is being lost to them.

Candidates for office are wondering just how far the reform movement is going, for it may not be desirable to hold a public office if the outside pickings are not to be so good.

There has been surprise expressed that the floating debt amounts to more than a nundred millions. Three or four months ago it was announced that existing public works contracts alone amounted to $44,000,000. It is not so strange that other charges, other debts, other questions of back pay have ben brought up. It is easy enough to draw up a certificate of work or contact for supplies or things like that, when there is a combination of a chief of office in commission with a substitute on duty to do the inner work, a head accountant a consulting legal officer and a director of the department as in a combination which will permit them to protect themselves.

A secretary of any department did not need to let his left hand know what his right hand was doing. He could place it all in the hands of subordinates.

The fact that there are so many different ways for each one of them to turn is what is making progress so

slow, but things are moving, and they will continue to move.

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12 PAGINAS
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HERALDO DE

DIARIO INDEPENDIENTE

Acogido a la Franquicia Postal | AÑO XI | HABANA, VIERNES 30 DE JUNIO DE 1922

¿LA INDEPENDENCIA OTRA

Ante las Habilidades del Ejecutivo, Experto en Dilaciones
Humor de Hace 20 Días y Todos los que se le Acercan

EL PRESIDENTE DEFENDIA LOS REDUCTOS DE LOTERIA Y LAS ESPERANZAS CELSISTICAS DEL AYUNTAMIENTO, Y, AL MISMO TIEMPO, INTENTABA FABRICAR CON ELEMENTOS DEL CONGRESO UN GRAN PARTIDO GUBERNAMENTAL DE EMERGENCIA... DEL SOCORRO MUTUO...

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2056-213(10)

CUBA 5 CENTAVOS
IGUAL PRECIO EN PROVINCIAS

NUMERO 180 | Inscripto como Correspondencia de 2da. Clase

VEZ EN PELIGRO?

Desesperantes, el General Crowder Vuelve a su
Dicen que el Ex-Preboste "Está Montado a Caballo"

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

MENOCAL DIJO AYER Q. EL GOBIERNO NO DURARA NI 20 DIAS

Para los cubanos que viven pendientes de la estabilidad republicana como hijos al pie del lecho en que agoniza una madre adorada, el rostro de Gral. Crowder es como un termómetro en cuya transparencia leen los progresos o la retirada del mal.

Hace pocas semanas, cuando el HERALDO lanzó el primer grito de alarma, el rostro del Gral Crowder, un rostro mucho más expresivo que sus palabras, indicaba tempestad. El general estaba hosco, severo, marvioso. Evitaba los círculos sociales y permanecía recluído en la señorial manaió del Cerro, en una soledad de mal agüero.

Pero viño la rectificación o, cuando menos, la promesa de ella, y las facciones del Embajador volvieron a su sonriente, aunque hermética, normalidad.

VUELVEN LAS NUBES

Hace tres días, sin embargo, que el "barómetro de la situación" ha vuelto a marcar mal tiempo.

El Gral. Crowder está otra vez serio, con aspecto de grave enojo, y los que lo han podido ver en estos últimos días, repiten una frase que estuvo muy de moda hasta hace un año: "El General está montado a caballo..."

Ante la gravedad de las noticias, los reporteros del HERALDO empezaron febriles investigaciones para averiguar los motivos de ese nuevo, desagradabilísimo cambio de frente en la situación.

POR QUE CROWDER MONTO A CABALLO

Cuando el Dr. Zayas pareció que deseaba hacer entrar la administración por el amplio y recto camino de la honradez, aunque la medida era algo tardía, la aplaudimos sin reserva.

Era tal vez el último "chance" que el gobierno de Cuba tenía para demostrar su capacidad, y prometimos todo nuestro apoyo y prodigamos nuestros parabienes.

Pero los que creen conocer al Dr. Zayah nos aseguraban que era muy difícil que el Presidente aceptara sin intentos de rebelión el gabinete-andadora. Sería una rebelión sorda, subterránea, a base de sofismas, de argucias legales, de politiqueos, pero no por eso menos evidente.

Sobre este particular un eminente hombre público, de inmaculada pureza y de muy clara visión, nos decía ayer:

—El HERALDO lo anunció: la rebeldía del Presidente contra el gabinete era una fatal consecuencia de la situación, y esa rebeldía iría en definitiva a chocar contra el gran Consejero que el país protector nos ha enviado.

El General Crowder es hombre acostumbrado a ver que sus proyectos se realicen con una rapidez de cuento árabe. El Embajador de hoy fué ayer Preboste, y malamente puede su espíritu aceptar dilaciones, rémoras de sabor diplomático o rabulesco.

El General Crowder, a quien considero, a pesar de todo, hombre de buena fe, se ha hecho muchas ilusiones en estos últimos quince meses de su vida.

La época más feliz de la existencia de un hombre es la que con más agrado se recuerda, y cada individuo busca transportar al presente la realidad pasada.

Y el General Crower, que conquistó como gran Preboste del Ejército americano, laureles indiscutibles, se siente siempre un poco gran jefe de la gran maquinaria militar americana.

En aquellos tiempos febriles pero felices, el General Crowder sólo tenía necesidad de pensar. Apenas el pensamiento brotaba de su cerebro, una obediente legión se encargaba de transformarlo en poderosa realidad.

Hoy no sucede lo mismo. El General Crowder planea, aconseja; su consejo es aceptado... y el Preboste se frota las manos jubiloso imaginando que una obediente legión está transformando sus ideas en realidades...

Pero no es así y el General Crowder ha sufrido en estos días su milésima disilusión... Y por eso está montado a caballo, como el vulgo dice con un graficismo que debe hacer temblar a los corazones cubanos, ya que el caballo de Crowder puede ser el caballo de Atila para la independencia, ya tan maltrecha, de nuestro pobre país.

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Pero sus consejos fueron estrellándose contra una serie de trincheras que el Ejecutivo iba levantando para defender las posiciones presentes de su amigo Alfonso, y las futuras del yerno Celsito.

El Dr. Zayas esgrimió en estos días con entusiasmo el arma de la ley para defender la ilegalidad, demostrando una vez más sus muy escasas condiciones de psicólogo.

El General Crowder tiene la certeza de que sus acusaciones son exactas, la convicción de que en sus intenciones no hay para Cuba más que el mejor de los deseos de verla sortear todos los peligros y toda dificultad que se le oponga, aunque sea en nombre de la ley escrita, lo irrita, lo excita, lo indigna.

Y es que el Embajador no ha dejado de ser preboste, y la ley es para él su voluntad.

El General Crowder podría gobernar el país con proclamas—es una realidad triste pero indiscutible—; la torpe resistencia que se le opone cuando en lugar de órdenes se limita a dar consejos, lo pone nervioso, lo excita, puede llegar a hacer peligrar la independencia de Cuba, ya tan mermada por desgracia nuestra y culpa de nuestros gobernantes.

Ya el HERALDO habló ayer de los tres decretos sobre Lotería que el Presidente confeccionó y que fueron declarados inaceptables por el Embajador, por dejar las puertas abiertas a todo género de norbertismos.

Esa visita a Kokoíto del General Crowder acompañado de su ex-Ayudante, hoy Secretario de O. P., para protestar por tercera vez contra los retorcimientos leguleíaticos de un decreto sobre Lotería—el antro de las mil colecturías misteriosas—es uno de los más graves golpes que la dignidad republicana de Cuba haya recibido en estos últimos tiempos.

También el General Crowder ha encontrado una oposición tenaz a todo consejo de moralización municipal. Atrincherado detrás de la ley, el Ejecutivo defiende con tesón las futuras posiciones del yerno Celsito y asegura que, antes de hacer reformas en el municipio, prefiere volver a su antigua mansión de Morro 3, techo seguro, ya que toda hipoteca sobre ella ha sido cancelada.

EL GRAN PARTIDO DEL SOCORRO MUTUO

Pero hay, desgraciadamente, algo más.

El Dr. Zayas no se ha limitado a hacer una oposición sorda, a base de argumentos de leguleyo. Vista su soledad, su desamparo, sintiéndose abandonado por la opinión pública que lo hace responsable de todos los males que han caído como una plaga de Egipto sobre la nación, el Presidente tuvo la ocurrencia infeliz de intentar la organización de un gran partido de gobierno, partido al que un espíritu agudo y burlón bautizó: el gran partido del socorro mutuo.

El Dr. Zayas quiso hacer lo que tantas veces le aconsejó el HERALDO, vocero de la opinión pública... que se reunir a gente de todos los partidos para tener una fuerza que oponer a los consejos del Embajador, siempre más insistentes, siempre más enérgicos, y a su Consejo de Secretario, en el cual hay algunos miembros que obran con una independencia de criterio más inquebrantable que una barra de acero.

Pero siguió el consejo del HERALDO al revés. Y las antesalas palatinas y los portales del pequeño Versalles chinesco vieron desfilar no lo mejor, sino lo peor (salvando las excepciones) del Congreso. Dada la forma en que se llevaba a cabo ese plan de política de comité, alguien lo calificó de inconsciente complot contra la nacionalidad...

LA DEFENSA DE LA BOTELLA

Todos esos hechos y, más que nada, la defensa que de la "botella" se hace en todas las esferas políticas, determinan que el barómetro de la situación marque otra vez, desgraciadamente para Cuba, tempestad.

Y otra vez se habla en todos los círculos del peligro que la independencia de Cuba corre en estos momentos, y hay quien cree que la sucesión presidencial se abrirá pronto, con grave menoscabo de la dignidad patria.

¿Será posible, terminó preguntando nuestro ilustre interlocutor, que esto naufrague en un mar de lodo por culpa de los mismos que tienen el sagrado deber de defender la integridad nacional?

¿Será posible que Cuba perezca en un guerra entablada entre la moralidad y la concupiscencia frenética?

Porque aunque la intervención no venga y antes se le dé a Cuba una última posibilidad de salvarse bajo un gobierno de emergencia, siempre esta medida iría en grave menoscabo de la soberanía nacional.

ESTO NO DURA 20 DIAS...

Ayer en el Yacht Club, el General Menocal que suele bañarse todas las tardes en aguas de Marianao, hablaba de la situación.

Hablaba con frases fuertes, llenas de hechos, cargadas de abominación para la realidad ambiente.

Y al final de una parrafada violenta explotó esta frase, que fué oída por muchos: —Este gobierno no dura ni veinte días más.

El General Menocal, que es el padre de esta situación, aunque perdió en seguida la patria potestad, ha sido en estos últimos tiempos profeta acertado... Nuestro deseo más vivo es que no acierte esta vez; que el Dr. Zayas llegue a darse cuenta de que no es posible jugar con fuego y que en sus manos están los destinos de la Patria.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

July 7, 1922.

1922 JUL 14

2056-213
11

No.- 1733

From: The Military Attaché, Habana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

POLITICAL:

Reference the enclosed editorial articles "Who Did the Work" from the EVENING NEWS of July 6th, and "Congress and the Civil Service" from the HAVANA POST of July 6th, it is believed that the conditions which exist in the Post Office Department are more or less general in all of the different Departments, the Senate and the House of Representatives. In a recent speech by Dr. Orestes Ferrera it was stated that there were 300 employees on the pay-rolls of the House of Representatives and that only from 80 to 100 actually render services.

A great many of the permanent employees in the various Departments, listed on the Civil Service records and who have been carried on the pay-rolls, are on leave drawing full pay. As a result a great many temporary employees were required to carry on the work. It is believed that if the full force of permanent employees were actually rendering services to the Government, the necessary work could be efficiently carried on.

The Secretaries of the several Departments are now busily engaged in the reorganization of the forces under them and it is thought that in about two weeks time this reorganization will have been completed and the Departments functioning more efficiently and economically than heretofore. Although there is considerable adverse criticism at the present time of the results obtained to date, it is believed that this criticism is unjust. It is made by those who are biased and those who are impatient and unpractical. A reasonable length of time is necessary to put into practice the contemplated reforms.

The President, in Messages to Congress, has twice asked for a temporary suspension of the Civil Service law in order that members of the new Cabinet may be left free to discharge such employees as are considered undesirable and inefficient;- there are a great many who received their appointments through political influence or family connections, and who have been protected by this law; and there have been numerous misinterpretations, and decisions rendered, which have resulted in defeating the intent of the law. In addition to this, what is generally known as the "botella"(sinecure) system has constituted a

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great drain of public revenues. Judging from the vigorous manner in which this evil has been attacked by the new heads of Department, it is believed that it will soon be practically eradicated.

The Department of Public Works, under the direction of Captain Demetrio Castillo, has already effected important reforms and economies through the suppression of unnecessary offices, and of graft.

Enrique Montelieu, who has been acting as Chief City Engineer for the City of Havana since the killing of Gabriel Román, his predecessor,- has now been permanently confirmed in this position, and has already accomplished a saving in his Bureau alone, of $30,000. per month on his payrolls. The new contracts which have been let for transporting the city garbage nine miles out from the port of Havana, will now involve a cost of $1,045. per month, as against $4,455. formerly paid. In the coal and forage deliveries Sr. Montelieu has personally taken measurements and found astounding shortages; and in one of the bids for rock, which was later rejected, the low bidder had offered to deliver this material at a price 30 cents per cubic meter lower than could be quoted by the Company whose rock the low bidder had contemplated delivering. The president of the Company owning the rock informed this office that he, too, had submitted a bid, and was very much surprised to find himself underbid by the party negotiating with him.

The plan of the low bidder was to receive certificates for quantities greatly in excess of those which he would actually deliver, and in this way be able to pay the supplier his price and still have a profit left for himself.

This plan for defrauding the Government had been made when the contractor submitting the lowest bid believed that the new appointment of City Engineer would fall to a party whom he expected to control; but Sr. Montelieu has been retained instead.

These instances are simply given as examples of the wholesale frauds which have been carried on, prior to the reorganization of the Cabinet.

Dr. Carlos M. Barnet resigned on the 6th instant as Director of Communications (Postmaster General). This resignation has been accepted, and Sr. Armando Cartaya has been appointed to succeed him. "Who's Who" on this appointee will be sent in on a later date.

Sr. Norberto Alfonso, formerly Director of the National Lottery, has been replaced by the appointment of Sr. Diego Franchi, Mayor of Guanabacoa (a suburb of Havana); and Dr. José Carlos Diaz will act as temporary Sub-Director in the absence of Alfredo Zayas who has just been granted a three months' leave of absence. The enclosed clipping entitled "New Director Appointed to Head Lottery" gives an outline of the decree which provides for a new plan of lottery drawing, with careful tab on expenses and accounting in

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general. The result of this change has already been felt. Lottery tickets are now being sold to the public for $21.00, and they may be purchased from the headquarters of the fiscal zones for $19.40.

Those opposing the lottery reform are attacking the present reorganization and are prophesying failure. However, it does not seem reasonable to believe that this will result. It is natural that those who received benefits of the heavy tax which was being imposed upon the public when tickets sold between $26.00 and $33.00, and who are now deprived of this privilege,- to attempt to belittle and obstruct the reform which is now being carried into effect.

A complete report on this subject of the Lottery has been submitted to the State Department by General Crowder, showing a comparison of the manner of running the Lottery legally, and that which had been followed up to the time of the latest drawing.

The usual Fourth of July Luncheon of the American Club in Havana numbered among its guests this year General E.H.Crowder, Secretary of State Cespedes, and Secretary of Agriculture Betancourt. General Crowder made a brief address which was very enthusiastically received, and widely noted and favorably commented upon in the local press of the next day. The DIARIO DE LA MARINA, EL MUNDO, EL TRIUNFO, EL HERALDO DE CUBA and EL DIA all carried especially gratifying notices, and judging from impressions given this office from various sources, the reaction accomplished by this speech has been very satisfactory, as it seems to have removed doubt and apprehension from the minds of the general public as to the actual policy of the United States with reference to Cuba, and especially from the minds of those who had been more or less influenced by articles which have frequently appeared, of an anti-American character.

The accompanying clipping entitled "La Solitaria Estrella de la Bandera Cubana.....etc." publishes the speeches of both General Crowder and Dr. Cespedes, in Spanish; while the article "May Cuba Ever Remain Free, is Crowder's Wish", gives the headlines of General Crowder's address.

ECONOMIC:

General Crowder has prepared a Memorandum making certain recommendations in connection with proposed tax bills for increasing the revenues of the Government, as well as recommendations for a plan to take care of the floating debt, and to carry on some of the most necessary public works.

It is generally understood that the new tax legislation contemplates a Gross Sales Tax similar to that now in operation in the Philippine Islands. It has been estimated that such a tax

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would yield a revenue of between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000. The estimate which was submitted by Mr. John Hord, the American tax expert who assisted in drawing up this project, was from $15,000,000. to $30,000,000. However, it is not believed that the income would much exceed the lower figure until business conditions in the Island have become much improved.

THE TIMES OF CUBA for the months of June and July are enclosed herewith.

THE ECONOMIC BULLETIN OF CUBA, April number, is also enclosed; the May issue is not yet on sale.

extracted for Col. Riggs 10/5/22 ACB

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.,
Military Attaché.
per MBPattin

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2016-213
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FOURTH OF JULY NUMBER, 1922



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THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA

Presidente (President, salary $25,000).....Dr. Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso
Vice-Presidente (Vice-President, salary $12,000).....Gen. Francisco Carrillo y Verger

CABINET SECRETARIES

Presidencia (Presidency, or Executive Secretary).....Dr. José Manuel Cortina
Estado (State) .....Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes
Gobernación (Government or Interior—Postoffice, Police, Etc.)....Dr. Ricardo Lancís
Guerra y Marina (War and Marine, or Navy).....Gen. Armando Montes
Hacienda (Treasury) .....Col. Manuel Despaigne
Justicia (Justice) .....Dr. Erasmo Regüeiferos
Obras Públicas (Public Works).....Cap. Ing. Demetrio Castillo Pokorny
Sanidad y Beneficencia (Sanitation and Beneficence, or Charities) Dr. Arístides Agramonte
Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes (Public Instruction, B. Artes) Dr. Francisco Zayas
Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo (Agriculture, Commerce and Labor) Gen. P. Betancourt

AREA, POPULATION AND VOTERS OF CUBA

	Area in Square miles	Population Census 1907	Population Census 1919	Voters Census 1919
Pinar del Rio—(Comandante Manuel Heriman, Governor)...	5,207	240,372	261,198	44,987
Havana—(Comandante Alberto Barreras, Governor).....	3,168	538,010	697,583	116,638
Matanzas—(General Eduardo García, Governor)	3,257	239,812	312,704	58,646
Santa Clara—(Coronel Juan Jimenez, Governor)	8,257	457,431	657,697	108,539
Camaguey—(Comandante Arturo Primelles, Governor) 10,065		118,269	228,9[illegible]	37,369
Oriente—(Coronel Mariano Lora, Governor)	14,210	455,086	730,90[illegible]	111,607
Total	44,164	2,048,980	2,889,004	477,786

(Continued on Page 8)

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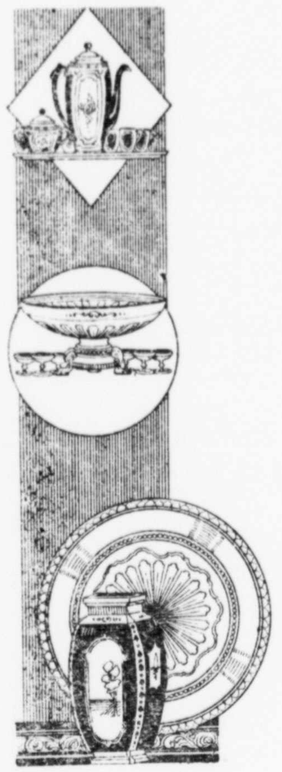

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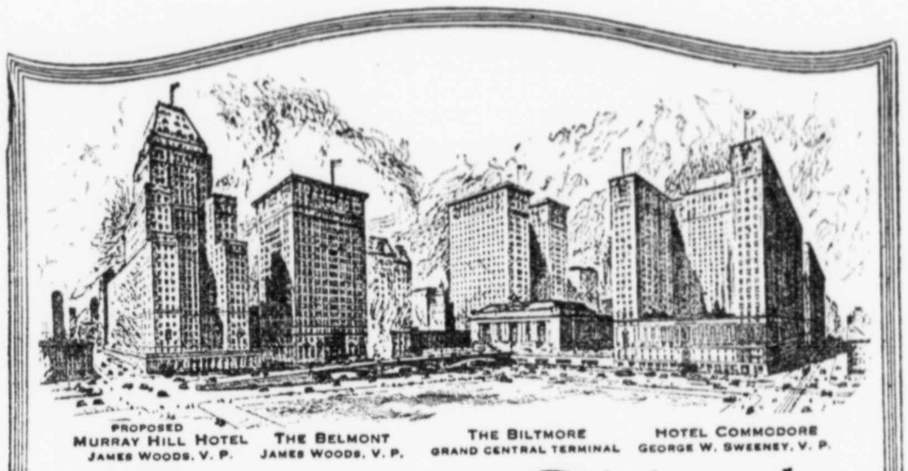

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES

CITIES	Pop. Census 1919	Miles from Havana	CITIES	Pop. Census 1919	Miles from Havana
Antilla	1,244	516	Habana	363,506	...
Batabanó	2,019	36	Holguin	13,768	465
Bayamo	7,423	454	Madruga	2,911	50
Caibarién	12,088	226	Manzanillo	22,331	487
Camagüey	41,909	336	Marianao	30,701	9
Cárdenas	27,477	106	Matanzas	41,574	55
Ciego de Avila	16,408	272	Pinar del Rio	13,728	111
Cienfuegos	37,241	195	Sancti Spiritus	23,572	234
Guanabacoa	16,352	4	S Antonio de los Baños	10,645	22
Guanajay	6,545	36	Sagua la Grande	17,487	175
Guantánamo	14,762	572	Santa Clara	21,694	176
Güines	13,679	45	Santiago de Cuba	62,083	532

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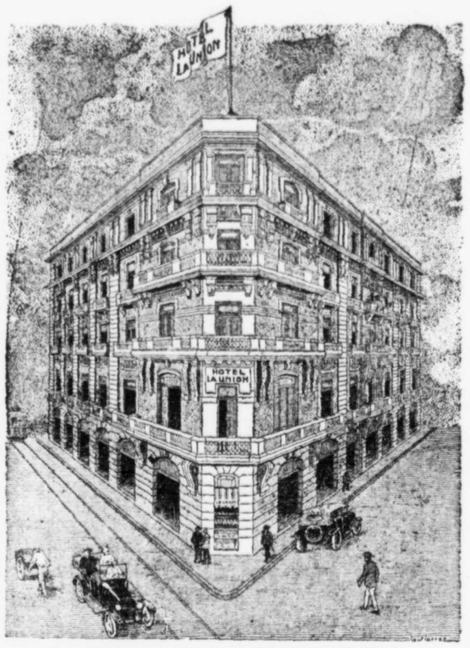
(Continued on Page 12)



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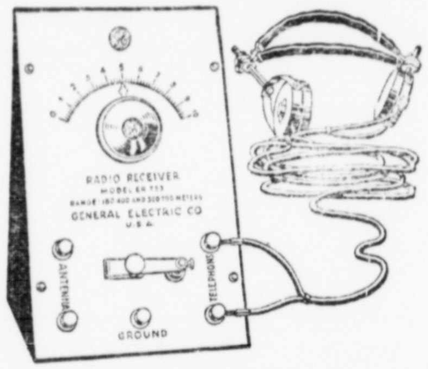

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS Americans returning to the United States from Cuba and other foreign countries are allowed to bring in without paying duty articles bought abroad for their personal use and not intended for sale in the United States to the value of $100. This includes laces, embroideries, jewelry, fans, linens, cameos, souvenirs and virtually every article for sale in the shops. In addition they may take without paying duty fifty cigars or 300 cigarettes. Aigrettes and other plumage of wild birds (whether bought in the United States or abroad) are liable to be confiscated by the United States authorities, although permissible in Cuba.

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(Continued on Page 16)

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

TWO KINDS OF MONEY Cuba has its own money, equivalent to United States currency, both being the official money of the republic. Cuban coins are in denominations of $20, $10, $5, $2, $1, gold; one dollar, forty cents, twenty cents and ten cents, silver, and five, two and one cent nickel coins. Care should be taken not to confuse the two and five cent coins and the one and ten cent coins, which are nearly alike in size.

TOURS AND AMUSEMENTS The Playa (or Beach) of Marianao is reached from Havana by electric trains from Galianao and Zanja streets (fare 10 cents) and by direct street cars from Central Park (fare 10 cents). Oriental Park (Race-track), the Havana Country Club (18-hole golf course), and the Havana Yacht Club are reached by street cars from Central Park and electric trains from Galiano and Zanja streets. The United Railways system offers excellent tours by electric train from Havana. Hotel guides and information bureaus can arrange all sightseeing excursions. Beware of strange guides. A pleasant trip which requires two or three days or more is to the Isle of Pines, reached by train to Batabanó and boat to Júcaro and Nueva Gerona. Jai-Alai (Spanish basket-ball) games at Frontón Playa (Marianao Beach), Nuevo Frontón, San Carlos and Desagüe, and Frontón Jai-Alai, Villuendas and Marqués González.

HAVANA THEATRES The leading Havana theatres are the Nacional, Payret and Martí. There are smaller theatres of little interest to Americans. Of the moving picture shows, preference may be given to the Fausto, Campoamor, Capitolio, Lara, Olympic, Rialto, Principal del Comedia and Maxim. Daily newspapers and local announcements should be watched for programs. Dancing at Hotel Sevilla. Keep away from cheap cabarets and "For Men Only" theatres.

(Continued on Page 20)

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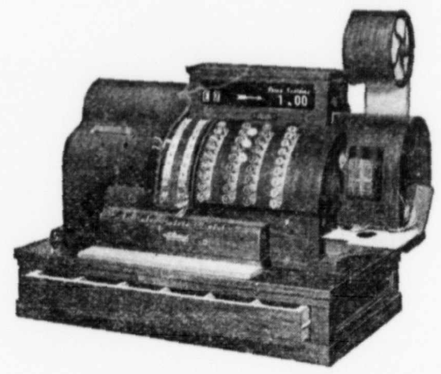

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

THE TIMES OF CUBA HOTEL DIRECTORY

Hotels appearing in black letters are advertisers and their own announcements will be found elsewhere in this issue. The prices given are the minimum summer rates in each case, and subject to advance during the winter tourist season. This list is revised monthly and hotels are requested to make corrections. Care should be taken to give actual number of rooms and NOT capacity.

CITY AND HOTEL	No. of Rooms	PLAN AND MIN. RATE
HABANA		
Almendares House	22	E $ 2.00 up.
America, Gran	100	E $ 2.00 "
America	70	E $ 2.00 "
Americas, Las	40	E $ 2.00 "
Belvedere	55	E $ 2.00 "
Brooklyn	50	E $ 2.00 "
Carabanchel	31	E $ 2.00 "
Colonos, Los	40	E $ 2.00 "
Coralillo Inn	16	E $ 2.00 "
Flor de Cuba	50	E $ 2.00 "
Florida	40	E $ 3.00 "
HARDING	50	E $ 2.00 "
Harrigan	40	E $ 2.00 "
INGLATERRA	115	E $ 5.00 "
Isla de Cuba	45	E $ 3.00 "
Jerezano	56	E $ 3.00 "
LAFAYETTE	42	E $ 3.00 "
Luz	50	E $ 2.00 "
Manhattan	60	E $ 2.00 "
Maison Royal	50	E $ 2.00 "
MacAlpin	45	E $ 2.00 "
Miramar	16	E $ 6.00 "
New York	100	E $ 2.00 "
Pasage	100	E $ 3.00 "
Perla de Cuba	50	E $ 2.00 up.
Philadelphia	18	E $ 3.00 "
PLAZA	42	E $ 2.50 "
Reguladora	220	E $ 3.00 "
Saratoga	100	E $ 3.00 "
SEVILLA	200	E $ 3.00 "
Telegrafo	50	E $ 2.00 "
Trianón	30	E $ 2.00 "
Trotcha	75	E $ 2.00 "
UNION, LA	100	E $ 3.00 "
ANTILLA		
Antilla	75	A $ 3.00
BAYAMO		
Paris	20	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.00
CARDENAS		
Europa	80	E A $ 2.50
Isla de Cuba	60	E A $ 2.00
Louvre	40	E A $ 2.00
Varadero		E A $ 6.00
CRUCES		
Reina Victoria	59	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.00
Ruiz	24	E $ 1.00

(Continued on Page 24)

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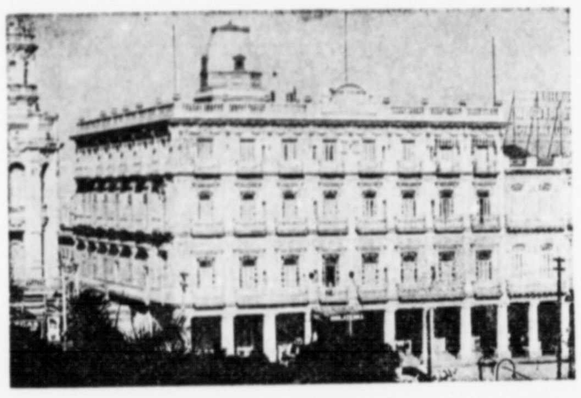

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Reports have been widely spread in Cuba that the business of the National City Bank in this country stands on its own feet and that the National City Branches would have to close if demands were made for the deposits. This is not the truth, as has been amply proved during the past few months. If every dollar that has been deposited in the branches of the National City Bank in Cuba should be withdrawn, the branches would continue to remain open for business.

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

CITY AND HOTEL	No. of Rooms	PLAN AND MIN. RATE
CIENFUEGOS		
Continental	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Suiza	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Union	60	E $ 1.50 A $ 3.00
CAIBARIEN		
Comercio	60	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
Union	50	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
CIEGO DE AVILA		
Delicias	40	A $ 2.50
Rueda	50	E $ 2.50
Sevilla	50	A $ 2.50
CEBALLOS		
Ceballos	30	A $ 2.50
CAMAGUEY		
Camagüey	50	A $ 4.00
Gran	50	A $ 2.00
Inglaterra	40	A $ 2.00
Norman	25	E $ 1.00
Plaza	75	E $ 1.50 A $ 2.00
GUANTANAMO		
Continental	60	E $ 1.00
HOLGUIN		
Telegrafo		
Sevilla		
Holguin	50	A $ 2.50
Isla de Cuba	50	A $ 2.50
HERSHEY		
Hershey	50	E $ 2.50 A $ 7.00
MATANZAS		
Louvre	75	E $ 2.00 A $ 2.00
Paris	50	E A $ 3.00
Sevilla	40	E A $ 2.50
MANZANILLO		
Eden	50	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
Casa Blance	50	E $ 2.50
Inglaterra	75	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
MARIANAO ALMENDARES	180	E $ 3.50
NUEVITAS		
Carreras	11	

CITY AND HOTEL	No. of Rooms	PLAN AND MIN. RATE
PINAR DEL RIO		
Globo	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Ricardo	75	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
SANTA CLARA		
Santa Clara	60	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.00
Telégrafo	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.50
SAGUA LA GRANDE		
Escurra	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Paradero, El	25	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Plaza	100	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.00
Telegrafo	50	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.50
SANCTI-SPIRITUS		
Plaza	30	A $ 1.50
Isla de Cuba	20	A $ 2.00
STGO. DE CUBA		
America	50	A $ 2.00
Casa Granda	80	E $ 2.00 A $ 4.00
Imperial	50	E $ 1.00
Luz	80	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.00
Suiza	40	
Venus	75	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.00
TRINIDAD		
Trinidad	20	E $ 1.50
V.DE LAS TUNAS		
Plaza	20	E $ 1.00
Venus		E $ 0.75 A $ 2.50
N. GERONA, I. of P.		
Anderson's	8	A $ 2.00
SANTA FE, I. of P.		
Homestead	39	A $ 2.00
SANTA RITA	50	A $ 3.00
S. BARBARA, I. of P.		
Santa Barbara Inn	18	A $ 2.50
LOS INDIOS, I. of P.		
Los Indios	18	
LA SIGUANEA, I. P.		
Andorra Inn	7	A $ 2.00



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Shall draw the thing as he sees it
for the God of things as they are"
--Kipling

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Tenth Year HAVANA, JULY, 1922 No. 7

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—DR. CARLOS DE LA TORRE
Rector of Havana University.

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THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

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PLEASE—SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE TIMES OF CUBA—THANK YOU

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REVISTA CUBANA DE NOTICIAS DIARIAS
CUBAN NEWS REVIEW DAY BY DAY

"Yo encuentro "The Times of Cuba" de una información valiosa y agradabilísimo en todos sus términos."—General Leonard Wood.
"I find The Times of Cuba very valuable in its information, and vastly entertaining in its entirety."—General Leonard Wood.

JUNIO 1 (Jue.)—Azúcar cubano se cotiza en New York para entregas futuras a saber: Junio, 2.60; Julio, 2.72; Ago., 2.83; Sept., 2.93; Oct., 2.93; Nov., 2.95; Dic., 2.99; Enero, 2.96; Feb., 2.96; Mar., 2.98; Abr., 3.03; acciones Cuban-American, 25⅜; Cuba-Cane (comunes), 17¼; Cuba-Cane (preferidas),, 36⅞; Punta Alegre, 45½.—Estadísticas de Washington demuestran que exportaciones de E. U. a Cuba en Abril ascendieron a $10,000,000, contra $16,000,000 en Abril de 1921; importaciones a Cuba ascendieron a $23,000,000, contra $39,000,000.—Félix Pérez, vigilante de tráfico de Habana, sufriendo de fiebre tifoidea, se suicida con su revólver de servicio después que el médico le dice que su estado es grave.—Dr. Carlos M. de Alzugaray, ex-gobernador del distrito, dice a Rotarios de Habana que la Asociación de Buen Gobierno se esforzará por ver que todo el que tiene derecho de votar use su voto en próximas elecciones, y por que el conteo sea justo.—Cor. Serafín Martínez reemplaza al Cor. Andrés Hernández (nombrado por el Gral. Wood hace veinte años) como superintendente cárcel de Habana.—Pres. Zayas contradice enfáticamente rumor de que todos los secretarios han renunciado.—Cuban Telephone Co. establece servicio local en Antilla, Oriente.—Floria Metropolis, periódico de la tarde de Jacksonville Fla., es vendido a John H. Perry, pres. de American Press Ass'n, y Richard Lloyd Jones, dueño del Tribune de Tulsa (Okla.), por S. A. Lynch, de Enterprise Finance Corp. de Atlanta, Ga.—Cámara de Comercio Americana de Cuba elije al Gral. Enoch H. Crowder, presidente honorario, y al Cónsul-Gral. Carlton B. Hurst, vice-presidente honorario; Philander G. Cable, chargé de la legación de E. U., Chester Lloyd Jones, attaché comercial, y Joseph A. Springer, vice-cónsul, son electos miembros honorarios; cuota de entrada es reducida de $100 a $50, y los derechos de $200 al año a $10 al mes ($25 al año para miembros no-residentes); comisión estudiará alegada discriminación en tipos de flete suministrados por los Ferrocarriles Unidos; P. Ruiz & Hnos., Jacinto Pedroso y Simmons & Co. son electos miembros.—Willie Bradley, welterweight, derrota a Ponce de León, boxeador cubano, en bout de 4 rounds en Madison Square Garden, New York.—Cable de New York reitera aseveración de banqueros de que no puede haber gran empréstito para Cuba hasta que situación económica de este país esté reajustada.—Contribuciones para Ricardo Méndez, niño de seis años que perdió ambas manos en accidente de tranvía en Havana, semana pasada, ascienden a $26,587.32.

JUNIO 2 (Vié.)—Gabriel Román, jefe ingeniero de la Habana, es agredido a tiros y matado por Víctor Miranda, contratista, después de disgusto con motivo división ganancias derivadas de obras hechas por Miranda.—Gobierno cubano demora hasta Agosto 31, plazo en que deben reexportarse o retirarse mercancías americanas almacenadas en aduanas.—Gen. Crowder contesta noticia de que Gral. Wood va a reemplazarlo como representante personal del Pres. Harding en Cuba, diciendo: "La cosa más ridícula que he oído. Ciertamente que no es verdad."—María Fernández, muchacha cubana que se casó por poder, y que fué detenida en Ellis Island, desembarca en New York, donde se casa con José L. Quintana, comerciante en tabacos de aquella ciudad.—La Lucha, periódico de Habana, aplaude acción del Senado al aprobar presupuesto que regirá en el próximo año fiscal, pero desaprueba la cantidad consignada a cada depto., diciendo que eso llevará al país a la ruina y al desatre.—Walter E. Meyers, ex-comte. Havana Post No. 1, Legión Americana, dirije carta de despedida a miembros de dicha legión antes de partir para E. U.—Hoy se celebra consejo de secretarios en Palacio Presidencial, después del cual, el Pres. Zayas, acompañado de la Sra. de Zayas, salieron para Kokoito, donde permanecerán hasta el lunes.—Tomás Fernández Fernández, dueño de ingenio, saca del banco $56,600, los coloca debajo de máquina de escribir en su habitación del hotel Lafayette, entra en cuarto de baño y al regresar descubre que le han robado el dinero; más tarde se averiguó que Fernández tenía en su habitación a una muchacha de veinte años, quien se dice arrojó el dinero desde el balcón a su hermano que estaba en la calle.

JUNIO 3 (Sáb.)—Ladrones se llevan caja de caudales conteniendo $4,000 del establecimiento de sastrería de Antonio Piñiero Rivero en Avenida de Italia, mientras el dueño estaba en su habitación situada sobre establecimiento.—Carlos Villar, portero de Fritot & Bacarisse, Lamparilla 1, Habana, roba $300 de la oficina, se emborracha, y volviendo a su sentido se dispara dos tiros de revólver fallando ambas veces; más tarde toma un tren en la terminal y después de andar unos cuantos minutos se arroja por la

JUNE 1 (Thurs.)—Cuban sugar futures as follows in New York: June delivery, 2.60; July, 2.72; Aug., 2.83; Sept., 2.93; Oc., 2.93; Nov., 2.95; Dec., 2.99; Jan., 2.96; Feb., 2.96; Mch., 2.98; Apr., 3.03; Cuban-American shares, 25⅜; Cuba Cane (common), 17¼; Cuba Cane (pref.), 36⅞; Punta Alegre, 45½.—Washington statistics show that exports from U. S. to Cuba in April were $10,000,000, against $16,000,000 in April, 1921; imports from Cuba were $23,000,000, against $39,000,000.—Félix Pérez, Havana traffic policeman, suffering from typhold fever, kills self with service revolver after physician has told him his condition was grave.—Dr. Carlos M. de Alzugaray, past district governor, tells Havana Rotarians that Good Government Assn. will work to see that all voters turn out at future elections and also that count is fair.—Col. Serafín Martínez succeeds Col. Andrés Hernández (appointed by Gen. Wood 20 years ago) as warden Havana jail.—President Zayas vigorously denies published story that cabinet has resigned.—Local telephone service opened by Cuban Telephone Co. at Antilla, Oriente.—"Floria Metropolis," Jacksonville afternoon newspaper, is sold to John H. Perry, New York, president American Press Assn., and Richard Lloyd Jones, publisher Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune, by former owners, S. A. Lynch, Enterprize Finance Corp., of Atlanta, Ga.—American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba elects Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, hon. pres., and Consul-Gen. Carlton B. Hurst, hon. vice-pres.; Philander G. Cable, U. S. chargé; Chester Lloyd Jones, commercial attaché, and Joseph A. Springer, vice-consul, are elected honorary members; initiation fee reduced from $100 to $50 and dues from $200 yearly to $10 monthly (25 yearly for non-resident members); committee will look into allegations of discriminatory freight rates by United Railways; P. Ruiz & Bros., Jacinto Pedroso and Simmons & Co. elected members.—Willie Bradley, welterweight, decisively defeats Ponce de León, Cuban boxer, in four-round bout at Madison Square Garden, New York.—New York dispatch reiterates statement of bankers that there can be no large Cuban loan until finances are reformed.—Contributions to fund for Ricardo Méndez, six-year-old child who lost both hands when run over by Havana stree tcar last week, reach $26,587.32.

JUNE 2 (Fri.)—Gabriel Román, chief engineer of Havana, is shot and killed by Victor Miranda, contractor, as result of disagreement over division of profits derived from public works carried on by Miranda.—Cuban government extends to Aug. 31, period for re-exporting or withdrawal of American merchandise stored in Cuban customs warehouses.—Gen. Crowder denies report that Gen. Leonard Wood is to supersede him as Pres. Harding's personal representative in Cuba, saying: "The most ridiculous thing I ever heard of. Certainly there is no truth in it."—María Fernández, Cuban proxy bride, who was detained at Ellis Island, is allowed to land in New York where she is married to José L. Quintana, cigar dealer of that city.—La Lucha, Havana newspaper, lauds action of Senate in approving budget which will go into effect in coming fiscal year, but disapproves amount consigned to each dept., sayign it will lead to ruin and disaster.—Walter E. Meyers, ex-commander Havana Post No. 1, American Legion, addresses letter of farewell to members before departing for U. S.—Regular cabinet meeting takes place in Presidential Palace; after meeting, President Zayas, accompanied by Sra. Zayas, leaves for Kokoito where they will stay until Monday.—Tomás Fernández Fernández, sugar mill owner, draws from bank $56,600, places it under typewriter in his room at Hotel Lafayette, goes into bath room to take bath and later finds money gone; further developments show that Fernández was keeping in his room twenty-year-old girl, who is said to have thrown money from balcony to her brother in street.

JUNE 3 (Sat.)—Thieves take safe containing $4,000 from tailoring establishment of Antonio Piñiero Rivero on Avenida de Italia, while he is in his room above.—Carlos Villar, porter, Fritot & Bacarisse, Lamparilla 1, Havana, steals $300 from office, gets drunk, sobers up and tries to shoot himself twice, missing both times; he then takes train at station and after a few minutes ride throws himself out of car window, landing in few feet of water in bay, whence he goes to police station where he is being held for investigation.—Gabriel Román, chief engineer city of Havana, who was murdered by Victor Miranda, is buried at Colón Cemetery.—President's cabinet votes unanimously in favor of execution of Claudio Sánchez Viltres, found guilty by criminal courts of Oriente of violating two of his own daughters and killing one of them.—

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ventana, cayendo en unos cuantos pies de agua en la bahía, de donde se dirije al precinto y es detenido hasta que se investigue el caso.—Gabriel Román, jefe ingeniero de la ciudad, que fué asesinado por Victor Miranda, es enterrado en Cementerio de Colón.—Junta de Secretarios vota unánimemente a favor de ejecución de Claudio Sánchez Viltres, condenado por las cortes criminales de Oriente por violar a dos de sus hijas y por matar a una de ellas.—Tomás Fernández, hacendado cubano, se queja a la policía de que su querida, Cira Pujol, le robó $56,000 en su habitación del hotel Lafayette.—La Nación, periódico de Habana, abona por la pena de muerte como el único modo de acabar con la costumbre de matar que tuvo por resultado el asesinato del ingeniero Román.—Cuatro nuevos cargos fueron instruídos por las cortes contra Ramón Arroyo (alias "Arroyito") famoso bandido, agregando seis años a los ocho que está sirviendo; hay cuarenta otros cargos contra él por los cuales todavía no ha sido sentenciado.—Boletín mensual del Depto. de Comercio, Washington, dice que negocios en general en Cuba están mejorando y que la zafra de azúcar de este año debe llegar a un total de 3,800,000 toneladas.—Gran número de distinguidos cubanos y americanos de Habana asisten a bailes en Club Americano, Sevilla Club, y Smart Club.—De ahora en adelante vapores de la Transatlántica Española atracarán en muelle del arsenal, evitando así el uso de lanchas para transportes de pasajeros y mercancías.—Mr. Godfrey Haggard, Chargé d'Affaires Británico, y Mrs. Haggard, dan recepción en legación británica al cuerpo diplomático y amigos, en honor del cumpleaños del Rey Jorge V de Inglaterra.

JUNIO 4 (Dom.)—Distinguida concurrencia de sociedad cubana asiste a comida y baile ofrecido por el Sevilla Club.—Grupo de anarquistas, incluyendo tres cubanos, dos jamaiquinos y un colombiano, deportados de España, llegan a Habana en el vapor Monserrate; detenidos por autoridades del puerto hasta que se disponga de sus casos.—George Johnston, natural de Escocia, y residente de Habana por muchos años, fallece en su casa de Marianao; enterrado en cementerio de Colón. Dos automóviles chocan en curva Cantarrana cerca de Marianao y tres personas son gravemente heridas; se pide que se pongan señales de peligro en ambos lados. —Doscientos treinta y dos buques entraron en puerto de Habana durante el mes de Mayo.—Washington Sugar Co. anuncia venta en subasta de terrenos, ferrocarril, utensilios y accesorios del central San José, valuado en $2,000,000. — Camión de hielo arrolla y mata a una mujer que acaba de bajarse de un tranvía en Luz e Inquisidor.—Enrique J. Montelieu toma posesión puesto jefe ingeniero de ciudad de Habana, que ocupaba Gabriel Román, asesinado por Victor Miranda.—Victor Miranda es acusado de asesinato en primer grado por haber matado a Gabriel Román, jefe ingeniero ciudad de Habana.—Grupo de 128 "Shriners" llega de New York en vapor F. A. Alexander, de tránsito a convención de San Francisco; pasan un día aquí.

JUNIO 5 (Lun.)—Rumores de que el ejército se proponía hacer una manifestación contra las reducciones recomendadas en el presupuesto, obliga a las autoridades mantener las tropas acuarteladas en la Cabaña y en el Campamento de Columbia como medida de precaución.—Cámara aprueba nueva ley de impuestos con un voto de 53 por 9, no obstante la oposición hecha por la facción de Ferrara, quienes dicen que es en gran parte improtada de las Filipinas.—George Berger, pres. National Leaf Tobacco Assn., en convención de Atlantic City que los ataques contra dicha planta han fallado por completo.—A. W. Hopgood sustituye a John F. Stucke como administrador de la U. S. Shoe Machinery of Cuba.—Lain

Tomás Fernández, welthy Cuban farmer, complains to police that Cira Pujol, common-law wife, robbed him of $56,000 in Hotel Lafayette.—La Nación, Havana newspaper, advocates death penalty as only means of ending such assassinations as that of engineer Román. — Four new charges sustained by Matanzas courts against Ramón Arroyo (alias "Arroyito") famous bandit; would add six years to eight he is now serving; there remain forty other charges against him on which he has not yet been tried. — Monthly bulletin of Dept. of Commerce, Washington, says that business in general throughout Cuba is promising, and that this year's sugar crop should reach a total of 3,800,000 tons.—Dances at American Club, Sevilla Club, and Smart Club at Hotel Plaza, are attended by large number of distinguished

(Política Cómica)



Here we have President Zayas saving Cuba from intervention.

Cubans and Americans of Havana.—Steamers of Spanish Line will henceforth dock at Arsenal Wharf, thus obviating use of lighters for transportation of passengers and merchandise to and from steamers.—Mr. Godfrey Haggard, British Chargé d'Affaires, and Mrs. Haggard, give reception at British Legation to Diplomatic Corps and friends, in honor of birthday anniversary of King George V. of England.

JUNE 4 (Sun.) — Dinner and dance given by Sevilla Club is attended by gathering of distinguished Cuban society. —Group of anarchists, including three Cubans, two Jamaicans and one Colombian, deported from Spain, arrive on S. S. Mon-

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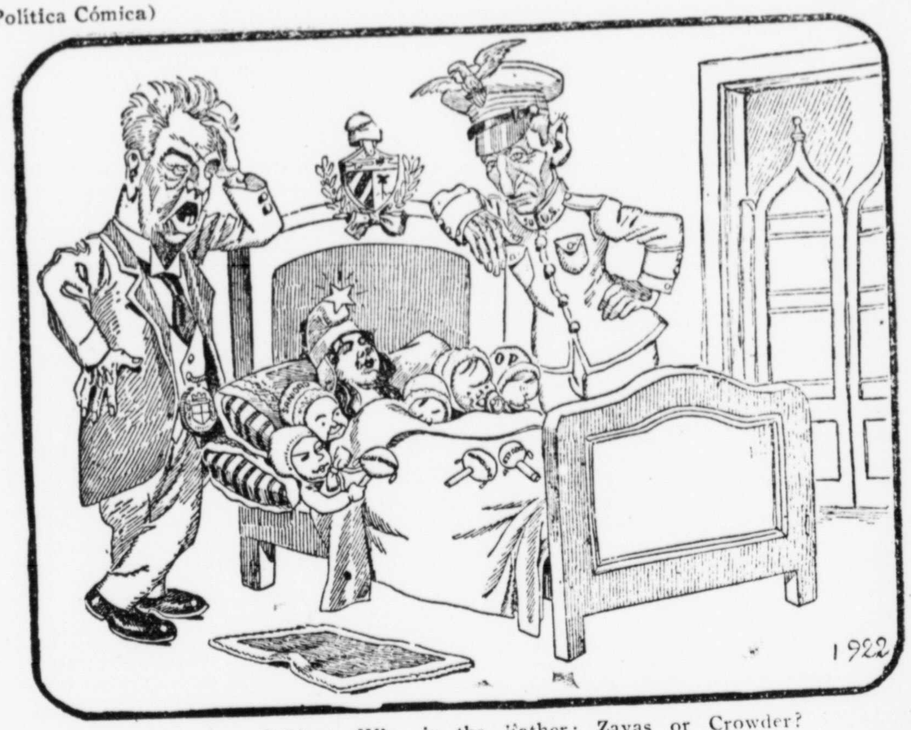
(Política Cómica)



The New Cabinet—Who is the Father: Zayas or Crowder?

serrate and are held by port authorities pending disposition of their cases.—George Johnston, native of Scotland, and resident of Havana for many years, dies at his home in Marianao; is buried in Colón Cemetery. — Two automobiles collide at Cantarrana curve near Marianao and three persons are gravely injured; demand that warning signs be placed at both ends.—Two hundred and thirty-two ships entered Havana harbor during month of May.—Washington Sugar Co. announces sale at public auction of mill lands, railroad and all appliances of San José sugar mill, valued at $2,000,000.—Enrique J. Montelieu takes charge of office of chief engineer of the city of Havana, succeeding late Gabriel Román, who was assassinated by Victor Miranda.—Victor Miranda is indicted for murder in first degree for killing Román. —Party of 128 Shriners arrive on S. S. F. A. Alexander from New York, on way to attend convention at San Francisco; dicespend day seeing Havana.

JUNE 5 (Mon.) — Report that army plans demonstration against budget reductions causes authorities to hold troops in quarters at Cabañas fortress and Camp

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Noche dice que a Cuba se le debe permitir que resuelva ella sola la crisis que admite existe por lo menos en la Sec. de Hacienda.

JUNI 6 (Mar.)—Pres. Zayas recomienda reformas en tarifas de aduana, diciendo que dicho depto. debe contribuir a la restauración económica y normalidad del país. —Gobierno de México pide a Cuba suspenda cuarentena contra Vera Cruz, Tampico y Progreso, llamando atención a que no hay cuarentena en E. U. contra México.—Se dice que ñáñigos buscan niño blanco para sacrificar y así eliminar epidemia de viruelas que existe entre negros de Jovellanos.—Diario de la Marina recomienda uso de representantes cubanos en extranjero para propaganda comercial, citando ejemplo del Perú.—Diez y ocho mil toneladas azúcar cubano se venden en New York a 2.70.—Cumpliendo orden del juzgado, expertos presentan en el mismo lista de valores hipotecados por H. Upmann en bancos de E. U.—Policía arresta a Rebeca Comfort, Carlos Now y William Murray, jamaiquinos de calle Tejar, Víbora, aquella por acusársele de tratar de secuestrar a Enrique Pérez Blanco, niño blanco de 7 años, vecino de calle Dolores, Reparto Rawton, y los otros dos por resistir a la policía y usar machetes cuando ésta arresta a dicha Rebeca.—Accionistas de Punta Alegre Sugar Co. autorizan emisión de $5,800,000 en bonos de 7 por ciento.—Convención de National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association en Atlantic City protesta contra envío a E. U. por paquete postal de tabacos fabricados en Cuba.

JUNIO 7 (Miér.)—Gral. Crowder celebra conferencia de tres horas con Pres. Zayas en Palacio, entregándole la duodécima nota.—El Presidente acepta renuncia del Sec. Gelabert.—A. J. Hambleton, quien ha instalado turbinas de alta presión de la casa B. F. Shaw Co. en planta de Havana Electric Co., embarca para Pekin, China, a cumplir contrato que le tomará cuatro años. — Clodomiro Castro, promotor de boxeo, y Pepe Conte, editor deportivo de La Prensa, se van a las manos y hacen disparos de revólver fallando el blanco, después de empatado bout de boxeo entre Bobby Lyons y Wee Wee Barton en Arena Colón.—Diario de la Marina señala sistema de venta billetes de lotería por favorecidas personas nombradas por el Presidente como causa de muchos de los males de Cuba.—Punta Alegre asciende a 49⅜ en el mercado de New York.—Junta Central Electoral rescinde postulación del Sr. de la Cuesta, para alcalde de Habana, dejando a Celso Cuellar, candidato Zayista, en posición favorable; se dice que se han gastado $180,000 en la campaña de Cuesta.—La Nación publica noticia de que gobierno de E. U. ha negado petición

Columbia as precautionary measure.—Houses pass new tax measure 53 to 5 despite opposition of Ferrara faction, which claims it is largely imported from Philippines.—George Berger, pres. National Leaf Tobacco Assn. announces at Atlantic City convention that all attacks on weed have failed signally.—A. W. Hopgood succeeds John F. Stucke as manager U. S. Shoe Machinery Co. of Cuba.—La Noche asks that Cuba be allowed to find its own way out of mess which it admits at least one dept. (treasury) has got into.

JUNE 6 (Tues.)—Pres. Zayas advises reform in customs tariff, saying that this dept. must contribute to restoration of economic normality.—Mexican government asks Cuba to remove quarantine against Vera Cruz, Tampico and Progreso, pointing out there is no quarantine by U. S. against Mexico.—Reported that voodooists are hunting for white child to sacrifice in order to eliminate small-pox epidemic which has attacked negroes in Jovellanos. —Diario de la Marina urges use of Cuba's foreign representatives for commercial propaganda, citing example of Perú.—Eighteen thousand tons Cuban sugar sold in New York at 2.70.—Experts file with court list of securities hypothecated by H. Upmann in northern banks.—Police arrest Rebecca Comfort, Carlos Now and William Murray, colored Jamaicans, of Tejar street, Víbora, former charged with attempting to kidnap Enrique Pérez Blanco, white child seven years old, of Dolores street, Lawton, and the other two for attempting to prevent arrest of Rebecca, attacking policemen with machetes.—Punta Alegre stockholders authorize $5,800,000 7 per cent bond issue.—National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association at Atlantic City convention protests against sending to U. S. by parcel post cigars made in Cuba.

JUNE 7 (Wed.)—Gen. Crowder holds three hour interview with President Zayas at Palace, delivering what is said to be twelfth note within week.—President accepts Secretary Gelabert's resignation.—A. J. Hambleton, who has installed 30,000 Kw. high pressure turbines for B. F. Shaw Co. in Havana Electric Co. plant, leaves Havana for four year tour of duty at Pekin, China.—Clodomiro Castro, boxing promotor, and "Pepe" Conte, sporting editor La Prensa, come to blows and harmless revolver shots after drawn battle between Bobby Lyons and Wee Wee Barton at Colon arena.—Diario de la Marina blames system by which lottery tickets are sold by favored presidential appointees as base of much of Cuban ill-being.—Punta Alegre advances to 49⅜ in bulge on New York stock market.—Central electoral board rescinds liberal mayoralty nomination of Sr. de la Cuesta, leaving Celso Cuellar, Zayista candidate, in favorable position;

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de comisión cubana que fué a Washington a solicitar intervención.

JUNIO 8 (Jue.)—Heraldo de Cuba predice que Pres. Zayas será depuesto, el congreso despedido y que intervención de E. U. empezará en Julio 1º; el Gral. Crowder comunica al Pres. Zayas diez puntos que el Sec. Hughes considera necesarios para Cuba, los principales de los cuales son la abolición del nepotismo e inmoralidad en la administración; crisis en consejo de secretarios se considera inminente; Sec. de Estado Montoro, nombrado interino de Hacienda; jefes de la Cámara informan al Pres. Zayas que abogarán por aprobación del presupuesto según lo aprobó el Senado.—John Craig

$180,000 said to have been expended on Cuesta's campaign.—La Nación publishes story that U. S. government has refused plea of Cuban commission which went to Washington asking intervention.

JUNE 8 (Thurs.)—Heraldo de Cuba predicts that President Zayas will be deposed, congress disbanded and U. S. intervention will begin on July 1st; Gen. Crowder narrates to Pres. Zayas ten points which Secretary Hughes considers necessary for Cuba, chief among which are abolition of nepotism and morality in public office; cabinet crisis reported imminent; Sec. Montoro named acting treasury head; house leaders tell Pres. Zayas they will advocate approval of budget as

(Política Cómica)



Secretary Lancis has closed the pornographic theatres and cabarets in the old San Isidro red light district of Havana.

Havemeyer, famoso refinador de azúcar, fallece en su residencia de Yonkers, N. Y., a los 91 años.—Dr. Carlos M. de Alzugaray dice a Rotarios de Habana que los fondos que se recauden de los nuevos impuestos irán por el mismo camino por donde han ido otros millones; club aprueba acuerdo de corporaciones económicas de oponerse a dichos impuestos.—Wallace Cowan, de 42 años, se duerme en parapeto del puente Almendares, y se cae fracturándose el cráneo.—Frank W. Penniman, de Peabody, Mass., anteriormente editor del Havana Post, se encuentra de visita en Habana.—Mercado Las Delicias, en Línea y 12, Vedado, anteriormente de Frohock, se abre bajo nueva administración con el nombre de Mercado de Hall.—

passed by senate.—John Craig Havemayer, noted sugar refiner, dies at Yonkers, N.Y., aged 91 year.—Henry Thomas Oxnard, 62 years old, vice-pres. American Beet Sugar Co., dies at New York from acute indigestion.—Dr. Carlos M. de Alzugaray tells Havana Rotarians money raised by radical new taxes would go same way other millions have; club approves action of economic corporations opposing taxes.—Wallace Cowan, 42 years old, goes to sleep on parapet, fall off Almendares bridge and fractures his skull.—Havana visitors include Frank W. Penniman, of Peabody, Mass., one time editor Havana Post.—Las Delicias, former L. A. Frohock market at Linea and 12th street, Vedado, reopened under new ownership as Hall's market.—

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Henry Thomas Oxnard, vice-pres. American Beet Sugar Co., fallece en New York de indigestión aguda a los 62 años.—Jake Abel y Young Wallace son conducidos al precinto después de reñida pelea causada por haber violado Abel las reglas, dándose la decisión a Wallace en el round décimo primero del bout de 12 rounds en el nuevo frontón.—Periódico de Habana dice que $5,000 que estaban en bolsillos de Gabriel Román, jefe ingeniero de Habana cuando fué asesinado por Victor Miranda la semana pasada, habian desaparecido cuando aquél llegó al hospital.—Se dice que ha habido fusión entre los partidos democrático y popular.—Se dice que el National Park Bank, New York, ha dispuesto prácticamente todos los valores aspendentes a $683,000 depositados por Upmann, cuyos dueños en Habana tienen muy pocas probabilidades de recuperar.—Goleta británica Tacoma, capitán D. E. Sharpless, anteriormente con la P. & O. S. S. Co., de tránsito de Nassau a Tampico, con cargamento de whisky, entra en puerto para hacer reparaciones.—Logia Island No. 56, F. & A.M., inicia a Oscar Broadus Flannagan, Antonio Gispert y Olcina, Edward Benjamin Jouffret and Edgar Hamilton Skidmore, los que reciben grado de Aprendiz Masón.

JUNIO 9 (Vier.)—Existe crisis en el gabinete; secretarios de estado, justicia, instrucción pública y sanidad renuncian; se espera la dimisión de otros secretarios; se dice que última nota del Sec. Hughes, transmitida por conducto del Gral. Crowder, era un ultimatum; Aurelio Alvarez, pres. del Senado y jefe del partido conservador, dice, después de visitar Palacio, que las recomendaciones del Gral. Crowder se han convertido en demandas, aunque afortunadamente estas demandas coinciden exactamente con intenciones del Pres. Zayas referente a su administración.—Liga Nacional (unión de partidos Zayista y conservador) acuerda en sesión secreta de la Cámara, que la venalidad de algunos secretarios hace absolutamente necesario algunos cambios en el gabinete.—A fines de semana azúcar cubano para embarque futuro se cotiza en New York, a saber: Junio 2, 2.82; Julio, 2.91; Ago., 3.02; Sept., 3.12; Oct., 3.15; Nov., 3.15; Dic., 3.22; nero, E2.18; Feb., 2.18; Marzo, 3.21; Abril, 3.26; acciones Cuban-American, 25½; Cuba Cane com., 18; Cuba Cane pref., 37½; Punta Alegre, 51¼.—Ferrocarriles Unidos recaudaron $266,894.41 durante semana que terminó Junio 3, contra $557,450.16 en la misma semana del año pasado; Havana Central recaudó $44,991.34, contra $69,534.62 el año pasado.

JUNIO 10 (Sáb.)—Consejo de Secretarios presenta su renuncia al Pres. Zayas, lo que se considera como señal de que la situación está "difícil" por lo menos; en Jake Abel and Young Wallace are taken to police station, following bitter fight after Abel has been disqualified and decision given to Wallace in 11th round of scheduled 12-round contest at new fronton. —Havana newspaper report says that $5,000 known to be in pockets of Gabriel Román, late Havana city engineer, when assassinated by Victor Miranda last week, was missing when he reached hospital.—Reported fusion between democratic and popular parties.—National Park Bank, New York, said to have disposed of virtually all of $683,000 Upmann securities, which Havana owners have virtually no chance of recovering.—British schooner Tacoma, commanded by Capt. D. E. Sharpless, formerly with P. & O. S. S. Co., en route from Nassau to Tampico with cargo of whisky, puts into Havana for repairs to leaking hull.—Island Lodge No. 56, F. & A.M. initiates Oscar Broadus Flannagan, Antonio Gispert y Olcina, Edward Benjamin Jouffret and Edgar Hamilton Skidmore.

JUNE 9 (Fri.)—Cuban cabinet crisis takes place, secretaries of state, justice, education and sanitation resigning; early demissions of other members expected; reported that latest note from Secretary Hughes, transmitted through General Crowder, was in nature of ultimatum; Aurelio Alvarez, pres. Cuban senate and head of conservative party, declares after palace visit that "suggestions of Gen. Crowder have resolved themselves into demands, although fortunately these demands coincide exactly with President Zayas's intentions regarding his administration"; National League (combined Zayista and conservative parties) decide at secret meeting in house of representatives that venalty of certain departmental heads make cabinet changes absolutely necesary. —Week end finds Cuban sugar futures as follows in New York market: June, 2.82; July, 2.91; Aug., 3.02; Sept., 3.12; Oct., 3.15; Nov., 3.15; Dec., 3.22; Jan., 2.18; Feb., 2.18; March, 3.12; April, 3.26; Cuban American shares, 25½; Cuba Cane com., 18; Cuba Cane, pref., 37½; Punta Alegre, 51¼.—United Railways took in $266,894.41 week ending June 3, against $557,450.16 same period last year; Havana Central earned $44,991.34, against $69,534.63.

JUNE 10 (Sat.)—Entire Cuban cabinet places resignations in hands of President Zayas, which leads to reports that Cuban situation is at least "difficult"; Washington report says General Crowder has about "reached end of hope as counselor" and that "more drastic measures are necessary to save government." — American Chamber of Commerce makes strong protest against new tax law passed by house. —Thirteen applications are received from

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

Washington se dice que el Gral. Crowder "ha llegado hasta el limite de sus facultades como asesor" y que "será necesario tomar medidas más severas para salvar al gobierno."—Cámara de Comercio Americana protesta enérgicamente contra nueva ley de impuestos aprobada por la Cámara. —Trece personas solicitan el puesto de Ministro Ejecutor de la Justicia que ejecutará a Sánchez Viltres, asesino incestuoso en Santiago de Cuba, durante la semana que empieza Junio 19, a menos que el Pres. Zayas intervenga.—Trabajadores cubanos y haitianos en fincas de Atlantic Fruit Co. en Cayo Mambi, se amenazan con guerra de raza.—Juan Casalá obtiene decisión sobre Lalo Dominpersons who would like to manipulate garrote which will execute Claudio Sánchez Viltres, incestuous murderer, at Santiago de Cuba week of June 19 unless President Zayas intervenes.—Haitians and Cubans threaten race trouble at Atlantic Fruit Company's Cayo Mambi plantations. Juan Casalá wins decision over Lalo Dominguez, Cuban lightweight champion, in twelve-round bout at new frontón.—Manuel Piedra (shot by H. D. ("Curly") Brown three years ago at Oriental Park racetrack) and his cousin Huben Font, 30 and 19 years old, respectively, are shot and painfully but not seriously injured by Guillermo Tovar, secretary of Col. Guillermo Schweyer, agricultural dept.

(Política Cómica)



Zayas invites General Crowder to seat himself in the presidential chair. This is irony. The cats are the grafters which the government has been supporting.

guez, campeón cubano de peso ligero, en bout de 12 rounds en el nuevo frontón.—Manuel Piedra (quien fué herido de un balazo por H. D. ("Curley") Brown en pista de Oriental Park hace tres años) y su primo Ruben Font, de 30 y 19 años, respecitvamente, son agredidos a tiros por Guillermo Tovar, secretario del Cor. Guillermo Schweyer, pagador del depto. de agricultura (quien se encuentra enfermo) cuando van al Hotel Manhattan a verlo con referencia a un "asunto de familia"; las heridas son menos graves.—Vapor japonés Takoma Maru, que llegó a Habana de la India con cargamento de arroz, trae dos casos de beri-beri.

paymaster, who is ill when they go to Hotel Manhattan to see him on "family matter."—Japanese steamer Takoma Maru, arriving at Havana from British India with cargo of rice, brings two cases of beri-beri.

JUNE 11 (Sun.)—President Zayas indignantly denies report printed in New York newspapers that "U. S. intervention is already a fact in Cuba because of Washington alarm created by intervention in politics of Cuban army"; says he "gave up all idea last December of negotiating American loan"; United Press dispatch in Morning Telegraph, headed "U. S.

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JUNIO 11 (Dom.)—Pres. Zayas indignadamente niega noticia publicada en periódicos de New York de que "intervención de E. U. es ya un hecho en Cuba debido a alarma creada en Washington por la intervención del ejército cubano en la política"; dice que en Diciembre "abandonó la intención de negociar un empréstico con E. U."; cable de la United Press publicado en el Morning Telegraph, bajo encabezamiento "E. U. INTERVIENEN," es calificado de malicioso; el New York Times dice que oficiales del gobierno de Washington declaran que noticias de "intervención" son absurdas.—Cuba se encuentra frente a crisis financiera en la cual el Gen. Crowder está aconsejando al Pres. Zayas.—Tormenta en New York causa la muerte a cincuenta personas en la ciudad y suburbios, después de ola de excesivo calor.—Cámara de Comercio Americana opina que resultaría situación desastrosa si nuevos impuestos recomendados por Mr. Hord fueran aprobados; la ley, según la aprobó la Cámara, impone una contribución de 5% sobre importe de entradas a lugares de diversiones, 4% sobre premios de seguros, 8% sobre utilidades de corporaciones, 6% sobre ganancias de minas, ferrocarriles y compañías de teléfonos, 5% sobre cada 1,000 arrobas (25,000 lbs.) de caña molida, 10 cts. sobre cada saco de azúcar (duplicándose cuando azúcar cueste más de 3 cts.), 20 cts. por cada metro cúbico de arena para construcción, 20 cts. por cada saco de sal, $200 cada tres meses sobre tostaderos de café, 20 cts. por cada tronco que se serruche en talleres de aserrar, 1 centavo por cada galón de brea y petróleo del país, ¼ centavo adicional sobre peróleo extranjero, ½ centavo por cada galón de alcohol de melasa, $1.40 sobre cada operación en la bolsa de valores que exceda $500, de 2 cts. a $2 sobre valores de $2,000 en adelante, $10 sobre cada diploma universitario, 20 centavos por cada folio actas judiciales, 10 cts. por cada requerimiento, decreto y otros documentos municipales o nacionales, $5 por cada licencia de negocios, por llevar armas en la ciudad $15, en el campo $5, 5⅞ sobre cada boleto de transporte de primera clase, 2% sobre los de segunda clase, $2, $3 y $4 por cada licencia de automóvil, $1 por cada apertura de negocio, $5 por cada patente y marca de fábrica, 50 centavos por derechos forestales, 2 centavos por cada cabeza de ganado que se embarque, $1 por derechos de propiedad (libros), 20 cts. por cada $100 de acciones de corporaciones, 50 por cada $100 sobre ventas de lotes a plazos, $5 sobre cada pasaporte, 50 cts. sobre cada recibo de aduana, 20 cts. sobre cada documento de vapor, $2 sobre cada despacho de vapor, 2 cts. por cada boleto de rifa, ½ al 7% contribución sobre herencia, de 2% al 3% sobre perfumería, 5% sobre boletos de empeño, 10 cts. por

INTERVENES" is characterized as malicious; New York Times report quotes Washington officials as declaring "intervention" stories as "absurd but that Cuba faces financial criss in which General Crowder is advising President Zayas."—New York storm kills some fifty persons in city and suburbs, hurricane following excessive heat.—American Chamber of Commerce thinks disastrous situation would result if new Hord taxation should be allowed to go into effect; bill as passed by house approves tax of 5 per cent on all admissions to places of amusement, 4 per cent on insurance premiums, 8 per cent on incorporation profts, 6 per cent on earnings of mines, railroads and tele-

(Politica Cómica)



Chauffeur Zayas seems to have pretty near run the Car of State over the precipice.

phone companies, 5 per cent on each 1,000 arrobas (25,000 pounds) of cane ground, 10 cents sack on sugar (doubled when sugar exceeds 3 per cent in prices), 20 cents cubic meter on building sand, 20 cents sack on salt, $200 quarterly on coffee-roasting establishments, 20 cents log sawn by sawmills, 1 cent gal. on tar and native petroleum, additional ¼ cent on foreign petroleum, ½ cent gal. molasses alcohol, $1.40 stock exchange operations exceding $500, revenue tax from 2 cents to $2 on $2,000 values up, $10 on university diplomas, 20 cents folio on court proceedings, 10 cents on summonses, warrants and other municipal and national court documents, $5 on business licenses,

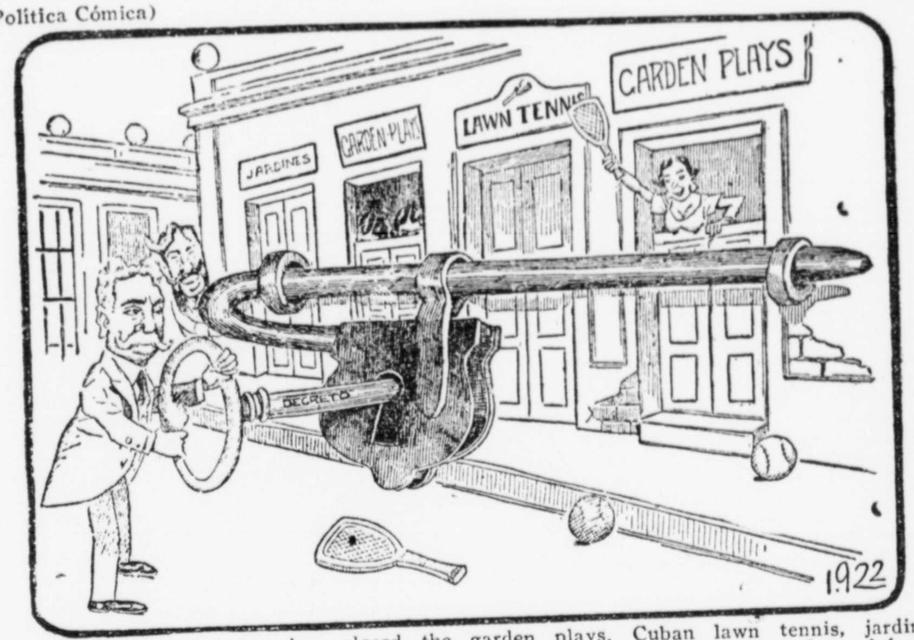
BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped, oval shaped. The sweetest smoke

cada $100 de contratos de caña, 1% sobre derechos cobrados por sociedades.—El Obispo James Cannon, de Africa, Mexico y Cuba, y otros dignatarios de la iglesia Metodista-Episcopal, inauguran formalmente la capilla en Industria 82, Habana.

JUNIO 12 (Lun.)—Sec. de la Pres. Cortina dice que un nuevo gabinete será anunciado dentro de 48 horas; Senado y Cámara nombran comisiones para cooperar con Pres. Zayas en resolución de la crisis; Depto. de Estado de E. U. emite informe oficial de que está satisfecho con progreso que se está haciendo en el arreglo de los asuntos financieros de Cuba; Pres. Harding está al tanto de la situación.—Club Americano entrega al Pres. Zayas protesta contra nueva ley de impuestos.—Futuros embarques de azúcar bajan de 3 a 8 puntos, así como las acciones; Punta Alegre cierra con 48, o sean 3½ puntos menos que el viernes.—Vapor británico Tacoma, con cargamento de licor, atraca en muelles de Havana Marine Railwas para hacer reparaciones.—Heraldo de Cuba dice que ex-Pres. Menocal es de la opinión de que Pres. Zayas debiera dimitir con su gabinete.—El New York Times cree que los periódicos cubanos que publican noticias de intervención lo hacen para desconcertar gobierno de Zayas.—Cámara de rep. pide se haga in-

carrying arms in city $15, country $5, 5 per cent on first class transportation tickets, 2 per cent second class, $2, $3 and $4 on auto licenses, $1 for opening business, $5 on patents and trademarks, 50 cents on forest rights, 2 cents head on cattle shipments, $1 per book for copyrights, 20 cents per $100 on corporation stock, 50 cents per $100 for selling lots on installment plan, $5 on passports, 50 cents on customs receipts, 20 cents on ships papers, $2 on clearance of vessels, 2 cents on raffle tickets, ½ to 7 per cent inheritance tax, 2 and 3 per cent on perfumery, 5 per cent on pawn tickets, 10 cents per $100 on cane contracts, 1 per cent of dues collected by societies.—

(Politica Cómica)



The new government has closed the garden plays, Cuban lawn tennis, jardines, coin francaise and other petty gambling houses with which Havana has been infested.

Bishop James Cannon, of Africa, Mexico and Cuba, with other Methodist-Episcopal dignataries, formally opens new chapel at Industria 82, Havana.

JUNE 12 (Mon.)—Secretary Cortina announces that new cabinet will be announced within 48 hours; house and senate name commissions to work with President Zayas in resolving crisis; U. S. state dept. officially announces that it is satisfied with progress being made in straightening Cuba's financial tangle, President Harding being in close touch with situation.—American Club delivers protests against tax law to President Zayas.—

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vestigación de la deuda flotante de Cuba. —Sra. Dolores Leguia de Martinez, hija del Pres. Leguia del Perú, llega a Habana de visita.—Logia Landmark No. 137, F. & A.M., Camagüey, levanta al Dr. R. B. Anderson al grado de Maestro Masón.

JUNIO 13 (Mar.)—Pres. Harding mantiene silencio cuando le preguntan respecto a posible intervención en Cuba; se niega que ultimatum al Pres. Zayas ha sido presentado; Gral. Crowder pasa una hora en palacio; insiste en que en nuevo consejo secretarios no haya ningún familiar de Zayas; deplora el nepotismo que existe en gobierno cubano donde doce familiares del presidente ocupan puestos importantes, a saber: José María Zayas (sobrino), supervisor de aduanas; Francisco Zayas (hermano), secretario instrucción pública; Oscar Zayas (sobrino), subsecretario gobernación; Carlos Portela (sobrino), sub-secretario hacienda; Alfredo Zayas (hijo), sub-director lotería; Willie Colón (yerno), mayordomo de palacio, y Celso Cuella del Río (yerno), candidato del gobierno para alcalde de Habana; Cámara de Representantes, en sesión secreta, nombra comisión no-partidaria para discutir situación con Pres. Zayas.—Sec. Lufriú no aprueba aumento en tarifa de teléfono.—Por decreto presidencial se extiende hasta 75 años el limite de la edad de empleados del depto. de justicia.—Accionistas de la Punta Alegre Sugar Co. resuelven aumentar capital de $12,000,000 a $25,000,000, $5,820,700 de lo cual será suscrito en bonos de 7% redimibles en 15 años.—Vapor Orizaba de la Ward Line (Capt. E. J. O'Keefe) rompe su propio record de 70 horas 50 minutos, haciendo el viaje desde Scotland Light hasta el Morro en 70 horas 15 minutos.—Sec. Lufriú irónicamente felicita al jefe de policía de Habana por el "celo y eficiencia" que ha demostrado en la persecución del juego y la prostitución.—Cuarenta y cinco muertos y diez y seis desaparecidos en tormenta en New York. —Mrs. A. G. Norris d Philadelphia, hermana de la Sra. de J. R. Villalón, y del Dr. Richard Wilson (Representante en Cuba del Servicio de Hospital Marino) fallece en residencia de calle M No. 37 (Vedado).—La Nación (órgano del gobierno de Zayas) dice que E. U. han esclavizado a Haití, Santo Domingo y Nicaragua, y que ahora quieren cojerse a Cuba; el resto de la prensa ve en los E. U. a un verdadero amigo de Cuba; Heraldo de Cuba dice que la situación está seria.—En el Orizaba llegó Capt. Asmus Leonhard, vice-pres. Munson S. S. Line.—Jules Ritchie y Johnnie Wolgast quedan empatados en el bout de 12 rounds que pelean en el Nuevo Frontón.—Cámara de Comercio Americana protesta contra aprobación nueva ley de impuestos sin dar a comerciantes oportunidad para estudiar-

Sugar futures fall from 3 to 8 points, with stocks also off, Punta Alegre closing at 48 or 3½ points point down from Friday's closing.—British steamer Tacoma, with liquor cargo, goes to Havana Marine Railways for repairs.—Heraldo de Cuba quotes ex-President Menocal says that President Zayas should go with his cabinet.—New York Times thinks that Cuban newspapers which print intervention stories may be trying to embarrass Zayas government.—House resolution asks inquiry into Cuba's floating debt.—Mrs. Dolores Leguia de Martinez, daughter of President Leguia of Peru, arrives for Havana visit.—Landmark Lodge No. 137, F. & A.M., Camagüey, raises Dr. R. B. Anderson to Master Mason degree.

JUNE 13 (Tues.) — President Harding is silent when asked about possible intervention in Cuba; denied that ultimatum has been presented to President Zayas; General Crowder spends hour at palace; reports says Crowder insists new cabinet shall contain no relative of Zayas; he deplores nepotism in Cuban government where twelve relatives of President hold important federal posts including José María Zayas (nephew), supervisor of customs; Francisco Zayas (brother), secretary public instruction; Oscar Zayas (nephew), sub-secretary interior; Carlos Portela (nephew), sub-secretary treasury; Alfredo Zayas (son), sub-director lottery; Willie Colon (son-in-law), majordomo palace, and also Celso Cuellar del Rio (son-in-law), administration candidate for Havana mayor; house, meeting in secret session, appoints non-partisan committee to discuss situation with President Zayas.—Secretary Lufriú disapproves increased rates of Cuban Telephone Co.—Presidential decree extends age limit of justice dept. employees to 75 years.—Punta Alegre Sugar Co. shareholders approve plan to increase capitalization from $12,000,000 to $25,000,000, $5,820,700 to be offered public as 15-year obligations bearing 7 per cent.—Ward Liner Orizaba (Capt. E. J. O'Keefe) breaks her own record of 70 hours and 50 minutes by making trip from Scotland Light to Morro Castle in 70 hours and 15 minutes.—Secretary Lufriú ironically compliments Havana police chief on "zeal and efficiency" which he has displayed in obeying instructions to curb gambling and prostitution.—Forty-five known dead and sixteen missing in New York storm.—Mrs. A. G. Norris, of Philadelphia, sister of Mrs. J. R. Villalon and Dr. Richard Wilson (U. S. Marine Hospital Service representative in Cuba) dies at 37 Calle M (Vedado) residence.—La Nación (Zayas government organ) pictures U. S. as having enslaved Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua and now reaching out after Cuba; remainder of press sees U. S. as real friend of Cuba.—Heraldo de Cuba

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la detalladamente.—Colonia española ofrece recepción a oficiales del buque de guerra argentino Presidente Sarmiento, en hotel Venus, Santiago de Cuba.—Primer aniversario fallecimiento del Gral. José Miguel Gómez se conmemora recaudando fondos para monumento a su memoria.

JUNIO 14 (Miér.)—Pres. Zayas declara a periodista de El Mundo que, aunque el Gral. Crowder ha expresado repetidas veces (verbalmente y por escrito) "el deseo del gobierno de E. U. de que las dificultades económicas de Cuba se resuelvan pronto," no ha habido 'ultimatum, y se están cumpliendo sus recomendaciones; según cable de Washington, oficiales de

says there is something "rotten in Denmark."—Orizaba arrivals include Capt. Asmus Leonhard, vice-pres. Munson S. S. Lne.—Jules Ritchie and Johnny Wolgast fight fast twelve round draw at New Fronton. — American Chamber of Commerce protest against passage of new tax without giving business men opportunity to study it in detail.—Spanish colony gives reception to Argentine officers from Warship President Sarmiento at Hotel Venus, Santiago de Cuba.—First anniversary death of José Miguel Gómez is celebrated as tag day for monument fund.

JUNE 14 (Wed.) — President Zayas states, in El Mundo interview, that while

(Política Cómica)



Under the heading "Obligatory Loan" Política Cómica portrays the United States as forcing Cuba to borrow $50,000,000 with which to pay debts owed to American creditors. President Zayas now favors a project to raise necessary funds by an interior bond issue. Incidentally, Cuba must pay its international obligations in one way or another.

aquel gobierno declaran enfáticamente que no tienen intención de intervenir en Cuba y que la situación está mejorando; ex-Pres. Menocal declara a comisión de veteranos su creencia de que "el cambio de algunos funcionarios no remediará nada, y que el defecto principal no está en los tentáculos sino en la cabeza"; Palacio publica los "diez puntos del Gral. Crowder a Cuba," que son los siguientes: Nota de Marzo 7, recomendando reducción del pre-supuesto; Marzo 10: reducción gastos del ejecutivo, supresión del consejo municipal de Habana, reformación del registro electoral para dar a todo ciudadano el derecho de votar, adjudicación de contratos públicos después de haberlos sometido a

General Crowder has repeatedly (verbally and in writing) "expressed desire of American government for speedy solution of Cuba's economic difficulties," there has been no ultimatum and recommendations are being carried out; Washington dispatch quotes officials as declaring emphatically that there is no intention of intervention and that situation is improving; ex-President Menocal tells commission of Cuban veterans that he believes "change in some functionaries will be ineffective; capital defect is not in the tentacles but in the head"; Palace makes public what are known as General Crowder's "ten points to Cuba," which follow: Note of March 7: urging reduction of budget;

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subasta; Abril 12: aprobación del presupuesto de $55,000,000 sin más demora, reduciendo gastos del ejército y consignando por lo menos $5,000,000 a obras públicas y educación; Mayo 5: llamando atención a fraudes, corrupciones e inmoralidades de la presente y anterior administraciones; Mayo 15: reformas en lotería incluyendo la terminación de irregularidades en las funciones, reducción en gastos de administración, supresión de monopolio en venta de billetes, y supresión de "botellas"; Décima nota: modificación de ley electoral y suspensión de la ley de servicio civil para permitir cesantía de muchos oficiales; veteranos culpan administración de Zayas por "permitir que se presente una situación que haga necesarias estas reprensiones de un pais extranjero" y expresan determinación de "obligar al ejecutivo a que tome las medidas necesarias para poner al gobierno sobre una base moral."—Periódicos de la ciudad de México felicitan al sec. de la Huerta por anticipado buen éxito del empréstito de E. U. y el reconocimiento del gobierno de Obregón.—Ausencia de muchos barrenderos de Habana cuyos nombres aparecen en la nómina cuando se sitúan $140,000 para pagarles, hace creer a los periódicos que el asesinado jefe ingeniero nombrado por el Pres. Zayas estaba implicado en fraudes de $50,000 mensuales.—A. D. Laskar, presidente junta naviera, declara en Washington que no impedirá tráfico de licores en buques americanos, y aprueba por gran mayoria ley que rebaja sueldos empleados del gobierno y pensiones, a saber: de $1,000 a $1,200, cinco por ciento; de $1,200 a $2,400, diez por ciento; de $2,400 a $4,500, quince por ciento; más de $4,500, veinte por ciento; oficiales de la legislatura, treinta por ciento; oficiales en paises extranjeros ganando más de $2,000, treinta por ciento; suministros de departamentos, por lo menos treinta por ciento; se suprimen por completo gastos secretos de departamentos.—"Shriners", en consejo imperial en San Francisco, elijen a James McCandless, del templo Aloha, de Honolulu, potentado imperial, y ascienden a todos los demás oficiales un puesto, según costumbre, nombrando a Ernest Mills del templo Za-Ga-Zog, de Des Moines, gran guardia exterior.—La Nación, acreditado con ser órgano de la administración, se expresa del Gral. Crowder en términos encomiásticos y dice: "el mal está en que el Dr. Zayas hace promesas que no cumple."—Médicos empleados en el hospital de emergencias y otros hospitales deciden dejar el trabajo hasta que se les pague; concejo municipal ignora petición del alcalde de situar fondos para este objeto.—Roger L. Farnham, vice-pres. National City Bank of New York, está en Habana de visita.—Ministro español protesta al capitán del puerto de que la Dady Contracting Co. ha despedido obreros españoles sin pagarles $52,000 en jornales que les deben.—Cantidad contribuida para Ricardo Méndez, niño que perdió las manos en accidente de tranvia en mes de Mayo, asciende a $44,304.

March 10: reduction of executive expenses, suppression of Havana city council, reformation of electoral register to give all citizens votes, public contracts should not be let without advertising for bids; April 12: passing $55,000,000 budget without further delay, reducing army expenditures and devoting at least $5,000,000 to public works and education; May 5: calling attention to frauds, corruptions and immoralities of this and previous administrations; May 15: lottery reform including prevention of irregularities in functions, lower operating expense, suppression of monopoly in ticket sales and suppression of "botellas" (sinecures); Tenth Note: modification of electoral law and suspension of civil service law to permit removal of numerous officials; veterans blame Zayas administration for "permitting conditions to arise necessitating such reprimands from foreign power" and express determination to "force executive to take steps necessary to place administration on good moral basis."—Mexico City newspapers congratulate Secretary de la Huerta on expected success of U. S. loan and recognition of Obregón government.—Failure of many street cleaners on Havana city payroll to appear when $140,000 becomes available for payment leads newspapers to believe that assassinated city engineer appointed by President Zayas was involved in frauds of $50,000 monthly.—A. D. Laskar, shipping board chairman, declares at Washington that he will not stop liquor traffic on U. S. ships, leaving matter up to supreme court.—House overwhelmingly passes measure reducing government salaries and pensions as follows: $1,000 to $1,200, five per cent; $1,200 to $2,400, ten per cent; $2,400 to $4,500, fifteen per cent; over $4,500, twenty per cent; legislative officials, thirty per cent; officials in foreign countries drawing over $2,000, thirty per cent; departmental supplies, at least thirty per cent; departmental secret expense funds are suppressed altogether.—Shriners in imparcial council at San Francisco elect James McCandless, Aloha temple, Honolulu, imperial potentate and move all other officers up one notch according to custom, naming Ernest Mills, Za-Ga-Zog temple, Des Moines, grand outer guard.—La Nación, credited with being administration organ, speaks very nicely of General Crowder and says: "the trouble is that Dr. Zayas makes promises and does not fulfill them."—Physicians employed in Havana emergency and other hospitals decide to quit work until they are paid; city council ignores mayor's request for funds for purpose.—Havana visitors include Roger L. Farnham, vice-pres. National City Bank.—Spanish minister protests to Havana port captain that Dady Contracting Co. has discharged Spanish laborers without paying them $52,000 wages due.—Fund for

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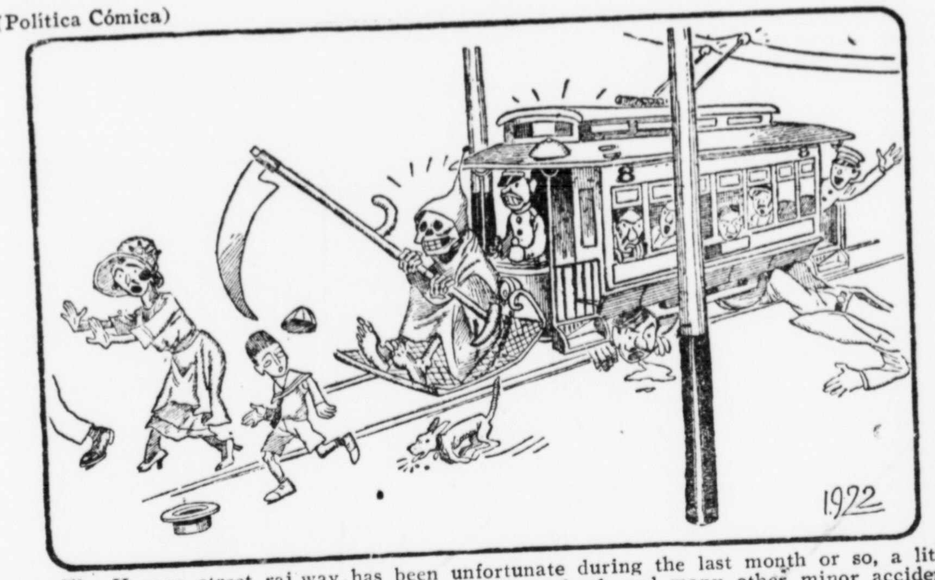
JUNIO 15 (Jue.)—Pres. Zayas nombra siguiente consejo de secretarios, todos los cuales hablan inglés: Estado, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes; Hacienda, Aurelio Portuondo; Gobernación, Dr. Ricardo Lancís; Sanidad, Dr. Aristides Agramonte; Obras Públicas, Capt. Demetrio Castillo Pokorny (ayudante del Gral. Crowder); Guerra y Marina, Gral. Armando Montes; Agricultura, Gral. Pedro Betancourt; Dr. Francisco Zayas (Instrucción Pública), Erasmo Regüeiferos (Justicia), y Dr. José Manuel Cortina (Presidencia), contra cuyos departamentos no se han hecho cargos, son retenidos; se dice que ahora Cuba puede obtener empréstito de E. U., y que Washington está complacido con las prometidas reformas.—El Mercurio censura al corresponsal de la United Press (quien erróneamente cree es E. de Laureal Slevin) por enviar informes anti-cubanos.—R. W. Hebig reemplaza a Wiley D. Stephenson como encargado sucursal de Habana de Johns Manville Co.—Se anuncia el compromiso de la Srita. Aurora Quesada, hija de Gonzalo de Quesada, con el Tte. Mario Gómez. del ejército; boda se celebrará a fin de año.—Legación China se muda para Lens Court, nueva casa de little Ricardo Méndez, child who suffered loss of both hands in street car accident in May, reaches $44,304.

JUNE 15 (Thurs.)—President Zayas names following new cabinet members, virtually all of whom are English speaking: interior, Dr. Ricardo Lancis; state, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes; public works, Capt. Demetrio Castillo Pokorny (Gen. Crowder's aide); treasury, Aurelio Portuondo; sanitation, Dr. Aristides Agramonte; war, Gen. Armando Montes; agriculture, Gen. Pedro Betancourt; Dr. Francisco Zayas (public instruction), Erasmo Regueiferos (justice) and Dr. José Manuel Cortina (presidency), against whose departments no charges have been made, are retained, indicated that Cuba may now get $50,000,000 U. S. loan, Washington being gratified at promised reforms.—El Mercurio lambastes United Press correspondent (whom it erroneously assumes to be E. de Laureal Slevin) for sending anti-Cuban dispatches.—R. W. Hebig succeeds Wiley D. Stephenson as manager Havana branch John Mansville Co.—Engagement announced of Srta. Aurora Quesada, daughter of late Gonzalo de Quesada, and Lieut. Mario Gómez, Cuban army; to wed at end of year.—Chinese legation moves to Lens Court, new apartment at 6th and 11th streets, Vedado.—Aldo Gamba, Italian sculptor who shot Miss Vera Wadsworth last year, is re-

(Política Cómica)



The Havana street railway has been unfortunate during the last month or so, a little boy losing both hands, a woman being mangled to death and many other minor accidents taking place.

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apartamentos en 6 esquina 11, Vedado.—Aldo Gamba, escultor italiano que agredió a tiros a Srita. Vera Wadsworth el año pasado, es puesto en libertad bajo fianza de $2,000, hasta que se haga apelación al tribunal supremo contra sentencia de presidio.—Ladrón se roba joyas por valor de $1,000 de casa de Cecil Furness y señora en calle Aguiar.—Frank J. Bruen, administrador general de Oriental Park, Casino de Marianao y Hotel Almendares, regresa a Habana.—Azúcar cubano se vende en New York a tres centavos.—Julio Blanco Herrera es el único que se opone a la resolución contra proyectado nuevos impuestos en almuerzo del Rotary Club de la Habana; Rotario Fernández Ludo declara que el pueblo cubano es responsable de la presente crisis causada por el juego y la inmoralidad.—Intereses tabacaleros protestan de nuevo contra disposición sanitaria de que no se fume en los tranvías. —Pres. Zayas dice a comisión de congresistas que lo visita después de celebrar sesión secreta todo el dia, que lo más urgente es la inmediata aprobación del presupuesto y la suspensión de la ley de servicio civil para facilitar la limpieza que es necesaria.—Logia Estrella del Oriente, recientemente organizada, ofrece fiesta a Srita. Amy Holmes (que espera casarse pronto) en casa de T. M. Victory y señora en el Vedado.—Caza-submarino No. 205, propiedad de E. T. Sulzer de Brooklyn, quien estaba a bordo con su señora y amigos, es destruído por el fuego en Key West; todos se salvaron.—La Nación, en un editorial, defiende al Pres. Zayas, y habla de la "corrupción de la administración anterior" y de "aquellos que son capaces de vender la República por un automóvil."—Ladrones se llevan caja de caudales conteniendo $32,000 de la ferretería La Central, en Aramburu 8, Habana. —Logia Island No. 56, F. & A.M., confiere el grado de Compañero a los siguientes Aprendices Masones: O. B. Flannagan, Antonio Gispert, E. B. Jouffret y E. H. Skidmore; la conferencia sobre "la cámara del medio" estuvo a cargo del h. Wentworth Osborne.—Srita. Frances Antoinette Wright, hija del Sr. Albert Wright y Señora, anteriormente de la Habana, donde el Sr. Wright ejercía como abogado, pero en la actualidad residence de "Ivy Close," Forest Hills, L. I., se casa en la Iglesia-en-los-jardines de Forest Hills, con Frederick Ira Ordway, de Boston.

JUNIO 16 (Vier.)—Aurelio Portuondo, vice-pres. Asociación de Hacendados, habiendo rehusado puesto Sec. de Hacienda, el Cor. Manuel Despaigne (anteriormente admor. de aduana) es nombrado en su lugar; reina el optimismo; Hanibal Mesa cablegrafía desde New York que principales dificultades a negociación empréstito de $50,000,000 han sido eliminadas; Cámara de Rep., después de celebrar sesión leased on $2,000 bail pending supreme court appeal from prison sentence.—Sneak thief steals jewels valued at $1,000 from Aguiar street (Havana) home of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Furness.—Frank J. Bruen, general manager Oriental Park, Marianao Casino and Hotel Almendares, returns to Havana.—Sugar sells at three cents in New York.—Julio Blanco Herrera is only dissenting voice against resolution opposing proposed new taxes at Havana Rotary luncheon; Rotarian Fernández Ludo declares Cuban people are to blame for existing conditions through continued gambling and immorality.—Tobacco interests again protest Havana ordinance against smoking in street cars.—President Zayas tells committee of congress, which visits him after all-day secret session, that urgent necessities are immediate approval of budget and suspension of civil service laws, without which general cleaning of augean stable cannot begin.—Newly formed Eastern Star lodge gives shower for Miss Amy Holmes (who is soon to wed) at Vedado home of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Victory.—Key West fire destroys former subchaser 205, owned by E. T. Sulzer, of Brooklyn, who was aboard with wife and friends at time; all saved.—La Nación editorial defends President Zayas and speaks of "corruption of previous administration" and those "capable of selling the Republic for an automobile."—Bold robbers carry away safe containing $32,000 from La Central hardware store at Aramburu 8, Havana.—Island Lodge No. 56, F. & A.M., confers fellowcraft degree on following entered apprentices: O. B. Flannagan, Antonio Gispert, E. B. Jouffret and E. H. Skidmore; illustrated middle chamber lecture being delivered by b. Wentworth Osborne.—Miss Frances Antoinette Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wright, formerly of Havana, where Mr. Wright was an attorney, but now of "Ivy Close," Forest Hills, L. I., is married at Church-in-the-Gardens, Forest Hills, to Frederick Ira Ordway, of Boston.

JUNE 16 (Fri.)—Aurelio Portuondo, vice-pres. sugar growers assn., having declined treasury portfolio, Col. Manuel Despaigne (former customs collector) is named; optimism spreads, Hanibal Mesa cabling from New York that chief difficulties in way of $50,000,000 loan have been removed; house, after all night session, finally passes budget measure 73 to 5.—Sugar futures at New York market week end: June, 2.77; July, 2.87; Aug., 2.98; Sept., 3.10; Oct., 3.15; Nov., 3.15; Dec., 3.19; Jan., 3.16; Feb., 3.16; Mar., 3.17; Cuban-Amer., 23⅛; Cuban Cane, 15½, pref., 32⅞; Punta Alegre, 46¼.—Monster mass meeting at clerks club, attended by delegates from commercial organizatons throughout republic protests against new taxation.—Eduardo Corrales, capt. Havana harbor police, says he expects to break up band of forty smuggling aliens into U. S.—Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Exterminator, 7 to 5, ridden by Johnson, defeats Gray Lag and wins $25,000 Brooklyn Handicap.—Reported that Boaz W. Long, former U. S. Minister to Cuba and later to have been employed by Normal Oil Co., in which H. Upmann is said to have lost millions entrusted to him, will come to Havana to testify in bank case. —A. E. Willis, publisher Isle of Pines Appeal, revives attempt to obtain telephone system for island, new organization

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toda la noche, aprueba ley del presupuesto con voto de 73 por 5.—Precios de azúcar en New York a fin de semana son los siguientes: Junio, 2.77; Julio, 2.87; Agosto, 2.98; Sept., 3.10; Oct., 3.15; Nov., 3.15; Dic., 3.19; Enero, 3.16; Feb., 3.16; Mar., 3.17; acciones Cuban-Amer., 23⅛; Cuba Cane, 15½; preferidas, 32⅞; Punta Alegre, 46¼.—Asamblea magna en Centro de Dependientes, asistida por delegados de organizaciones comerciales de toda la república, protesta contra nuevos impuestos.—Eduardo Corrales, capitán policia puerto de Habana, dice que espera captu-

(Politica Cómica)



The American dentist (General Crowder) has pulled out President Zayas's aching teeth—the cartoonist portrays him removing Martínez Lufriú, secretary of the interior, whose newspaper, La Nación, came out later in screaming headlines and urged Cubans to "eliminate" Americans, whenever they were to be found—in the streets of Havana or in the woods of the provinces.

rar banda de cuarenta, que trafica en contrabando de extranjeros con E. U.—Exterminator, propiedad de Willis Sharpe Kilmer, 7 a 5, montado por Johnson, derrota a Gray Lag y gana el Handicap de $25,000 en Brooklyn.—Se dice que Boaz W. Long, anteriormente Ministro de E. U. en Cuba, y después empleado por Normal Oil Co., en la cual se dice que H. Upmann perdió millones de pesos que le fueron confiados, vendrá a Habana a dar testimonio referente a quiebra del (independent of Cuban Telephone Co.) of which he is secretary, to be called Farmers and Growers Telephone Exchange; franchise is sought from Cuban government.—Havana Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, takes recess until first Tuesday in October after creating Clarence Swetland, John S. Bryan and Charles McAvoy Sir Knights.

JUNE 17 (Sat.)—Cuba lifts yellow fever quarantine against Mexican ports

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banco.—A. E. Willis, editor de Isle of Pines Appeal, renueva esfuerzo por obtener sistema telefónico para aquella Isla, bajo la dirección de una nueva organización, independiente de la Cuban Telephone Co., y de la cual él es secretario, que ha de llamarse Farmers and Growers Telephone Exchange; se solicita concesión del gobierno.—Consistorio No. 1 de la Habana, Caballeros Templarios, toma receso hasta el primer martes de Octubre, después de crear a Clarence Swetland, John S. Bryan y Charles McAvoy Caballeros Templarios.

JUNIO 17 (Sáb.)—Gobierno cubano levanta cuarentena de fiebre amarilla contra puertos de México y obligación de exterminar ratones que haya en buques procedentes de puertos de E. U. en el golfo.—Leo Houck, americano, derrota al cabo Esparraguera del ejército cubano, en cuarto round del bout en nuevo frontón.—La Nación, que aparentemente no es órgano del Pres. Zayas tanto como lo es del Cor. Martínez Lufriú y de algunos otros miembros del gobierno anterior, dedica siete columnas con alarmante encabezamiento en su primera página, referente al "nuevo gabinete americano de Cuba."—Guillermo Patterson, que por algunos años ha desempeñado el puesto de Sub-Sec. de Estado, es mencionado como probable sucesor al puesto de ministro cubano en Washington; se dice que el ex-Sec. de Estado, Rafael Montoro, ha rehusado dicho puesto.—Srita. Amy Holmes, hija de Alfred Holmes, consul de Noruega, y Harry Blancke, alto empleado de la West India Oil Co., Habana, se casan en Key West; pasarán luna de miel en antiguo hogar de Holmes en New Jersey.—Havana Post, que por muchos años fué subvencionado por el gobierno, declara que es "el único periódico en Cuba que ha devuelto un check del gobierno, rehusando la subvención."—Arthur V. Snell, admor. Cámara de Comercio de Jacksonville (Fla.) y Sra. de Snell, de visita en Habana hospedándose en Hotel Sevilla; y B. Sulzer de Brooklyn, N. Y., y Sra. de Sulzer, cuyo yacht, con 1,800 galones de gasolina a bordo se quemó 18 millas de Key West siendo remolcado a Matanzas, donde Mr. Sulzer se proponía establecer una destilería.—Se dice que la compañía de Atkins ha comprado el Central Baraguá.—Federal Sugar Co. calcula presente zafra de azúcar en 3,800,000 toneladas.—Srita. Dorothy Latchie, estudiante de escuela elemental, es malamente mutilada por un tiburón cuando se bañaba en St. Petersburg, Fla.—Policía de Marianao encuentra caja de caudales que fué robada de la ferretería La Central, abierta y vacía, en avenida 34, reparto de Miramar.—Patriotas cubanos decoran tumba del Gral. Máximo Gómez en cementerio de Colón, por ser décimo séptimo aniversario de la muerte del caudillo.—Capitanes Sacadura y Coutingo, aviadores portugueses, llegan a Río de Janeiro a donde volaron desde Lisboa.—Buque escuela Presidente Sarmiento sale de Santiago de Cuba después de agradable estadía.—Cuatro polacos, dos italianos y cinco españoles son detenidos por tratar de desembarcar de lancha de motor Manoster en la playa cerca del hotel Casa Marina en Key West.—Isla de Pinos prepara gran fiesta en celebración del Cuatro de Julio.—J. M. Hopgood, anteriormente segundo admor. Trust Co. of Cuba, es nombrado encargado asociado del Royal Bank of Canada; sus numerosos amigos se alegran de que permanezca en Cuba.—Dr. Antonio Mora, admor. gral. de

and deratization requirements against certain U. S. gulf ports.—Leo Houck, American, knocks out Corporal Esparraguera, Cuban army, in fourth round of prizefight at new fronton.—La Nacional, which apparently is not organ of President Zayas so much as organ of Col. F. Martínez Lufriú and certain other members former cabinet, displays seven column black headlines on front page describing "new American cabinet" of Cuba.—Guillermo Patterson, for many years sub-secretary state dept., is spoken of as probable new Cuban minister to Washington, ex-Secretary of State Rafael Montoro being reported to have refused place.—Miss Amy Holmes, daughter of Alfred Holmes, Norwegian consul, and Henry Blancke, with West India Oil Co., of Havana, are married

(Politica Cómica)



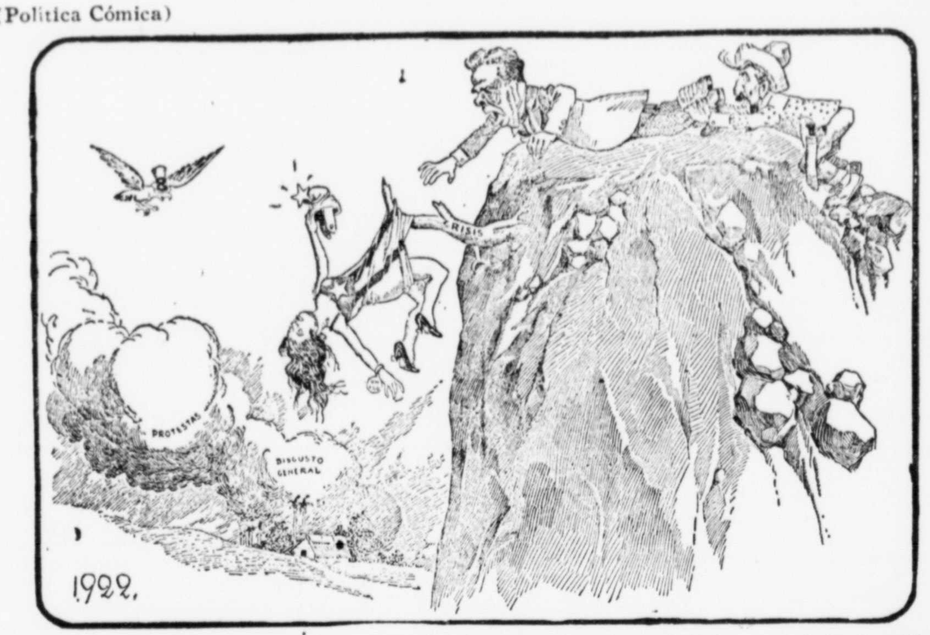
Judge Lancis (now Secretary of Gobernación (Interior) has freed both Hermann and Albert Upmann on bail. They are accused of wrecking their Havana bank. Some people think they will go back to their native Germany and live happily ever afterward.

in Key West; will spend honeymoon at former Holmes home in New Jersey.—Havana Post, which enjoyed Cuban government subsidy for many years, declares it is "only newspaper in Cuba that has ever returned to the government a check, declining to be subsidized."—Havana visitors include Arthur V. Snell, manager Jacksonville (Fla.) Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Snell, Hotel Sevilla guests, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Sulzer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose yacht, with 1,800

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

gals. aboard, burned 18 miles off Key West while being towed to Matanzas, where Mr. Sulzer purposed to establish distillery.—Reported that Atkins interests have bought Central Baragua.—Federal Sugar Co. estimates present Cuban crop at 3,800,000 tons.—Shark fatally mangles Miss Dorothy Latchie, high school student, while bathing at St. Petersburg, Fla.—Marianao police find safe stolen from La Central hardware store opened and empty in 34th avenue, Reparto Miramar.—Cuban patriots decorate Colon cemetery tomb of General Máximo Gómez, occasion being seventeenth anniversary of great leader's death.—Captains Sacadura and Counthno, Portuguese aviators, finally arrive at Rio

(Politica Cómica)



It may be gathered from this cartoon that the situation of Cuba was indeed critical at the time of last month's cabinet crisis.

El Mundo, cuyo periódico lamenta "manera como fué formado el nuevo gabinete," embarca precipitadamente para New York.—Sun Development Co. termina preparación terreno para ferrocarril de vía ancha que comunicará estación de Julia con minas de manganeso en Bueycito y las lomas de Sierra Maestra.

JUNIO 18 (Dom.)—Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, nuevo Sec. de Estado, sale de Washington para Habana.—C. M. Echeverría, director de turismo de la United Fruit y American Express Companies, prepara excursión Masónica a ciudades de E. U. en Julio; José Muzaurrieta, de Janeiro on flight from Lisbon.—Argentne schoolship Sarmiento sails from Santiago de Cuba after round of gaiety.—Motor launch Manoster and four Polacks, two Italians and five Spaniards, caught trying to land on beach near Casa Marina hotel, Key West.—Isle of Pines prepares grand celebration Fourth of July.—J. M. Hopgood, formerly asst. mgr. Trust Company of Cuba, is appointed associate mgr. Royal Bank of Canada; many friends delighted that he will remain in Cuba.—Dr. Antonio Mora, gen. mgr. El Mundo, whose newspaper regrets "manner new cabinet was formed," leaves hurriedly for New York.—Sun Development Co. finishes

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Apartado 72, Habana, tiene los detalles.—Establecimiento de imprenta y papelería de Lloredo & Co., Muralla 24, Habana, es reorganizada bajo el nombre de Méndez & Co., S. en C.—La Nación, en supuesto cable de Washington, escrito en su propia y aprobada forma editorial, acusa a E. U. de forzar nombramiento del Dr. Aristides Agramonte (médico de tropas americanas en guerra hispano-americana que resultó en independencia de Cuba) y del Capt. Demetrio Castillo (educado por cortesía y amistad de E. U. para Cuba en Academia Militar de West Point) a quienes considera como "dos soldados de la unión americana" (ambos son ciudadanos cubanos leales y patriotas) en gabinete de Zayas para facilitar complot yankee contra la soberanía de Cuba y preparar el camino para la entrada de los soldados del "coloso que gobierna con mano de hierro."—Petición de Santiago de Cuba pidiendo conmutación de sentencia de muerte por garrote el sábado de esta semana impuesta a Claudio Viltres, condenado por violación de sus dos hijas y por matar a una de ellas; hija superviviente declara ahora que ella perjuró en su declaración anterior, habiendo sido obligada a hacerlo por el verdadero hombre que abusó de ella y que la amenazó con un revólver si no culpaba a su padre; si se lleva a cabo, ésta será la primera ejecución civil en Cuba desde hace muchos años.—Novena de baseball Fortuna derrota al Cuban Athletic Club con score de 6 por 4, y a la novena de Aduana con score de 3 por 2, en desafío por el campeonato.

JUNIO 19 (Lun.)—Pres. Zayas firma ley del presupuesto limitando gastos del gobierno de Julio 1º de 1922, a Junio 30 de 1923, inclusive a $54,852,102.11 (14,278,692.68 para intereses y amortización de bonos y otros gastos fijos, y $40,573,409.43 para gastos de departamentos y pensiones de veteranos, incluyendo $182,385 para gastos presidenciales); los ingresos se calculan en $55,638,800 (aduanas, $29,000,000; derechos de puertos, $1,200,000; derechos consulares, $1,600,000; correos y telégrafos, $2,000,000; rentas interiores, $14,038,800; lotería nacional, $4,000,000; rentas de empréstito especial, $3,800,000), quedando un superavit de $786,697.89.—Con excepción del Dr. Céspedes (que vaja hacia Habana) miembros del nuevo gabinete prestan juramento; excepto Dr. Montoro (quien se encuentra indispuesto) antiguos secretarios asisten ceremonia en despacho del Pres. Zayas, donde todos apuran el champagne al brindar el presidente por completa soberanía de Cuba, la felicidad individual de cada uno, y nuevos secretarios hacen declaraciones; Dr. Oscar Zayas, sub-secretario de gobernación, y Mario Martínez Lufriú, jefe de policía secreta, renuncian; Plácido Hernández queda como jefe de policía, la que reorganizará; La Nación continúa sus diatribas anti-americanas aseverando que el Dr. Céspedes está escojido para ocupar el puesto del Pres. Zayas como parte del vil complot de Washington inspirado por el "delirio de dominación."—Escritores de periódicos de Habana transmiten cable al Depto. de Estado de Washington protestando contra la sustitución del Dr. Juan Guiteras como Sec. de sanidad por el Dr. Aristides Agramonte, no obstante el hecho de que, por algún tiempo, los periódicos han estado pidiendo un cambio; La Lucha se refiere a la semana pasada como "semana de indignidades.—Rosina Edson, es-

grading for standard gauge railroad to connect Julia station with manganese mines at Bueycito in Sierra Maestra foothills.

JUNE 18 (Sun.)—Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, newly-appointed secretary of state, leaves Washington for Havana.—C. M. Echeverria, tour director United Fruit and American Express companies, arranges Masonic excursion to U. S. cities in July; José Muzaurieta, Aguiar 72, Havana, has details.—Havana printing and stationery house of Lloredo y Cia., Muralla 24, is reorganized as Méndez y Cía., S. en C.—La Nación, in alleged Washington dispatch written in its own approved editorial form, accuses U. S. of forcing appointment of Dr. Aristides Agramonte (surgeon with U. S. forces in Spanish-American war which freed Cuba) and Cuban citizens) to Zayas cabinet to further "great monster" which "rules with iron paving way for entrance of soldiers of Yankee plot against Cuba's sovereignty, Capt. Demetrio Castillo (educated through courtesy of U. S. and friendship to Cuba at West Point Military Academy) whom it describes as "two soldiers of the American Union" (both are loyal and patriotic first."—Santiago de Cuba petition asks commutation of sentence of death by garrote, on Saturday of this week imposed on Claudio Sánchez Viltres, convicted of raping his two daughters and killing one of them; surviving daughter now declares she perjured herself in former confession, being compelled to do so by man who abused her at pistol's point; would be years.—Fortuna baseball nine defeats Cuban first civil execution in Cuba for many Athletic Club 6 to 4 and Custom House 3 to 2 in championship games.

JUNE 19 (Mon.)—President Zayas signs budget law limiting government expenditures from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, inclusive, to $54,852,101.11 ($14,278,692.68 for interest and amortization of bonds and other fixed charges and $40,573,409.43 for departmental expenses and veterans pensions, including $182,385 for presidential expenses); income is estimated at $55,638,800 (customs, $29,000,000; port improvement charges, $1,200,000; consular fees, $1,600,000; posts and telegraphs, $2,000,000; internal revenues, $14,038,800; national lottery, $4,000,000; special loan revenue, $3,800,000), leaving superavit of $786,697.89.—With exception of Dr. Céspedes (en route from Washington) new cabinet members are sworn in; except Dr. Montoro (who is ill) old secretaries attend ceremony in President Zayas's office, where all drink presidential toast in champagne to complete sovereigny of Cuba and their individual success; new secretaries pledge themselves in public statements; Dr. Oscar Zayas, sub-secretary interior, and Mario Martínez Lufriú, chief

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secret police; resign; Plácido Hernández remains as police chief and will reorganize body; La Nación continues anti-American attacks, asserting that Dr. Céspedes is slated to take President Zayas's place as part of "scurrilous" Washington plot inspired by "greed of dominion; Havana newspaper writers cable state dept. at Washington protesting against replacement of Dr. Juan Guiteras as secretary of sanitation by Dr. Aristides Agramonte, this despite fact that newspapers have long been asking change; La Lucha speaks of past week as "week of indignity."—Rosina Edson, wife of Hubert Edson, director

(Política Cómica)



An American "Note." It has been asserted that an ultimatum from the United States, sent by Secretary Hughes and delivered by General Crowder was responsible for the formation of the new cabinet and the initiation of a reform regime. This has been denied in Washington.

posa de Hubert Edson, director de la West India Sugar Finance Commission, muy conocido en Cuba, casi mata a golpes a sus dos hijitas y trata de suicidarse cortándose las muñecas con cuchillo de cocina en el hogar de Boardman Wright y señora en Montclair (N. J.); estaba desesperada por la separación de su esposo y falta de fondos.—Mujer española fué completamente decapitada por un tranvía en frente del hospital de emergencias en Carlos III, Habana.—Vapor de tanques De Soto y vapor Bella, éste en lastre de Baltimore a Jamaica, perdidos cerca de cayos de la Florida; respectivas

West India Sugar Finance Commission, well-known in Cuba, batters two little daughters nearly to death and severs own wrists with kitchen knife in suicide attempt at Montclair (N.J.) home of Mr. and Mrs. Boardman Wright; despondent at separation from husband and lack of money.—Street car completely decapitates Spanish woman in front of emergency hospital in Carlos III,, Havana.—Tanker de Soto and S. S. Bella, latter from Baltimore in ballast to Jamaica, lost in storm off Florida keys; crews saved by Norwegian S. S. Borgestad.—In excellent editorial on political situation, Havana Post declares:

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tripulaciones son salvadas por vapor noruego Borgestad.—Duelo a revólver en San Isidro y Compostela se atribuye a enemigos bandos de ñáñigos; no hubo heridos.

JUNIO 20 (Mar.)—Sec. de Estado Céspedes llega a la Habana y, después de cumplir varias formalidades que incluyen visitar al Depto. de Estado y al Sec. de la Presidencia Cortina, se aloja en Hotel Sevilla.—Sec. Lancis ordena al alcalde Diaz de Villegas que disponga con urgencia la terminación de "garden plays," "Cuban lawn tennis," jardines y otras formas ilegales de juego.—Gral. Fernando Freyre de Andrade, anteriormente alcalde de la Habana, declara en New York, de tránsito para las White Mountains, que los americanos no vienen a Cuba a beber, y que, durante el tiempo que ha residido en la Habana, no ha visto un americano ebrio dentro de los límites de la ciudad. —Antonio de Paula Romero, condenado a presidio perpetuo, y quien espera obtener reducción de la sentencia, sale para Santiago de Cuba con custodia militar y garrote para ejecutar (a las 8 a.m. de Junio 24) a Claudio Sánchez Viltres, español que violó y mató a su hija mestiza; el número de Romero como presidiario es 8667 (dos últimas cifras suman 13), el garrote fué transportado a la estación en camión No. 13 y colocado en el carro de equipajes del tren en la carrilera No. 13. —Senado recibe mensaje presidencial solicitando suspensión ley de servicio civil para que puedan ser dados de baja empleados que no sean necesarios.—Nuevos secretarios toman posesión de sus puestos; Cor. Despaigne dice que la pagaduría de la Tesorería General (que hasta ahora ha estado pagando checks a personas favorecidas únicamente) estará bajo la dirección del Tesorero Fernando Figueredo, quien no tiene superior como oficial público.—Cor. Guillermo Schwayer es nombrado sub-sec. de agricultura.—Dr. Juan B. Pichardo es nombrado fiscal del tribunal supremo.—Sra. Jeanette Ryder, presidenta Bando de Piedad, demanda a José Rodriguez, encargado de la zapatería de Benejam en la calle de San Rafael, por encerrar enjambre de abejas en la vidriera, como anuncio de la película titulada "Miel Silvestre" que se exhibe en el teatro Campoamor, declarando que, del enjambre de 50,000, 1,000 abejas se han muerto; el encargado del establecimiento dice que esta es la proporción de la mortalidad entre las abejas y que las que han muerto serán exhibidas para demostrar que murieron debido a causas naturales.—Gral. Alberto Herrera y Franch es nombrado jefe de estado mayor del ejército.—Se espera que la junta Central Electoral declare que ni "Pino" Guerra, presidente del partido liberal, ni Agustín Cruz, presidente del partido popular, pueden actuar como tal, porque ninguno de los dos votó en las últimas elecciones; circular del Rotary Club pide a todo cubano patriota que se inscriba y vote, evitando así perder el derecho del sufragio.—Policía secreta busca a Emilio Soto y a su ayudante llamado Adolfo por cobrar cuota de inscripción de 50 cts. a $2 a unos $300 trabajadores en agencia de empleos situada en Aguiar 51, bajo promesa de conseguirles trabajo en Guanabacoa; después desaparecen.—Editor de La Noche censura al Havana Post por insinuar que los periódicos cubanos están disgustados porque están en peligro de perder la subvención, a lo que contesta el Havana Post diciendo: "no conocemos personalmente a nadie que haya recibido dinero del gobierno que no haya merecido."—En el Siboney de la Ward Line llegan Frank Stenhart, Walter Fletcher Smith, R. J. D'Orn, Louis Jurick (con sus esposas) y otros conocidos habaneros que evidentemente han oido decir que los negocios van a mejorar.—George Walsh, admor. Antillian Construction Co., y Miss Dorothy Dayton, ambos de la Habana, se casan en Key West; pasarán la luna de miel en Miami.

"The tenacles have all been cut away—the octupus now lies a poluted mass."—Harmless pistol fight at San Isidro and Compostela streets attributed to rival ñáñigo (voodoo) bands.

JUNE 20 (Tues.)—Secretary Céspedes arrives in Havana and, after various formalities, including visits to state dept. and Secretary Cortina, takes quarters at Hotel Sevilla.—Secretary Lancis instructs Mayor Diaz de Villegas to issue urgent orders stopping garden plays, Cuban lawn tennis, jardins and other illegal gambling games.—Gen. Fernando Freyre de Andrade, former Havana mayor, in New York interview while en route to White Mountains, denies that Americans go to Cuba to drink, declaring that in all his years of residence in Havana he never saw drunken American within city limits. —Antonio de Paula Romero, life prisoner who hopes to get remission of sentence, leaves for Santiago de Cuba with soldier guard and garrote to execute (at 8 a.m. June 24) Claudio Sánchez Viltres, Spaniard who raped and murdered his mulatto daughter; Romero's prison number is 8667 (last two numbers totalling 13), garrote was brought to station in truck numbered 13 and placed in baggage car of train on Track No. 13.—Senate hears presidential message asking suspension of civil service law that undesirable employees may be dropped.—New secretaries take charge of offices, Col. Despaigne indicating that treasury pay department (which has cashed checks for favored ones only) shall be placed under Treasurer Fernando Figueredo, than whom there is no more upright Cuban official.—Col. Guillermo Schwayer is appointed sub-secretary agriculture.—Dr. Juan B. Pichardo is appointed fiscal (prosecuting attorney) supreme court.—Mrs. Jeanette Ryder, band of mercy president, sues José Rodriguez, manager of Benejam's shoe store in San Rafael Street, for imprisoning swarm of bees in show window as adv. for motion picture "Wild Honey" at Campoamor theatre, declaring 1,000 of 50,000 in swarm have died; Benejam's manager claims this was normal rate of death and bee bodies will be exhibited in attempt to show demise due to natural causes.—Gen. Alberto Herrera y Franch is appointed chief of staff Cuban army.—Central electoral board is expected to declare that neither "Pino" Guerra, president liberal party, nor Agustín Cruz, president popular party, can serve as such as neither voted in last elections; Rotary Club circular calls on all patriotic Cubans to register and vote and thus avoid legal disenfranchisement.—Secret police seek Emilio Soto and assistant named Adolfo for collection registration fees of 50 cents to $2 from some 300 workmen at Aguiar 51 employment agency on promise of work in Guanabacoa and then disappearing.—Editor of La Noche lambastes Havana Post for insinuating that Cuban newspapers are sore because their subsidies are in danger, whereupon Post says "we do not personally know anyone who has received money from the Cuban government which was not his due."—Ward Liner Siboney brings back Frank Steinhart, Walter Fletcher Smith, R. J. D'Orn, Louis Jurick (their good wives) and other well known Havanaites who have apparently heard that business is going to be better.—George Walsh, manager Antillian Construction Co., and Miss Dorothy Dayton, both of Havana, are married at Key West; spend honeymoon at Miami.

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(Politica Cómica)



Times are hard in Cuba since thousands of employees have been separated from the government payroll and dismissed by commercial houses. The three girls being out of work, their mother has started a dancing academy, which seems to be eminently successful.

JUNIO 21 (Miér)—Senado aprueba resolución que expresa el deseo patriótico de que las relaciones entre los gobiernos cubano y de E. U. sean "mantenidas de conformidad con los sentimientos de afec-

JUNE 21 (Wed.)—Cuban senate adopts resolution voicing patriotic aspiration that relations between Cuban and U. S. governments be "maintained in conformity with sentiments of affection which people of Cuba hold towards U. S. and that there will be unbroken chain in historic gratitude."—La Nación prints furious front page editorial calling on all Cubans to "atack the Americans on sight the same as the Irish are attacking the English (Irish are attacking Irish) . . . day will come when we will consider it the most sacred duty of our lives to go out into the street and eliminate the first American we meet . . . we hate the American . . . only he who is ready to die

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to que el pueblo de Cuba tiene para el pueblo de los E. U. y que no haya interrupción en la cadena de histórica gratitud."—La Nación publica furioso editorial en su primera página pidiendo a todos los cubanos "que ataquen a los americanos en cuanto vean uno, así como los irlandeses atacan a los ingleses (irlandeses atacan a irlandeses) . . . ha de llegar el día en que consideraremos el deber más sagrado de nuestras vidas salir a la calle y eliminar al primer americano que encontremos . . . odiamos al americano . . . sólo aquel que esté dispuesto a morir merece vivir."—Recolecta para Ricardo Méndez asciende a $44,978.32.—Dr. Céspedes, al tomar posesión de la Sec. de Estado, declara que, para mantener su independencia y soberanía, Cuba debe vigorizar su gobierno y mantener estrechas relaciones con los E. U.—Alcalde Díaz de Villegas ordena que se cierren los "garden plays" y otros juegos ilegales; jefe de policía se entrevista con el Sec. Lancís y le promete cumplir sus órdenes; dichos juegos tendrán seis días de gracia antes de cerrar; Sec. Lancís cancela varios contratos, incluyendo uno de alcohol a 35 centavos el galón, cuando el precio es de 22 centavos; cines pornográficos serán suprimidos así como los cabarets desordenados de la calle San Isidro; se prohibirá también el juego de porra en los cafés.—Noticia de Washington dice que el Gral. Crowder será nombrado ministro en Cuba cuando se retire del ejército de E. U. dentro de unos cuantos meses.—Dr. José Ignacio de la Torre (sustituído por Dr. Adolfo Fernández Junco como Juez Superior) es nombrado sub-secretario de gobernación; Luis Menéndez es ascendido a la jefatura de la policía secreta.—Sec. Lancís pide al Ferrocarril Central que demoren reducción de 15% a los jornaleros hasta que el alcalde de Sagua la Grande pueda actuar como mediador.—Roberto B. Stapleton, 46 años de edad, ingeniero civil, quien había vivido en Habana seis años, fallece en clínica de Ledón.—Sra. de Tom Mix (anteriormente Victoria Ford), esposa del actor cinematográfico, se hospeda en Hotel Sevilla.—Havana Post de la Legión Americana, decide construir cortes de tennis; Frank Robins, quien usa la palabra en junta general, ofrece cooperar en proyecto. —Buque escuela argentino Pres. Sarmiento, cap. J. Campos Urquisa, con tripulación de 331, cuatro días de tránsito desde Santiago de Cuba, entra en puerto de Habana de visita.—Dr. Raimundo Cabrera pide al Pres. Zayas que conmute la sentencia de Viltres y salve a Cuba de la vergüenza de la pena de muerte.—Policía de Habana recobra $3,000 en valores robados de casa de Warren Harlan en calle 2, Vedado, con asistencia de chauffeur que señala a culpables.—Dr. José Miguel Peña, prominente médico de Habana y deserves to live."—Ricardo Méndez fund reaches $44,978.32.—Dr. Céspedes, taking office as secretary of state, declares that in order to maintain her independence and sovereignty Cuba must invigorate government and maintain close relations with U. S.—Mayor Diaz de Villegas issues orders stopping garden plays and other illegal gambling; police chief calls on Secretary Lancis and promises to carry orders out; games will have some six days of grace before closing; Dr. Lancis cancels various contracts including one for alcohol at 35 cents gallon when current price is 22, immoral motion pictures will be suppressed, disorderly San Isidro cabarets must go and dice are prohibited in bars.—Washington report indicates General Crowder will be appointed minister to Cuba on retirement from U. S. army (within few months).—Dr. José Ignacio de la Torre (succeeded by Dr. Adolfo Fernández Junco as director of justice)



Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, distinguished Cuban patriot and statesman, who is Secretary of State in the new Zayas cabinet. He was formerly Minister to the United States.

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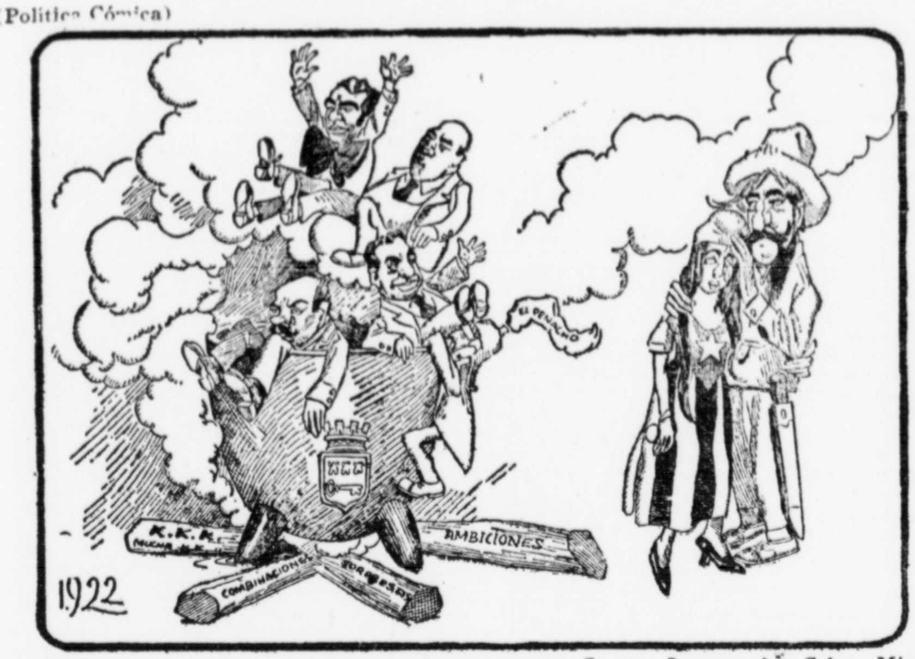
médico de contratas del ejército americano en 1898, es nombrado director de La Beneficencia, cuya institución debe $62,000 de comestibles.—Gral. Pedro Betancourt, Sec. de Agricultura, dice que Cuba debe producir todo el azúcar que pueda.

JUNIO 22 (Jue.)—Vice-Pres. W. K. Henderson (pres. interino durante ausencia de Mario A. Macbeath) repentinamente termina sesión del Rotary Club de la Habana cuando el desorden y violentas protestas son provocadas por reiterada aseveración de Fernández Inda, pres. comisión de costumbres y purificación, de que gran número de niños cubanos son bastardos.—Dr. Salvador Acosta Baró es nombrado abogado consultor del depto. de justicia.—La Nación, con encabezamiento alarmante, alega que hay peste bubónica en New Orleans, lo que incapacita a E. U. recomendar medidas sanitarias para Cuba.L. E. Turner, miembro del comité de recepciones del Club Americano, renuncia del depto. de automóviles de la casa Frank Robins Co. y acepta puesto como vendedor con la Lawrence B. Ross Corpn.—Halsey B. Leavitt, anteriormente editor del Havana Post, es electo pres. del North Carolina Club de la Philadelphia Life Ins. Co.—Cinco españoles, detenidos is appointed sub-secretary government (interior); Luis Menéndez promoted to be secret police chief. — Sec. Lancis asks Cuban Central R. R. to postpone fifteen per cent reduction of wages until mayor of Sagua la Grande can act as mediator.—Robert S. Stapleton, 46 years old, civil engineer, who had lived in Havana six years, dies at Ledón clinic.—Mrs. Tom Mix (former Victoria Ford), wife of movie actor, is Hotel Sevilla guest.—Havana Post, American Legion, determines to build tennis courts; meeting addressed by Frank Robins, who offers to help project. —Argentine schoolship Presidente Sar-

(Politica Cómica)



Among the candidates for Mayor of Havana are Cuesta, Lagueruela, Celso, Miguel Mariano Gómez, Manuel de la Cruz, Leopoldo Sánchez and, it is said, Dr. Carlos M. de Alzugaray.

miento, Capt. J. Campos Urquisa, 331 crew, four days out from Santiago de Cuba, arrives for Havana visit.—Dr. Raimundo Cabrera asks President Zayas to commute Viltress' sentence and spare Cuba shame of death penalty.—Havana police recover $3,000 valuables stolen from home of Warren Harlan in Calle 2, Vedado, chauffeur pointing out suspicious men.—Dr. José Miguel Peña, prominent Havana physician and contract surgeon with U. S. army in 1898, is appointed director La Beneficencia orphan asylum, which owes $62,000 for food supplies.—Gen. Pedro Betancourt, secretary of agri-

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en las calles de Key West, declaran que fueron desembarcados de contrabando de una lancha procedente de Cuba.—Diario de la Marina, antiguo enemigo de todo lo que es yanqui y norte americano, censura a La Nación por su propaganda de odio para con los E. U. y llama la atención a que el pueblo de Verdun no tuvo semejante sentimiento contra los americanos.—Col. José d'Estrampes, William Caldwell, William Ranson, Frank Johnson, W. W. Barnett, W. W. Wilkins y W. S. Duson son principales acompañantes en los funerales de Robert B. Stapleton.—W. S. Kelly, encargado depto. de exportación de la Exide Battery Co. de Philadelphia, y J. E. Bowen, representante de la Fulton Iron Works de St. Louis, se hospedan en el Hotel Sevilla.—H. L. Chase y J. S. Jamison, prominentes opticistas, proponen que se cierren los establecimientos de óptica los sábados por la tarde.—J. C. Joyce, presidente comisión de admisiones, dirije campaña para adquirir nuevos socios para el Havana Post de la Legión Americana.—Alcalde de la Habana concede cinco días a las casas de juego para que se cierren.—Solicitud de Herman Upmann para actuar como miembro de la junta liquidadora de su banco es denegada.—Se dice que la compra de materiales para el ejército, la marina y presidios por libre subasta economizará $1,000,000 al año.—Rumor de que el Sr. Faura, anteriormente segundo secretario de la Cámara de Comercio Americana, será nombrado admor. de aduana, provoca oposición por elementos anti-americanos y expone el hecho de que no ha estado relacionado con la cámara por algunos meses.—Sus amigos de la Habana reciben noticia de la boda en Los Angeles, Calif., en Junio 14, de Edward Francis Ozab, Jr., y la Srita. Dorothy Anne Potter, hija de Charles F. Potter, Jr., y señora; residirán en la Habana.—Senador Antonio Gonzalo Pérez presenta proyecto de ley para hacer Octubre 12, Día de Colón, día de fiesta nacional.—Comisión de Boxeo de la Habana adopta sistema de licencias y carnets para pugilistas.—Cámara de rep. aprueba economías que incluyen supresión del depto. aviación del ejército, ascendentes a $1,039,318, que serán empleados en construcción de 678 edificios para escuelas y salones públicos.—Choque entre soldados y vigilantes en calle San Isidro (zona de tolerancia de la Habana).—Norman McGregg y señora y Miss Margaret Mulcahy de Cayo Mason, embarcan en New York para Liverpool en el vapor Sythia de la Mala Real Inglesa.

JUNIO 23 (Vier.)—Sra. de Thomas Laurence Thrower de Atlanta, Ga., anuncia el compromiso de su hija T'Lilene, con el Sr. Richard Llewellyn Brannen de la Habana; boda tendrá lugar Julio 6 por la noche, en casa de la novia, 584 Ponce culture, says Cuba should make all sugar she can.

JUNE 22 (Thurs.)—Vice-Pres. W. K. Henderson (acting pres. in absence of Mario G. Macbeath) abruptly adjourns Havana Rotary breakfast when disorder and violent protests follow reiterated statements by Fernández Inda, chairman committee on customs purification, that great number of Cuban children are illegitimate.—Dr. Salvador Acosta Baró appointed legal advisor dept. justice.—La Nación in glaring headlines alleges there is bubonic plague in New Orleans which incapacitates U. S. from suggesting sanitary measures to Cuba.—L. E. Turner, member American Club house committee, resigns from motor dept. Frank Robins Co. and accepts place as city salesman Lawrence B. Ross Corp.—Halsey B. Leavitt, former editor Havana Post, elected president North Carolina club of Philadelphia Life Ins. Co. agents.—Five Spaniards, arrested in Key West street, admit being smuggled on launch from Cuba.—Diario de la Marina, legendary scoffer at things yanqui and Norte Americano, bodly pans La Nación for its propaganda of hatred against U. S. and points out that people of Verdun felt no such sentiment about Americans.—Col. José d'Estrampes, William Caldwell, William Ranson, Frank Johnson, W. W. Barnett, W. W. Wilkins and W. Duson are pallbearers at funeral of Robert B. Stapleton.—Havana visitors include W. S. Kelly, export manager Exide Battery Co. of Philadelphia and J. E. Bowen, official Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis.—H. L. Chase and J. S. Jamison, prominent opticians, father movement to close Havana optical establishments Saturday afternoons.—J. C. Joyce, chairman membership committee, heads drive for new members Havana Post, American Legion.—Havana mayor gives gambling places five days to close.—Hermann Upmann's application to act as member of board liquidating his bank is refused.—Said that new open bids for army and navy and penitentiary supplies will save $1,000,000 a year.—Unfounded report that Sr. Faura, former asst. sec. American Chamber of Commerce, is to be appointed collector of customs leads to opposition on anti-American grounds and also brings out fact that he has not been connected with chamber for many months.—News reaches Havana of marriage at Los Angeles, Calif., on June 14 of Mr. Edward Francis Ozab, Jr., and Miss Dorothy Anne Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Potter, Jr.; will make home in Havana.—Senator Antonio Gonzalo Pérez introduces bill making Columbus day, Oct. 12, national holiday.—Havana Boxing Commission adopts system of licenses and passcards (carnets) for pugilists.—House approves economies (in-

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de Leon Ave., Atlanta.—Pres. Zayas conmuta a la inmediata la pena de muerte de Sánchez Viltres, quien no será agarrotado en Santiago de Cuba mañana, no obstante el hecho de que el verdugo y el garrote han sido enviados de la Habana; el condenado recibe la noticia con indiferencia.—Jefe de Policía Plácido Hernández ordena se suprima la música y el baile en los cafés, cerrando los notorios cabarets de la calle San Isidro.—José Raul Capablanca (en Madrid) dice a M. Alhekin, ruso, que jugará un match de ajedrez por el campeonato del mundo con la condición de que se deposite un premio de $10,000.—Entre los que visitan la Habana se encuentra Miss Laura Bennett, pug lista y actriz americana.—Pres. Zayas prepara mensaje al congreso recomendando emisión de bonos interiores para pagar la deuda flotante, la federalización del distrito municipal de la Habana, la aprobación de la ley de impuestos y otros asuntos.—Director General de Correos Barnet deja cesante a 400 empleados.—Juan Cristo (a quien la Sra. Ryder ha apelado) pide al Dr. Carlos de la Torre, rector de la universidad, que decida si es crueldad mantener abejas en vidriera de la zapatería de Benejam.—Ferrocarriles Unidos recaudaron $245,787.34 durante semana que terminó Junio 18, comparado con $429,588.81 en la misma semana del año pasado; Havana Central recaudó $43,466.58 contra $59,558.24.—Liberales postulan a Alberto Barreras para gobernador de la provincia de la Habana; para consejeros postulan a Santiago Valera, Manuel Vega, Gustavo Sainz de la Peña, Miguel Gómez Peinado, Alberto Ruiz, Antonio Medan y Severiano Pulido; para congresistas: Federico Toldra, Alfredo Hornedo, Carlos Guas, Aurelio Méndez, Nestor Lastres, Ramón G. Osuna, Gustavo G. de Beauville, Ricardo de la Torriente, Generoso Campos Marquetti, Ramón Zaydin, Manuel Martínez Peñalver, Fernando Ortiz, Félix Ayon y Miguel Mariano Gómez.—Cámara ratifica resolución del Senado de definir y estudiar la interpelación y el alcance de la enmienda Platt; discute abolición de la pena de muerte.—Trabajadores de talleres del Ferrocarril Central de Cuba en Sagua la Grande se declaran en huelga.—Casa de Frank Robins Co. establece depto. de libros.—Precio de azúcar para embarque futuro es a saber: Junio, 3.05; Julio, 3.07; Ago., 3.12; Sept., 3.22; Oct., 3.25; Nov., 3.25; Dic., 3.29; Enero, 3.15; Feb., 3.15; Mar., 3.18; Abr., 3.25; acciones Cuban American, 24; Cuba Cane (com.) 16⅝; Cuba Cane (pref.) 35; Punta Alegre, 48⅝.

JUNIO 24 (Sáb.)—Radio Corporation of Cuba es organizada con Antonio H. de Díaz, pres., Hernand Behn y Carlos I. Párraga, vice-presidentes; Dr. Julio de la Torre, sec., J. H. Warren, tesorero, Fran-

cluding suppression of army aviation dept.) saving $1,039,318, which will be devoted to 678 new school buildings and public halls.—Clash between soldiers and police in San Isidro street (Havana red light district.)—Mr. and Mrs. Norman McGregg and Miss Margaret Mulcahy, of Cayo Mason, sail from New York for Liverpool on R. M. S. S. Sythia.

JUNE 23 (Fri.)—Mrs. Thomas Laurence Thrower of Atlanta, Ga., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss T'Lilene, to Mr. Richard Llewellyn Brannen, of Havana; will be married on evening of July 6 at bride's home, 584 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta.—President Zayas commutes to life imprisonment death penalty of Sánchez Viltres, who will not be garroted in Santiago de Cuba tomorrow despite fact that executioner and garrote have been sent from Havana; murderer receives news with indifference.—Police Chief Plácido Hernández orders music and dancing suppressed in cafés, thus closing notorious San Isidro cabarets.—José Raul Capablanca (in Madrid) tells M. Alhekin, Russian, that he will play world championship chess match on condition $10,000 purse is put up.—Havana visitors include Miss Laura Bennet, American woman pugilist and actress.—President Zayas prepares message to congress urging interior bond issue to pay floating debt, federalization of Havana municipal district, passage of tax law and other matters.—Postal Director Barnet lays off 400 employees.—Judge Cristo (to whom Mrs. Ryder has appealed) asks Dr. Carlos de la Torre, university rector, to decide whether or not bees are being abused in shoe store window.—United Railways earned $245,787.34 week ending June 18, compared with $429,588.81 same period last year; Havana Central earned $43,466.58, compared with $59,558.24.—Liberals nominate Alberto Barreras for Havana provincial governor; for councilmen, Santiago Valera, Manuel Vega, Gustavo Sainz de la Peña, Miguel Gómez Peinado, Alberto Ruiz, Antonio Medan and Severiano Pulido; for congressmen, Federico Toldra, Alfredo Hornedo, Carlos Guas, Aurelio Méndez, Nestor Lastres, Ramón G. Osuna, Gustavo G. DeBauville, Ricardo de la Torriente, Generoso Campos Marquetti, Ramón Zaydin, Manuel Martinez Peñalver, Fernando Ortiz, Félix Ayon and Miguel Mariano Gómez.—House ratifies senate resolution defining Cuban interpretation of Platt amendment; discusses abolition of death penalty.—Cuban Central R. R. shopmen strike at Sagua la Grande.—Frank Robins Co. installs book dept.—Week end sugar futures: June, 3.05; July, 3.07; Aug., 3.12; Sept., 3.22; Oct., 3.25; Nov., 3.25; Dec., 3.29; Jan., 3.15; Feb., 3.15; March, 3.18; April, 3.25; Cuban-American shares, 24; Cuba Cane (com.),

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cisco Comas Bolfa, gerente, y Kenneth MacKim, agente publicista, construirán estación para la trnamisión y recepción de mensajes y venderán equ pos e instalaciones.—Gral. Crowder milagrosamente se salva de la muerte o de graves lesiones cuando su automóvil es cojido en un choque con un camión y un tranvia en el Cerro; motorista fué gravemente lesionado; Gral. Crowder iba a visitar a Frank Steinhart.—Srita. Anna Schuzanamet, bella muchacha polaca de 25 años, nforma a policia de la Habana que entregó $76 a un americano nombrado Charles Cray, que se casó con ella en una casa del Vedado, sirviendo de testigo un amigo, y quien le prometió una vida de lujo en Tampa; el dicho Cray no apareció a la hora de salir el vapor.—El gobierno vuelve a estud ar oferta de compañia americana de construir carretera central que unirá todas las provincias, por $40,000,000 pagaderos en cuarenta años.—Pres. Zayas firma ley del presupuesto; informa a los secretarios en la primera junta que se ha proyectado una nueva ley bancaria que pronto será presentada en el congreso; negó que el sec. Agramonte renunciará.—United Fruit Co. reduce prec o de excursión a New York a $100, y a New Orleans a $75, cuyos precios estarán vigentes por seis meses a partir de la fecha del pasaje.—Empleados de los Ferrocarriles Unidos amenazan declararse en huelga cuando el admor. gral. Jack les informa que le hará otra reducción en sus jornales que tendrá efecto en Julio 1º; asuntos referentes a ferrocarriles han s do transferidos del depto. de gobernación al depto. de agricultura.—Todos los departamentos del gobierno se ocupan de e.iminar a los "botelleros" y empleados ficticios; se prohiben los cafés abiertos en calle San Isidro toda la noche así como los c nematógrafos pornográficos.—Gobierno pagará a empleados sus sueldos de Mayo y Junio en bonos para evitar que los pagos por cuenta del nuevo presupuesto sean afectados.—William D. Rockefe ler, hermano del hombre más rico del mundo, fallece de pulmonía en Rockwood Hall, su propiedad en North Tarrytown (N.Y.); habia terminado la construcción de un mausoleo que costó $250,000 en el cementerio de Sleepy Hollow.—La Prensa se refiere a la conmutac ón de la sentencia de Viltres como "sentimentalismo insensato, otra demostración de ese espíritu con el cual esperamos poner al país sobre una base sana y moral."—Juan Casalá, español, supera a Johnny Lissie, americano, en un bout de 12 rounds en el nuevo frontón.—Charles Hamilton Jones, inglés, informa a la policía de la Habana que a'guien le robó su cartera conteniendo $30.25 de su cuarto mientras se bañaba en el hotel Washington.

16⅝; Cuba Cane (pref.), 35; Punta Alegre, 48⅝.

JUNE 24 (Sat.)—Radio Corporation of Cuba is organized with Antonio H. de Diaz, pres.; Hernand Behn and Carlos I. Párraga, vice-president; Dr. Julio de la Torre, sec.; J. H. Warren, treas.; Francisco Comas Bolfa, manager, and Kenneth MacK m, pub icity agent; will build broadcasting station and sell equipment and installations — General Crowder narrowly escapes death or serious injury when his auto is caught in crash between truck and street car in Cerro; motorman probably fatally injured; Gen. Crowder was on way to v sit Frank Steinhart. — Miss Anna Schuzanamet, beautiful 25-year-old Polish girl, tells Havana po ice she gave $76 to American named Charles Cray, who "married" her in Vedado house with friend as only witness and who promised her life of luxury in Tampa but was missing when boat sailed. — Cuban government again takes up offer of American company to build central highway linking all Cuban provinces for $40,000,000 payable in forty years.—President Zayas signs budget bill; informs secretaries at first new cabinet meeting that new banking bill has been drafted and will be introduced in congress soon; denied that Secretary Agramonte will resign.—General strike threatened by employees of United railways system when General Manager Jack announces another cut n pay effective July 1; railway matters transferred from interior to agricultural dept. of government.—A l government departments work to weed out "botellas" and fictitious employees; all night cafés in San Isidro street suppressed and action taken to stop obscene motion picture shows.—Movement to pay May and June wage to government employees in paper redeemable later in order that payments may be kept up to date from beginning of new budget.—William D. Rockefeller, 81 years old, brother of world's richest man, dies from pneumonia at Rockwood Hall, his North Tarrytown (N. Y.) estate; had just finished $250,000 mausoleum in Sleepy Hollow cemetery.—La Prensa speaks of Viltres pardon as "maudl n sentimentalism, another display of spirit with which we expect to place country on sound moral basis."—Juan Casalá, Spaniard, outpoints Johnny Lissie, American, in 12-round bout at new frontón.—Charles Ham lton-Jones, Britisher, te ls Havana police somebody stole pocketbook containing $30.25 from his room while he was taking bath at Washington boarding house.

JUNE 25 (Sun.)—Col. José ("Pepe") d'Estrampes organizes banquet to be given by Muchachos de la Acera del Louvre (Boys of S dewalk) in honor of two of their number, Capt. Castillo Porkorny and Guillermo Schweyer, who are high in reform government.—French steamer Indo-Chine arrives at Havana from Seigon, Marseilles, Cayenne, British Guiana and Cienfuegos; left 548 deported French criminals at Cayenne (French Guiana).—Hotel Plaza announces that special Fourth of July dinner will be served on roof.—Chairman Laskar, U. S. shipping board, tells congress merchant marine cannot be reta ned without subsidy, nor could American ships compete with foreign vessels were they not allowed to sell liquor outside three-mile limit.—Havana newspaper

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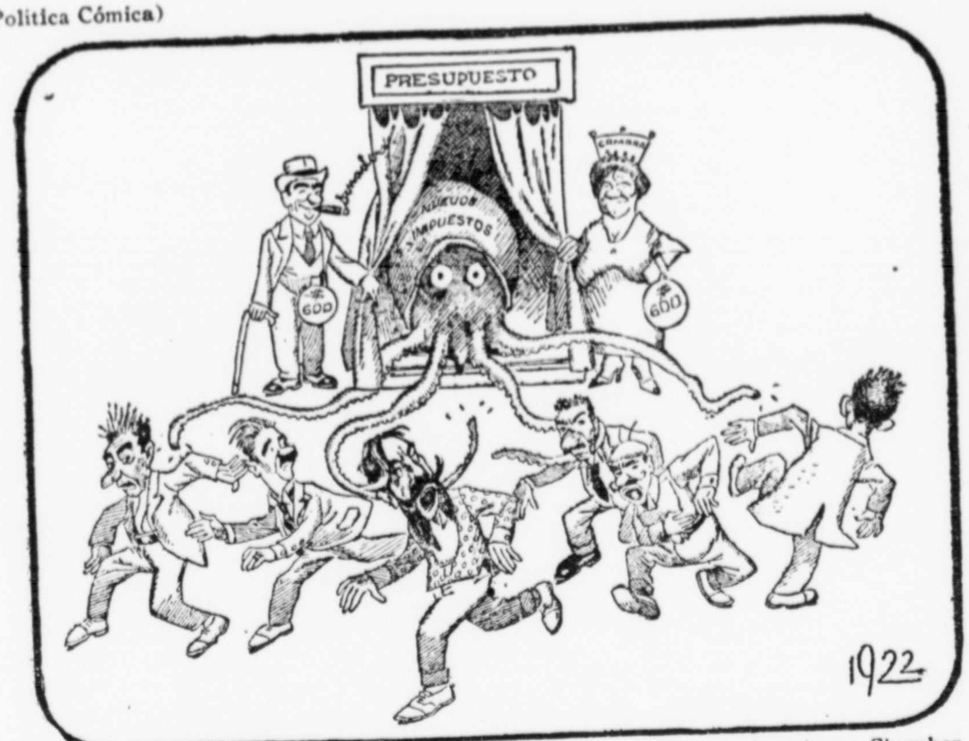
JUNIO 25 (Dom.)—P. & O. S. S. Co. hace vigente el precio de $100 por pasaje de excursión a New York via Key West, a Baltimore $92 y a Washington $90, con el derecho de regresar seis meses, después de la fecha del pasaje.—Cor. José (Pepe) d'Estrampes organiza banquete que será ofrecido por los muchachos de la acera del Louvre en honor de dos compañeros: Capt. Cast llo Pokorny y Guillermo Schweyer, que ocupan altos puestos en el gobierno reformista.—Vapor francés Indo-Chine llega a la Habana de Saigon, Marseilles, Cayenne, Guiana Británica, y Cienfuegos; dejó 458 deportados criminales franceses en Cayenne (Guiana Francesa).—Hotel Plaza anunc a que el Cuatro de Julio se servirá una comida especial en el "roof."—Pres. Laskar, de la junta naviera de E. U., informa al congreso que una marina mercante no se puede mantener sin subvención, y que vapores americanos no podrían competir con vapores extranjeros si no se les permitiera vender licores fuera del límite de tres millas.—El Triunfo, d'ario habanero, pide al Gral. Crowder que use su influencia para obtener legislación reformation reforming lottery and tourist laws in same manner that electoral reform was obtained.—Carlos Bacarisse, of Little & Bacarisse, Cunard agents in Cuba, announces that Mauretania, largest vessel to enter Havana harbor, w.l arrive next November. — Secretary Betancourt calls milkmen into conference with idea of lowering present high prices.—Dr. Carlos de la Torre, rector Havana university, says that "with present makeup of cabinet Cuba has every probability of enjoying

(Politica Cómica)



Virtua ly every c vic organization in Cuba, including the American Chamber of Commerce, has protested against the proposed new tax law, which includes a mass of onerous and complicated strictures on business. See News Review for details.

El Triunfo appeals to General Crowder to use his influence in obtaining legisla-

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madora de la lotería y el turismo de la misma manera en que fué obtenida la reforma electoral.—Carlos Bacarisse, de la casa Litle & Bacarisse, agentes de la Línea Cunard en Cuba, anuncia que el vapor Mauretania, el más grande que entrará en la bahía de la Habana, llegará el próximo Noviembre.—Sec. Betancourt celebra conferencia con los lecheros con el objeto de bajar los actuales subidos precios.—Dr. Carlos de la Torre, rector de la Universidad de la Habana, dice que "con el presente personal del gabinete, Cuba tiene la probabilidad de disfrutar tres años de la mejor administración que ha tenido desde Estrada Palma."—Heraldo de Cuba dice que admor. e inspector de aduan de la Habana rehusaron conceder ventajas reciprocas a embarque de "bay rum" de St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, porque St. Thomas no es posesión de los E. U.—Diario de la Marina se expresa irónicamente de la conmutación de la sentencia de Viltres, diciendo que en lo sucesivo el criminal, desde el asiento del garrote, se volverá al verdugo y le dirá: "Oye, chico; ya esto se está poniendo serio; quítame el corbatín"; 227 indultos fueron concedidos en Mayo.—Sec. Lancis cancela entrevista con el Gral. Jack, diciendo que, como jefe de departamento, no puede intervenir hasta que la huelga haya sido declarada de hecho.

JUNIO 26 (Lun.)—Charles M. Echeverría, representante de la United Fruit y American Express Co., regresa a la Habana; el Sr. Echeverría conducirá un grupo de Masones de la Habana a New York, Washington, Baltimore y otras ciudades, embarcándose el día 10 de Agosto. —Dr. Juan Guiteras, eminente científico y ex-sec. de sanidad, entra en la redacción del Diario de la Marina como consejero y escritor especial.—Huelga general de trabajadores de Ferrocarriles Unidos empieza en los talleres de Ciénaga a las 2 P. M. y se extiende a otros departamentos; empleados de los trenes de Marianao fueron al paro a las 6 P. M.—Pres. Zayas, por recomendación del Sec. Despaigne, asiende al Dr. José María Zayas y Portela al puesto de admor. de aduana de la Habana, reemplazando a Antonio Bryon, transferido a la junta de protestas; Cor. Despaigne dice que los empleados públicos recibirán sus sueldos atrasados para Julio 30, en efectivo o en certificados fáciles de negociar y pagaderos en una fecha fija.—Setenta y cinco delegados de la Florida Medical Assn. llegan a la Habana en el vapor Cuba para asistir a la convención anual.—Young McGovern, pugilista de peso ligero de New York, regresa a la Habana con Eddie Sears, su encargado.—J. N. Stepluns, W. E. Haines, P. Hebig, L. R. Lane, G. R. Press, H. M. Rivero y C. G. Reilly van a pescar tiburones alrededor de la Habana con three years of best administration since Estrada Palma."—Heraldo de Cuba charges that Havana customs inspector and collector refused reciprocal advantage to shipment of bay rum from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, on grounds St. Thomas is not U. S. possession.—Diario de la Marina views Viltres pardon ironically, saying that in future criminal seated in garrote chair with iron collar about neck will turn executioner and remark: "All right, little one, this has gone far enough—take it off"; 227 pardons were granted in May.—Secretary Lancis cancels interview with General Jack, ruling that as departmental head he cannot intervene before railway strike is actualy declared. —P. & O. S. S. Co. puts into effect $100 round trip rate between Havana and New York via Key West, with return valid for six months; Baltimore, $92; Washington, $90.

JUNE 26 (Mon.) — General strike on United Railways system begins in Ciénega shops at 2 p. m. and spreads to other departments, Marianao trains being tied up at 6 p. m.—President Zayas, on recommendation Sec. Despaigne, promotes Dr. José María Zayas y Portela to administrator Havana custom house vice Antonio Bryon, transferrred to protest board; Col. Despaigne says public employees will be paid arrears by July 30, either in cash or easily negotiable certificates payable on set date.—Seventy-five delegates Florida Medical Assn. arrive in Havana on S. S. Cuba for annual convention.—Arrivals in Havana include Charles M. Echeverría, United Fruit and American Express Company representative, who will conduct party of local Masons to New York, Washington, Baltimore and other cities, leaving Havana August 10.—Dr. Juan Guiteras, eminent scientist and former secretary of sanitation, joins editorial staff of Diario de la Marina as counselor and special writer.—Young McGovern, New York lightweight pugilist, returns to Havana with Eddie Sears, manager.—J. N. Stepluns, W. E. Haines, P. Hebig, L. R. Lane, G. R. Press, H. M. Rivero and C. G. Reilly go shark fishing off Havana with M. B. Guinn, and shark goes man fishing, companions rescuing Mr. Stepluns from water after shark has dragged him from boat.—Eight stowaways, who have paid crew $200 of promised $2,000, are taken from S. S. Flour Spar just before she sails for Jacksonville.—La Prensa opposed proposed federalization of Havana district on ground that it would put city "into hands of politicians."—New York dispatch says Ross F. Robertson, ex-partner Chas. A. Stoneham (who gave $200,000 to bankrupt bucketshop firm of E. D. Dier & Co.) has finally agreed to give $100,000.—Committee of creditors ask that Herman Upmann be accepted as

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M. B. Guinn; el Sr. Stepluns cae al agua arrastrado por un tiburón, pero es rescatado por sus compañeros.—Ocho polizones que pagan a la tripulación $200 de $2,000 prometidos, son retirados del vapor Flour Spar poco antes de salir para Jacksonville.—La Prensa se opone a la propuesta federalización del distrito de la Habana porque pondría la ciudad s"en las manos de los políticos."—Cable de New York dice que Ross F. Roberston, exsocio de Chas. A. Stoneham (quien dió $200,000 a la quebrada casa de E. D. Dier & Co., oficina de apuestas sobre subida o bajada de precios de artículos) ha accedido a pagar $100,000.—Comisión de acreedores piden que Herman Upmans sea aceptado como miembro de la junta liquidadora del quebrado banco.—Comisión especial del Senado de E. U. recomienda que se mantenga una pequeña fuerza de tropas marinas en Haití indefinidamente. —Sec. Lancis ordena la persecución de los llamados **souteneurs, entrepreneurs, maquereaux,** apaches y traficantes en prostitución.—Wu Ting Fang, anteriormente ministro de China en E. U. y Cuba, fallece en Cantón; el cadáver fué cremado. —Aurelio Alvarez renuncia la presidencia del partido conservador; se dice que está resentido por creerse ignorado por el Pres. Zayas.—Nueva compañía de Radio concluye construcción de estación para la transmisión y recepción de mensajes y almacenes de equipos en la planta de la Cuban Telephone Co., Aguila 161, serán inaugurados cuando se llegue a un acuerdo respecto a las ondas etéreas y otros importantes asuntos.—Ladrón se apodera de la cartera de J. Vincent-Oakley, periodista de la Habana.

JUNIO 27 (Mar.)—Luis Fabrigat y E. Ovies, conocidos jefes del gremio de obreros, aparecen a la cabeza de la huelga ferroviaria, que causa violencias en Matanzas (donde maquinista rompehuelga es herido), en Sagua la Grande (donde sargento de policía es herido y tren descarrilado) y en Hoyo Colorado (donde los alambres eléctricos son cortados); ferrocarriles mantienen el servicio pero los talleres de Ciénaga están cerrados.—Dr. R. R. Mallory Kennedy de Pensacola, presidente, inaugura convención anual de la Florida Medical Assn. en el centro de dependientes, a quien el Dr. Arístides Agramonte, sec. de sanidad, da la bienvenida a la ciudad de la Habana.—E. U. demanda que cuarenta americanos secuestrados por el general rebelde Corozave en Tampico, que también se ha apoderado de propiedades por valor de $250,000 de la Cortez Oil Co. en Aguada, sean puestos en libertad en seguida.—Ferrocarriles Unidos anuncian viaje de excursión a Isla de Pinos el 4 de Julio en $8.50.—Empleados de obras públicas, que fueron a Palacio a pedir que se les paguen cinco meses de member of board to liquidate wrecked bank.—Special committee U. S. senate recommends that reduced force of marines be kept in Haiti indefinitely.—Secretary Lancis orders campaign against so-called souteneus, entrepreneurs, maquereaux, "apaches" and white slavers.—Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister to U. S. and Cuba, dies at Canton; body cremated.—Aurelio Alvarez resigns as president conservative party; said to resent alleged being ignored by President Zayas.—New radio company finishes broadcasting station and equipment rooms at home of Cuban Telephone Co., Aguila 161, opening awaiting agreement as to wave lengths and other important matters.—Sneak thief gets purse of J. Vicent-Coakley, another hyphenated Havana journalist.

JUNE 27 ((Tues.)—Luis Fabrigat and E. Ovies, well-known labor leaders, appear at head of railway strike, which develops violence at Matanzas (where strike breaking engineer is wounded); Sagua la Grande (where police sergeant is hurt and train is derailed) and Hoyo Colorado (where high tension wires are cut); roads maintain service but Ciénega shops are closed.—Dr. R. R. Mallory Kennedy, of Pensacola, president, opens 49th annual convention Florida Medical Assn. in clerks club, which is welcomed to Havana by Dr. Arístides Agramonte, secretary of sanitation. — United States demands that forty Americans, held for ransom by rebel general Corozave at Tampico, who has also seized $250,000 property of Cortez Oil Co. at Aguada, be released at once.—United Railways advertises $8.50 round trip excursion to Isle of Pines July 4th.—Public works employees, who call at palace to demand five months wages which they say are unpaid, find that President Zayas is at Kokoito, where he is in extended conference with General Crowder.—Seattle dispatch says Luckenback S. S. Co. plans five-day service with Atlantic and gulf ports via Panama canal.—James C. O'Leary, former Havana newspaperman, writes English section for El Camagüeyano, daily Camagüey newspaper.—Secretary Lancis acts to stop promiscuous carrying of revolvers.—Miss Ethel Schwartz, daughter of A. Schwartz, owner of Havana clothing and haberdashery business, and Harry Tettlebaum, cloak and suit maker, are married at Hotel Gotham, New York.—Havana gas company employees give reception at home of Foreman Sampers in honor of saint's day (San Guillermo) of William H. Price, chief engineer.—Dr. Ciro Urrutia, ex-president Panama, is dead.—Fund for child Méndez, who lost both hands in street car accident, totals $45,787.25.—Movement is started to ask senate to vote pensions to Rafael Montoro and Dr. Juan Guiteras, retired from cabinet.—Cuban Masons who

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sueldos que dicen no se les han pagado, encuentran que el Pres. Zayas está en Kokoito conferenciando con el General Crowedr.—Cable de Seattle dice que Luckenback S. S. Co. propone establecer servicio de cinco dias con puertos del Atlántico y del golfo vía canal de Panamá.—James C. O'Leary, antiguo periodista de la Habana, escribe sección inglesa de El Camagüeyano, diario de Camagüey.—Sec. Lancis toma medidas para prohibir que se lleve promiscuamente el revólver.—Srita. Ethel Schwartz, hija de A. Schwartz, dueño de tienda de ropa de la Habana, y Harry Tettlebaum, fabricante de ropa, se casan en el Hotel Gotham, New York.—Empleados de la compañia del gas de la Habana dan recepción en casa del gerente Sampers en honor del santo (San Guillermo) de William H. Price, jefe ingeniero.—Dr. Ciro Urriola, ex-pres. de Panamá, ha fallecido.—Recolecta para el niño Ricardo Méndez, que perdió las manos en accidente de tranvía asciende a $45,787.25.—Es probable que se pida al Senado vote pensiones para Rafael Montoro y Dr. Juan Guiteras, ex-miembros del gabinete.—Masones cubanos que visitarán a Washington en Agosto colocarán lápida conmemorativa en el Hotel Raleigh, donde el Gral. Calixto García, famoso patriota, falleció.—Hipólito Guerra, soldado, es procesado militarmente por acusársele de pescar con un gancho $3,890 en nickels de la tesoreria mientras hacia guardia en dicho lugar.—Isuand Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, de la Habana, confiere los titulos de Mark Master, Past Master y Most Excelent Master a los hh. Edward Everitt Rice, Rogelio González, Jay Hanselman, Edward Lake Poole y Samuel Benpamin Strong.

JUNIO 28 (Miér.)—Gral. Jack reduce la rebaja en los jornales de los obreros de 15 y 10 a 10 y 5% y la huelga termina; los gremios deben apartarse de la propaganda politica.—Heraldo de Cuba dice que la deuda flotante (heredada de administración de Menocal) es de $100,000,000, en la que está incluida una gran cantidad de 'chivos,' entre los cuales figura un puente a través de un rio que no existe.—Dr. D. T. Lainé dirije un discurso a la Florida Medical Assn. en banquete celebrado en el restaurant La Isla después de terminada la convención; los siguientes fueron electos: Pres., L. M. Anderson, de Lake City; primer Vice-Pres., Dr. H. Marshall Taylor de Jacksonville; segundo Vice-pres., J. Kirby Smith de Jacksonville; tercer Vice-Pres., Dr. L. F. Carlton de Tampa; la próxima convención tendrá lugar en Jacksonville.—Informe del depto. de contabilidad recomienda que los sueldos de los empleados municipales sean rebajados un 12% y que prácticamente todas las pensiones sean suprimidas.—En la Palaya de Marianao, will visit Washington on tour in August will place memorial tablet on Hotel Raleigh, where General Calixto Garcia, famous Cuban patriot, died.—Hipólito Guerra, soldier, is court martialed on charges of fishing $3,890 in nickels out of treasury deposits with hook while on guard there.

JUNE 28 (Wed.)—General Jack reduces wage cuts from 15 and 10 to 10 and 5 per cent and railway strike ends; unions must keep away from political propaganda.—Heraldo de Cuba says nation's "floating debt" (inherited by Zayas from Menocal administration) is $100,000,000 and includes great amount of graft, besides bridge across river which doesn't even exist.—Florida Medical Assn. is addressed by Dr. D. T. Lainé at La Isla restaurant banquet following closing of convention which elects following officers: Pres., Dr. L. M. Anderson (Lake City); 1st Vice-Pres., Dr. H. Marshall Taylor (Jacksonville); 2nd Vice-Pres., J. Kirby Smith (Jacksonville); 3rd Vice-Pres., Dr. L. F. Carlton (Tampa); next (15th) convention will be held at Jacksonville.—Accounting dept. report recommends that pay of Ha-



Miss Emma Roau-Darwing, Cuban dancer appearing at Havana theatres.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. They fit both mouth and purse

administrada por Fausto Campuzano, habrá fiestas especiales el dia Cuatro de Julio.—Dr. José Maria Zayas, al tomar posesión del puesto de admor. de la aduana de la Habana, dice que reorganizará el servicio.—Sec. Lancis dice que una junta compuesta de cinco miembros, que servirá por un año, será creada para actuar como censores de peliculas.—Cámara de rep. vota a favor de que la ciudad de la Habana pague 80% y el estado 20% de los sueldos de la policia nacional; hasta ahora el estado ha pagado el 80% y la ciudad el 20%; Representantes Sagaró y Cárdenas violentamente atacan los kioskos (que descuentan checks y venden bebidas, tabacos, billetes de loteria, etc.) en el correo y otros edificios públicos; Representantes Lucilo de la Peña y Soto censuran a los E. U. por intervenir en los asuntos cubanos.—Se dice que algunos bancos de la Habana han prometido al Sec. Despaigne anticiparle fondos de acuerdo con su plan de pagar a los empleados sus sueldos atrasados.—Dos policias, arrestados por robo, dicen que la falta de sus sueldos y las necesidades de sus familias les obligaron a robar.—Mary Pickford, Norma Talmadge y Constance Talmadge están más adelantadas entre las actrices, y Douglas Fairbanks, Antonio Moreno y Wallace Reid los más adelantados entre los actores en el certamen del actor y la actriz cinematográficos dirijido por el Diario de la Marina.—Ladrones entran en la oficina de W. W. Harris, en Virtudes 2A, Habana, y se roban un check de $8 y otro de $30.—Island Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., de la Habana, confiere el grado de Royal Arch Mason a los hh. Edward Everitt Rice, Rogelio González, Jay Hanselman, Edward Lake Poole y Samuel Benjamin Strong.

JUNIO 29 (Jue.)—Depto. de Estado de los E. U. solicita vice-cónsules con sueldo anual de $1,800, para que presten servicios en Europa y en Africa; deben ser jóvenes y solteros y no tienen que pasar exámenes.—Bandido mexicano Corozava captura 85 hombres (6 de los cuales se dice que son americanos) en el rancho Pecera, propiedad de la Crown Co. (británica) cerca de Tampico; cuarenta americanos capturados en Aguada todavia son prisioneros; Obregón envia tropas a toda prisa.—Dr. Carlos de la Torre, rector de la Universidad de la Habana, dice al Rotary Club de la Habana que, sin la enmienda Platt, Cuba seguiria por el mismo camino por donde han ido algunas de las otras repúblicas hispano-americanas que hoy se encuentran en el mismo estado de civilización y prosperidad en que estaban cuando se independizaron; dijo también que el nuevo gabinete, "aunque haya sido designado por cubanos, americanos o chinos, hará por Cuba más de lo que ha hecho ningún gabinete desde la vana municipal employees be cut 12 per cent and that virtually all pensions be suppressed.—Marianao Playa (beach), managed by Fausto Campuzano, will be scene of special festivities July Fourth.—Dr. José Maria Zayas, taking office as collector of customs, says he will reorganize service.—Sec. Lancis announces that board of five to serve one year will be appointed as motion picture censors.—House votes that city of Havana shall pay 80 per cent and state 20 per cent salaries national police; heretofore state has paid 80 and city 20; Reps. Sagaró and Cárdenas violently assail kiosks (which discount checks and sell drinks, cigars, lottery tickets, etc.) in postoffice and other public buildings; Reps. Lucilo de la Peña and Soto lambaste U. S. for interfering in Cuba affairs.—Certain Havana banks said to have promised Sec. Despaigne to advance funds to back his plan to pay back wages.—Two policemen, arrested for theft, say lack of pay and necessities of their families forced them to steal.—Mary Pickford, Norma Talmadge and Constance Talmadge lead women artists and Douglas Fairbanks, Antonio Moreno and Wallace Reid lead men in Diario de la Marina motion picture popularity contest.—Thieves break into W. W. Harris's tobacco office at Virtudes 2A, Havana, and get $8 and $30 check.—Island Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., of Havana, confers the degree of Royal Arch Mason on Edward Everitt Rice, Rogelio González, Jay Hanselman, Edward Lale Poole, and Samuel Benjamin Strong.

JUNE 29 (Thurs.)—U. S. state department wants vice consuls at $1,800 yearly for duty in Europe and Africa; must be young and unmarried but need not pass examination.—Mexican bandit Corozave captures 85 men (six of whom are believed to be Americans) and Pecera ranch owned by Crown Co. (British) near Tampico; forty Americans taken at Aguada are still prisoners; Obregón rushes troops.—Dr. Carlos de la Torre, rector Havana University, tells Havana Rotary Club that, without Platt amendment, Cuba would be badly off; says that new cabinet, "whether Chinese, American or Cuban made," will help Cuba more than any cabinet since time of Estrada Palma; visitors include Doctors Smith, Murphy, Summers, and Cook, from Florida.—Sec. Castillo reduces wages of public works laborers 20 per cent.—President Zayas sends another congressional message urging suspension of civil service law and part of electoral code so that unnecessary government employees may be eliminated; 2,000 will lose jobs July 1st.—House, approving new postal law, increases letter postage from two to three cents, registration from eight to ten, special delivery from ten to fifteen, and post office boxes

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administración de Estrada Palma"; entre los visitantes estaban los Dres. Smith, Murphy, Summers y Cook de la Florida. —Sec. Castillo reduce los jornales de los obreros de obras públicas un 20.% President Zayas envia al congreso otro mensaje pidiendo la suspensión de la ley de servicio civil y parte del código electoral para que los empleados del gobierno que no sean necesarios puedan darse de baja; 2,000 empleados perderán sus puestos en Julio 1º—Cámara de Rep. aprueba la nueva ley postal y aumenta el porte de cartas de dos a tres centavos, derechos de certificación de ocho a diez centavos, sellos de entrega especial de diez a quince centavos, y apartados de correo de $8 a $12 al año; Pres. Verdeja, de la Cámara de Rep., decide no expulsar al rep. Maza, quien lo llama "brava" durante una acalorada discusión; se dice que se trata de poner al ex-pres. Ferrara en el puesto de Verdeja.—Después de una larga conferencia entre el Pres. Zayas, Gral. Crowder y el Sec. Cortina en "Kokoito," se dice que se ha preparado un decreto dando de baja a todos los empleados temporeros del depto. de lotería y nombrando al Dr. Ortiz Casanova director; los billetes ya han bajado a veinte y dos centavos del precio anterior de treinta centavos y más. Frank Steinhart nombra a Carlos Fonts Sterling, C. W. Ricker, F. Porro Orfila y J. E. Fuentes, miembros de la junta de pensiones de la Habana Electric Co.—En juicio de mayor cuantía, establecido contra su legítimo esposo Dr. Carlos Alzugaray, por la Sra. Uldarica Alonso, por abandono y adulterio, el señor Juez ha dictado su fallo, exigiéndole al Dr. Alzugaray que costee los gastos de la única hija de ambos, Srta. Uldarica, en el colegio de las Ursulinas; en el mismo auto el Juez ordena a Alzugaray que provisionalmente remita a su esposa $300 mensuales para sus necesidades.—Una pequeña bomba hace explosión en la carrilera cerca de Campa y Pasco, Marianao.—"Garden plays" y otros centros de juegos ilegales han sido cerrados permanentemente.—Havana Post, Legión Americana, anuncia que celebrará el Cuatro de Julio con una fiesta que tendrá lugar en el "roof" del hotel Plaza en la noche de Julio 1º—Boaz W. Long, ex-Ministro de E. U. en Cuba y más tarde interesado con Upmann en negocio de petróleo mexicano, llega a la Habana a declarar con respecto al quebrado banco.—Alcalde de la Habana dice a concejales que lo visitan que está determinado a administrar la alcaldia honrada y económicamente durante el próximo año fiscal, y que lo mejor que pueden hacer es aprobar el presupuesto.—Island Lodge No. 56, F. & A.M. de Havana confiere el grado Master Mason a Oscar Flannagan, William Rodwell Galbraith, Antonio Gispert y Olcina, Edward Benjamin Jouffret, Edgar Hamilton Skidmore y Archibald McFarland Patterson.

JUNIO 30 (Vier.)—El mes termina con el precio de azúcar para embarcar en Julio a 3.29 Agosto, 3.26; Sept., 3.32; Oct., 3.56; Nov., 3.36; Dic., 3.38; Enero, Feb. y Marzo, 3.21; Abril, 3.26; acciones Cuban-Amer., 23⅛; Cuba Cane, 15¾; Cana Cane (pref.) 33¾; Manati, 43½; Punta Alegre, 47.—Quince mil empleados del gobierno pierden sus puestos; 2,300 quedan cesantes en los departamentos de correos y telégrafos; Norberto Alfonso, director de la lotería nacional, renuncia.—Dr. Celso Cuellar se retira como candidato de la Liga nacional para Alcalde de la Habana; puede ser sustituido por Benito Lagueruela.—Rep. Enrique Maza (quien se hizo famoso hace algunos años por agredir a Mr. Hugh Gibson, primer secretario de la Legación de los E. U.) presenta resolución en el congreso de procesar a los cubanos que "vayan con cuentos" al Gral. Crowder, a quien se refiere como un extranjero que está interviniendo y humillando a Cuba.—Se dice que el dia Cuatro de Julio habrá en la Playa de Marianao un almuerzo "informal," dirigido por W. E. Geyer, ex-encargado de la panadería sanitaria de la Habana, al que podrán asistir los comensales en sus trajes de baño.—El gran jurado de New York instruye de cargos a W. J. Sardo, Bernardo Uriarte y Gregorio Uriarte, de

JUNE 30 (Fri.)—Month ends with sugar for July delivery at 3.29; Aug., 3.26; Sept., 3.32; Oct., 3.36; Nov., 3.36; Dec., 3.38; Jan., Feb. and Mch., 3.21; April, 3.26; Cuban-Amer., 23⅛; Cuba Cane, 15¾; Cuba Cane (pref.), 33¾; Manati, 43½; Punta Alegre, 47.—Some 15,00 government employees lose jobs as month ends, 2,300 going out of posts and telegraphs depts. alone; N. Alfonso, lottery director, resigns.—Dr. Celso Cuellar drops out of Liga nacional candidate for Havana mayor; may be succeeded by Benito Lagueruela.—Rep. Enrique Maza (who gained fame some years ago by attacking Mr. Hugh Gibson, first secretary U. S. Legation) introduces resolution in congress to prosecute Cubans who "carry tales" to General Crowder, who is described as foreigner who is interfering and humiliating Cuba.—Announced that there will be "free and easy" Fourth of July dinner at Marianao Playa restaurant (conducted by W. E. Geyer, who used to run sanitary bakery in Havana), guests being admited to tables in bathng suits.—New York grand jury

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jamin Jouffret, Edgar Hamilton Skidmore y Archibald McFarland Patterson.

indicts W. J. Sardo, Fernando Uriarte and Gregorio Uriarte, of Havana, in $1,000,000 opium smuggling plot.—Ward Line announces inception of $100 round trip rate between New York and Havana.—United Railways earned $251,242.98 in week ending June 24, compared with $374,010.28 same period last year; Havana Central earned $44,442.50, compared with $58,889.00—J. Hammond, supervisor-general Johannite League, starts movement at La Gloria (Cam.) to Christianize world, issuing proclamation. — Pai-Alai frontón closes until next winter.—Federal Sugar Co. estimates Cuban crop at 3,827,000 tons.

la Habana, por estar implicados en un complot para desembarcar de contrabando una cantidad de opio valorada en $1,000,000. —Ward Line anuncia que de ahora en adelante el viaje de ida y vuelta a New York costará $100.—Ferrocarriles Unidos recaudaron $251,242.98 durante la semana que terminó en Junio 24, comparado con $374,010.28 en la misma semana del año pasado; Havana Central recaudó $44,442.50, contra $58,889.00.—J. Hammond, supervisor general de la Liga Johnnite, empieza campaña en La Gloria (Cam.) para cristianizar el mundo, emitiendo una proclamación.—Frontón de Jai-Alai se cierra hasta el próximo invierno.—Federal Sugar Co. calcula que la próxima zafra de azúcar consistirá de 3,827,000 toneladas.

ALMENDARES AL

"Jules is the most henpecked man in Almendares."

"How's that?"

"His wife makes him put on his evening clothes to stay home and hear a Victrola concert."

His married friends are the bachelor's excuse.—HOLLINGSWORTH.

DEEP STUFF

SHE—"I won't marry a man who who cannot look me in the eye."

HE—"Then wear 'em longer."

INCENSE

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

You ask of me a prayer. From my fond heart
Through lips that tremble with the joy you give
I breathe to all the hopes I have in God's
Fair skies, a prayer of gratitude for you—
A thankfulness that we could touch in some
Dear way of love, and through so sweet response
May surer hold a keener sense of life,
With more reward, and share a finer wish
To do the best we can, and doing so
Be proud and glad and always unafraid.

—FRANK.

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OUR MONTHLY ENIGMA

My Whole consists of 26 letters and was the patriotic utterance of a great American.

My 22-4-6-5 is to believe. We 22-4-6-5 certain things right and others wrong.

My 3-8-15-2-7-17-25-13 is strength and energy. Youth possesses it and Age bemoans its lack.

My 20-14-18-10 is what some people find it easier to do than to pay rent.

My 16-24-1 is to retch.

My 9-23-11-12-26 is something which is occupied on board a ship especially at night.

My 19-21 is the reverse of difficult. They are (observe the plural) also the most used of types.

Answer to June Puzzle: RICHES BREED CARE; POVERTY IS SAFE. A Danish Saying.

My 16-1-13-22-5-4 was PRAYER (an appeal to Deity).

My 7-20-9-26-6-21 was BREAST (upper front portion of the human torso). The BREAST must be filled with faith if PRAYER is to be effective.

My 27-28 was FE which is Spanish for faith. Add my 10 and you have FEE (a reward or remuneration).

My 2-12-19 was ICE (a commodity largely consumed in Cuba but not an ounce of which is imported from the U. S. In fact it would hardly stand shipment).

My 11-8-15-24-25 was DRESS (very dear to the hearts of the ladies, whose natural beauty and attractiveness is enhanced by it. A lady is usually in need of a new DRESS).

My 3-4-23-18-17 was CHIVO (Spanish word for goat and in Cuba also symbolical of graft).

VERY LIKELY!

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

I love you best of all in summertime,
I don't know why—perhaps because your eyes
Are magic pools that seem to catch and hold
The wondrous blueness of our Cuban skies.

Perhaps it is your hair—its glinting gold,
Matches the sunshine of a summer's day—
It may be—well, my wife is North, you know,
Somehow I love you best when she's away.

—BETTY FELLOWS.

AS IT IS IN NEW YORK

Heard on a subway car: "Tighten up your corset strings, mother, you're blocking the aisle."

MEOW!

Once I had a little bird
And his song
Was the sweetest ever heard;
He is gone.
Some cat got him.

Once I had a white pet mouse,
He was great;
Wiggly, dancing little mouse,
He is ate;
Some cat got him.

Once I had a lovely beau,
Had a bus;
Lot of cash to spend—you know;
I could cuss!

SOME CAT GOT HIM.

(Selected by RUSSELL QUESADA)

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

Small Towne Stuff

Things got so bad in our town here that we have had to git rid of most of our selectmen and git another set. Why, the town treasurer got so he wound'nt pay warrents unless he got fifty cents apeice on em. Doc. Agramonte is now head of the board of health and says he'll git rid of the flies and mosquitoes which has ben pesterin us.

Our leading village grocer, Hen MacAndrews has gone off to the city again, a seeing what they call the follys and summer shows 'n' everything. Lou Frohock, who runs the cash grocery ain't got no cash they say. How do ye git away with it, Hen?

Aleck Kent, our well-known attorney, has secured himself a place out on the edge o' town and has got some cattle and started a dairy. His milk, butter, cheese, buttermilk, etc., etc., is all of the best sort even if Trav Cox did dig him a well right after he started the dairy.

The Telephone co. isn't got their radio station a going yet but promise to have it started this month without fail. We can't afford to be behind other places of today and not have no radio. Ken McKim is looking after the ads. Ah there, Ken!

Crops is pretty good, our sugar coming fine. The wimmin will put up a lot of preserves this summer which will help the sugar business. Prices is going up.

—YE SCRIBE.

H. Y. Rose, the Robins Building advertising man, sat on a tack.—H. Y. ROSE.

The greater our love, the greater the surface we expose to majestic sorrow; wherefore none the less does the sage never cease his endeavors to enlarge this beautiful surface.—MAETERLINCK.

POST TOASTIES

William Harry Smith of Vedado, general agent of United Fruit Company, leaves on Mascotte. — From "Five Years Ago" in The Havana *Post*.

KIDDING THEMSELVES

"Business is improving rapidly."

That which we foolishly call vastness is, rightly considered, not more wonderful, not more impressive, than that which we insolently call littleness; and the infinity of God is not mysterious, it is only unfathomable, not concealed, but incomprehensible.—RUSKIN.

Who was it said a Scotchman and a Jew went into business together and that they both went blind watching each other?

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THE GUEST

Sometimes I feel that Death is very near,
And, with half-lifted hand,
Looks in my eyes, and tells me not to fear,
But walk his friendly land,
Comrade with him, and wise
As peace is wise.

Then, greatly though my heart with pity moves
For dear imperilled loves,
I somehow know
That death is friendly so,
A comfortable spirit; one who takes
Long thought for all our sakes.

I wonder: will he come that friendly way,
That guest, or roughly, in the appointed day?
And will, when the last drops of life are spilt,
My soul be torn from me,
Or, like a ship truly and trimly built,
Slip quietly to sea?

—JOHN DRINKWATER.

ANS. TO CORRESPONDENTS

DEAR EDDIETOR: "At what place in the world is most accomplished for the promotion of peace?"—BILL.

ANS.: Reno—EDITOR.

THEN HE DUCKED

"I feel all dressed up and no place to go," said Mrs. Havana, as she craned her neck around to survey her new gown.

"More like nothing on for the evening I should say," remarked Friend Husband.

SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS

Mrs. Havana returned from a northern trip the other day and was met at the door by her little daughter, who informed her dramatically: "Mother, would you believe it, there isn't a single piece of candy in the house!" Mother hastened to remedy the situation.

DAUNTLESS

Then welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand, but go!
Be our joys three parts pain!
Strive; and hold cheap the strain;
Learn, nor account the pang; dare, never grudge the throe!

—ROBERT BROWNING.

Do you ask to be the companion of nobles? Make yourself noble and you shall be. Do you long for the conversation of the wise? Learn to understand it and you shall hear it.—RUSKIN.

TROPICAL ARITHMETIC

Business House + TIMES OF CUBA
Advertising — Cold Feet = Success.

There is an optimism that is supreme folly; it is that which refuses to look facts in the face. And there is a pessimism that may inspire; it is the so-called pessimism that demands attention to existing evils. — *Commercial and Financial Chronicle.*

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 4, 1776

The unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accomodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

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He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped, oval shaped. The sweetest smoke

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and decree, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

John Adams, Samuel Adams, Josiah Bartlett, Carter Braxton, Charles Carroll, Samuel Chase, Abraham Clark, George Clymer, William Ellery, William Floyd, Benjamin Franklin, Elbridge Gerry, Button Gwinnett, John Hancock, Lyman Hall, Benjamin Harrison, John Hart, Joseph Hewes, Thos. Heyward, Jr., Wm. Hooper, Steph Hopkins, Francis Hopkinson, Samuel Huntington, Thos. Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lighfoot Lee, Francis Lewis, Philip Livingston, Thos. Lynch, Jr., Thos. M'Kean, Arthur Middleton, Lewis Morris, Robert Morris, John Morton, Thos. Nelson, Jr., William Paca, Robert Treat Paine, John Penn, George Read, Caesar Rodney, George Ross, Benjamin Rush, Edward Rutledge, Roger Sherman, James Smith, Richard Stockton, Thos. Stone, Geo. Taylor, Matthew Thornton, George Walton, William Whipple, William Williams, James Wilson, John Witherspoon, Oliver Wolcott, George Wythe.

YOUR FLAG AND MY FLAG

Your flag and my flag—
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red
The stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—
The good forefathers' dream.
Sky-blue and true-blue,
With stars to gleam aright—
The gloried guidon of the day,
A shelter through the night.

—WILBUR D. NESBIT.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

A FEW FACTS

THE TIMES OF CUBA, under one cover and one price, reaches once a month more actual buyers (from loaves to locomotives) than all the other English-language publications in the Republic of Cuba put together. An advertisement in the T/C is read by virtually all English-reading persons—and a large part of the cream of the Spanish. Men like J. Roland Kay, the Chicago export advertising expert, place THE TIMES OF CUBA at the head of the list when planning Cuban publicity and merchandising campaigns.

IS YOUR ADVERTISEMENT HERE?

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

NEWS AND COMMENT

THE SITUATION IN CUBA

THE TIMES OF CUBA prints the names of the new cabinet members on page four, and also in the News Review of this number. The crisis arrived the middle of the month when it became very evident that the existing corruption and inefficiency could not continue into the new fiscal period. The old cabinet resigned in a body and, with three exceptions, the resignations were accepted. The new members were announced within forty-eight hours.

The cabinet has been greatly improved. It may be said that virtually every member reads and understands English and probably all but one or two speak it more or less fluently. The premier is Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, former Minister to Washington, who is thoroughly acquainted and in accord with President Harding's desires and views for the solution of Cuba's problems, and who will undoubtedly work in complete accord with General Crowder, President Harding's personal representative in Cuba. The new secretary of public works is a graduate of West Point. The secretary of sanitation is a graduate of Columbia.

It is to be hoped that further changes will not be necessary and it is fair to state that the new broom has begun with a clean sweep. The mess of small fry, lawn tennis and garden play gambling houses, permitted by the municipality of Havana have been closed by the mayor's order, issued at the instructions of the secretary of the interior (gobernación), ex-Judge Lancís, who seems to be the right man in the right place, even if he did not hold Hermann Upmann under very heavy bail. Brigadier Plácido Hernández, who has been retained as national police chief, has an enviable reputation and with the support which he may now expect should maintain his department at a high standard of morality and efficiency. The closing of the cafés chantant and the pornographic cines in the San Isidro district will improve the police morale. It is difficult for a humble vigilante to enforce the law when the culprit may have the backing of a powerful government offical.

President Zayas is to be congratulated for the high class of the men with whom he has surrounded himself. The Cuban people will profit by the new administration. President Zayas of course appreciates the service which General Crowder has rendered in these trying times and will be happy to avail himself of further assistance whenever it may be needful. It is felicitous, we think, that the new cabinet knows Cuba's situation, knows the desire and right of the Cuban people to better government and the true fraternal feeling of the United States and the great wish of the American people and their government that the Cuban Republic be maintained and at a high standard of efficiency.

Some of the Cuban newspapers have not taken the change in as lovely a spirit as might have been hoped and particularly has this been

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true of La Nación, the property of the outgoing secretary of the interior. In fact La Nación predicted at the height of its campaign of screaming headlines that Cubans would "eliminate" Americans after awhile in the streets or woods wherever they might be found.

The new cabinet must expect attacks from those who will suffer by a moral administration and its members must make up their minds to follow the path of duty closely, not swerved or disconcerted by vicious or passionate attacks. Diario de la Marina, which has not been over friendly with the United States at any time (it was formerly the organ of the Spanish colonial government, its owner having been presented with the title of count by Alfonso) but which still tries to be more or less fair, says: "The new cabinet was hardly constituted when from all sides came vicious attacks upon its members. This should not cause the least surprise to those knowing the situation. With all the stir that has been made, it is evident that the new secretaries must be absolutely blank to the pungent criticisms whose hardness will be in proportion to the firmness and energy with which they comply with the program which has been laid down, to renew the administration on a firm basis of efficiency and morality.

"The bastard interests which prospered immediately under the shadow of the ruling corruption, are very extensive and powerful and will not resign and accept their ruin without resistence and without a struggle.

"There is no doubt, therefore, that those who lived and prospered under the privileges of immorality in all its forms, dissimulated or manifest, must organize against the new cabinet, within and without the administration, a tenacious campaign of quiet intrigues and of violent public attacks.

"This campaign, very dangerous to public interests, must not impress the new secretaries who must prepare against it in time.

"The majority of the Cuban people are laborious and honorable and are anxious for governors of capacity, honesty and energy who will reorganize public services and liberate the country forever from the shames and foreign meddlings in questions of internal order exclusively national."

A Spanish newspaper would be inclined to look on the friendly assistance of the United States in Cuba as "foreign meddling." It was so considered for years previous to 1898, we believe. Outside of this we subscribe one hundred per cent to the views of the writer. The new cabinet must be strong in its own virtue. Its members must expect attacks and intrigue from certain quarters. But the location, or orientation, of these quarters is pretty well understood. Cuba as a whole will reward honest and efficient government. Business will welcome it as a virtual angel of life.

Coincident with the reform movement comes the passage of the new budget and the steady advance in the price of sugar with the outlook that the crop, large as it is (some 3,800,000 tons), will be largely sold by the end of the year. This means that the business revival has already begun. The new budget estimates the revenue of the government during the fiscal year 1922-1923 at $55,638,800, derived from the following sources:

Customs collections	$29,000,000
Port improvement charges	1,200,000
Consular fees	1,600,000
Posts and telegraph	2,000,000
Interior revenues	14,038,800
National lottery	4,000,000
Special loan revenue	3,800,000
Total Revenue	$55,638,800

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. Famous for their delicious aroma

The expenditures by various departments and for all purposes are limited by the budget to $54,852,102.11, as follows:

Interest and amortization	$8,600,761.00
Legislative	2,178,600.00
Judiciary	3,499,331.68
Presidency	182,385.00
State dept.	1,340,709.47
Justice	253,665.00
Gobernación (interior)	6,798,952.50
Treasury	3,569,018.90
Public Instruction	8,424,851.54
Public Works	3,713,518.90
Sanitation	4,749,508.05
Agriculture	783,973.00
War and Marine	9,516,024.75
Veterans Pensions	1,240,803.22
Total Expenditures	$54,852,102.11
Total Receipts of Government	$55,638,800.00
Total Expenditures	54,852,102.11
Balance or Superavit	$ 786,697.89

Cuba spent over $130,000,000 last year, the final year of President Menocal's term. The treasury was practically empty when President Zayas took office. The reduction of the budget, therefore, to less than $55,000,000 is a distinct accomplishment. It has taken months and much struggling to get there. But it is now indicated that Cuba will spend less than her income during the year which began on July 1st. The revival of business indicated by the healthy condition of the sugar industry may also increase the customs revenues appreciably and the superavit may be larger.

The floting debt of Cuba is variously estimated at from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. This debt is not taken care of in the budget. It is owed and a large part of it is apparently legitimate and must be paid. The next job seems to be to make a thorough investigation into this debt and ascertain just how much must and should be paid. The amount must then be raised, either by a foreign loan or an interior bond issue or paper emission. It is difficult to believe that the money can be raised locally and unbacked paper would at once be depreciated.

There is a project for the federalization of the municipal district of Havana and the elimination of the present city council form of government altogether. This is a consummatory devoutly to be wished. If congressional immunity goes by the board at the same time so much the

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better. Then the concession for a $40,000,000 central highway should be granted. Business would be stimulated to such an extent when this came to pass that we would have so much prosperity in Cuba we probably would not need a loan.

The outlook for Cuba is decidedly good. The Republic has been saved. ¡VIVA CUBA LIBRE!

Out of suffering have emerged the strongest souls; the most massive characters are seamed with scars.—E. H. CHAPIN.

SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD

The following are Willett & Gray's estimates for the new crop:

	Harvesting Period	Tons 1921-22	Tons 1920-21	Tons 1919-20
United States—Louisiana	Oct.-Jan.	289,669	150,996	108,035
Texas	Oct.-Jan.	2,920	6,238	.....
Porto Rico	Jan.-June	385,000	438,494	438,825
Hawaiian Islands	Nov.-July	490,000	508,392	496,183
West Indies—Virgin Islands	Jan.-June	5,000	4,500	12,400
Cuba	Dec.-June	3,750,000	3,936,040	3,730,077
British West Indies—Trinidad	Jan.-June	52,000	54,933	58,416
Barbados	Jan.-June	20,000	24,817	54,279
Jamaica	Jan.-June	35,000	40,000	46,875
Antigua	Feb.-July	10,500	11,320	15,540
St. Kitts	Feb.-Aug.	8,000	8,063	10,036
Other British West Indies	Jan.-June	10,000	3,603	5,651
French West Indies—Martinique	Jan.-July	27,000	27,000	19,097
Guadeloupe	Jan.-July	32,000	25,426	22,847
San Domingo	Jan.-June	225,000	185,546	175,786
Hayti	Dec.-June	10,000	5,625	4,125
Mexico	Dec.-June	110,000	115,000	92,000
Central America—Guatemala	Jan.-June	19,000	17,500	15,100
Other Central America	Jan.-June	18,000	20,000	20,000
So. America—Demerara	Oct.-Dec. & May-June	90,000	96,168	85,356
Surinam	Oct.-Jan.	10,000	12,000	7,169
Venezuela	Oct.-June	16,000	15,000	18,000
Ecuador	Oct.-Feb.	7,000	6,998	7,628
Peru	Jan.-Dec.	325,000	350,000	330,000
Argentine	May-Nov.	175,000	202,158	298,709
Brazil	Oct.-Feb.	325,000	340,063	177,155
Total in America		6,447,089	6,605,880	6,244,239
British India (consumed locally)	Dec.-May	2,500,000	2,448,000	3,049,157
Java (1922-23 1,625,000)	May-Nov.	1,649,610	1,508,755	1,335,763
Formosa and Japan	Nov.-June	425,000	342,176	283,482
Philippine Islands	Nov.-June	276,000	255,843	209,336
Total in Asia		4,850,610	4,554,774	4,877,638
Australia (1922-23 300,000)	June-Nov.	298,701	182,101	162,298
Fiji Islands	June-Nov.	65,000	73,000	88,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia		363,701	255,401	250,298
Egypt	Jan.-June	100,000	79,706	86,712

BOCK CIGARETTES, cork tipped. You can take 300 North—duty free

Mauritius	Aug.-Jan.	200,000	259,872	235,490
Reunion	Aug.-Jan.	38,593	42,079	32,386
Natal	May-Oct.	150,000	151,500	142,851
Mozambique	May-Oct.	52,000	50,000	38,746
Total in Africa		540,593	583,157	536,135
Europe-Spain	Dec.-June	5,000	6,886	6,048
Total Cane Sugar Crop		12,206,933	12,006,098	11,914,458
Europe—Beet—Germany	Sept.-Jan.	1,330,000	1,152,960	739,548
Czecho-Slovakia	Sept.-Jan.	659,907	705,919	493,781
Hungary and Austria	Sept.-Jan.	68,000	47,977	12,151
France	Sep.-Jan.	275,000	305,041	154,444
Belgium	Sept.-Jan.	300,000	242,589	146,918
Holland	Sept.-Jan.	370,000	316,402	238,692
Russia and Ukraine	Sept.-Jan.	100,000	89,071	78,013
Poland	Sept.-Jan.	225,000	189,834	140,000
Sweden	Sept.-Jan.	227,000	164,194	145,072
Denmark	Sept.-Jan.	145,000	134,835	152,852
Italy	Sept.-Jan.	200,000	135,484	182,843
Spain	Sept.-Jan.	135,000	170,727	81,650
Switzerland	Sept.-Jan.	5,500	3,710	8,550
Bulgaria	Sept.-Jan.	22,000	7,837	10,974
Roumania	Sept.-Jan.	25,000	5,000	.....
Total in Europe		4,087,729	3,671,575	2,585,488
United States—Beet	July-Jan.	911,190	969,419	652,957
Canada—Beet	Oct.-Dec.	18,931	34,600	16,500
Total Beet Sugar Crops		5,017,850	4,675,594	3,254,945
GRAND TOTAL—Cane and Beet Sugar		17,224,843	16,681,692	15,169,403
Estimated increase in the world's production		543,151	.....	.....

German marks make good book marks.

REAL WIT IS NOT ROUGH STUFF

There is nothing on earth so funny as to make a man think some dreadful thing is going to happen to him if it **doesn't, says** Roe Fulkerson in a recent number of *The Crescent*, anent so-called "roughstuff" in the initiation ceremonies of fraternal societies.

There is no humor or fun in causing dreadful things really to happen to a man. Break down his dignity, poke fun at his foibles, make him spin a top, or if he is an army officer, make him black the boots of a buck private. Do all these things if you will, for if he has the right spirit he will take them in fun and if he hasn't the right spirit it will be good for his immortal soul, anyway, but do not do things to a man which he will recall the next day with humiliation or regret.

All of which calls to our mind that the greatest feature of wit is **surprise.** Let the candidate and the organization be surprised at what happens and your degree is a success. Build up a fabric of preliminaries which will lead both the candidate and the organization to think some one thing is about to happen and then as a climax fool them both and

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you have put something over. Isn't it funnier when the whole show is ready and the cartridge doesn't explode or the juice does not come on? Why not use this occasionally?

BEWARE

Three things there are presage a people's fall:
When women try to guide the Ship of State
And on fond impulse or for reasons small
Subvert old laws that guard from evil fate;
When taxes are too many and too great
In their amount for husbandry to bear;
And when the unthinking mob doth rise elate
And every rule of reason seeks to tear,—
These things bring utter anguish, ruin, and despair.

—J. C. TOLMAN.

SOFT FOR ELLIOTT

Elliott S. Denney is house doctor at the Woman's Hospital and is enjoying splendid opportunities and privileges. — Aurora (Ill.) *Beacon News.*

FROHOCK LEARNS NEW ONE

Mrs. Calle J—"Give me a dozen black hen's eggs."

Frohock (the American Grocer)—"I can't tell which are black hen's eggs, Madam. Suppose you pick them out yourself.

Mrs. Calle J (picking out the twelve largest eggs in the basket)—"These are black hen's eggs."

T/C is filed on boats—ask the purser

WE'LL SAY HE KNEW

Mr. HAVANA—"But I don't see how I can employ you—you don't know anything about my business."

JOB HUNTER—"I don't, eh? And I am engaged to marry your stenographer."

CONTINUITY COUNTS

The genius, so called, who works like the wind
For awhile, and then slacks his pace,
When matched with the "plugger," who works every day,
Is sure to lose out in the race.

—JOHN WESLEY HOLLAND.

¿COMO NO?

LITTLE JACKIE (compelled to wash his face)—"Aw, maw, I don't see why I can't paint an' powder my face like you do instead of always havin' to wash it."

NATURAL JEALOUSY

"Mrs. Jim Newlywed was miserable during their honeymoon."

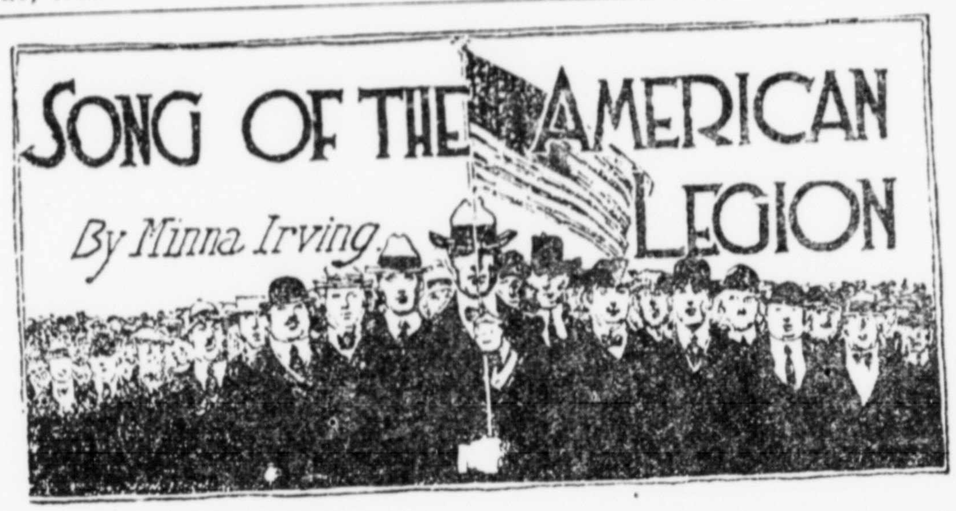
"Why?"

"Jim fell in love with the scenery."

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Colonel Nutt's idea of a debauch is to paint the town blue.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know



We're the men who went to war,
Poured our blood at Freedom's shrine,
Left our best and bravest where
Pershing broke the Kriemhild line
Sons of free America,
Back to back we firmly stand;
Let us stick together, boys,
For our flag and native land.

We have felt the foeman's steel,
We are crowned with crimson scars,
We are pledged to liberty
And the glorious Stripes and Stars.
From the islets of Key West,
To Alaska's farthest crag,
Let us stick together, boys,
For the country and the flag.

HE LOST HIS HEAD

"Fool," said the king to his jester, "give me an instant illustration of the adage that a bad excuse is worse than no excuse."

Whereupon the fool seized the king in his arms and kissed him full upon the lips.

"Swine! Pig! Dog!" roared the enraged king. "How dare you?"

"Excuse me, your Majesty," said the fool, "I thought it was the Queen."

WORTH THE PRICE

"If I had money I'd travel," observed Cholly Havana after holding down the front porch for about three hours.

"How much do you need?" inquired Dolly Vedado as she reached for her stocking.

AIN'T THIS AWFUL?

SAINT PETER (at the gate)—"And what's your religion, my friend?"

APPLICANT—"I'm a Quaker."

SAINT PETER—"From Mars or Jupiter?"

APPLICANT—"Neither. I'm an Earth Quaker."

SAINT PETER—"Shake, old man."

—*The Tatler.*

MR. HENRY JIFFY

ETHER (from the bottom of the stairs—"Mamma, the jiffy's at the door."

MAMMA—"What do you mean, my child?"

ETHEL—"Why, Uncle George said he'd go out and get a car, and be back in a jiffy. He's out there sitting in it, waiting for you."

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LAZY DAYS

By PHIL CARSPECKEN

Member of Rotary Club of Burlington, Iowa

Decoration by Albert H. Winkler

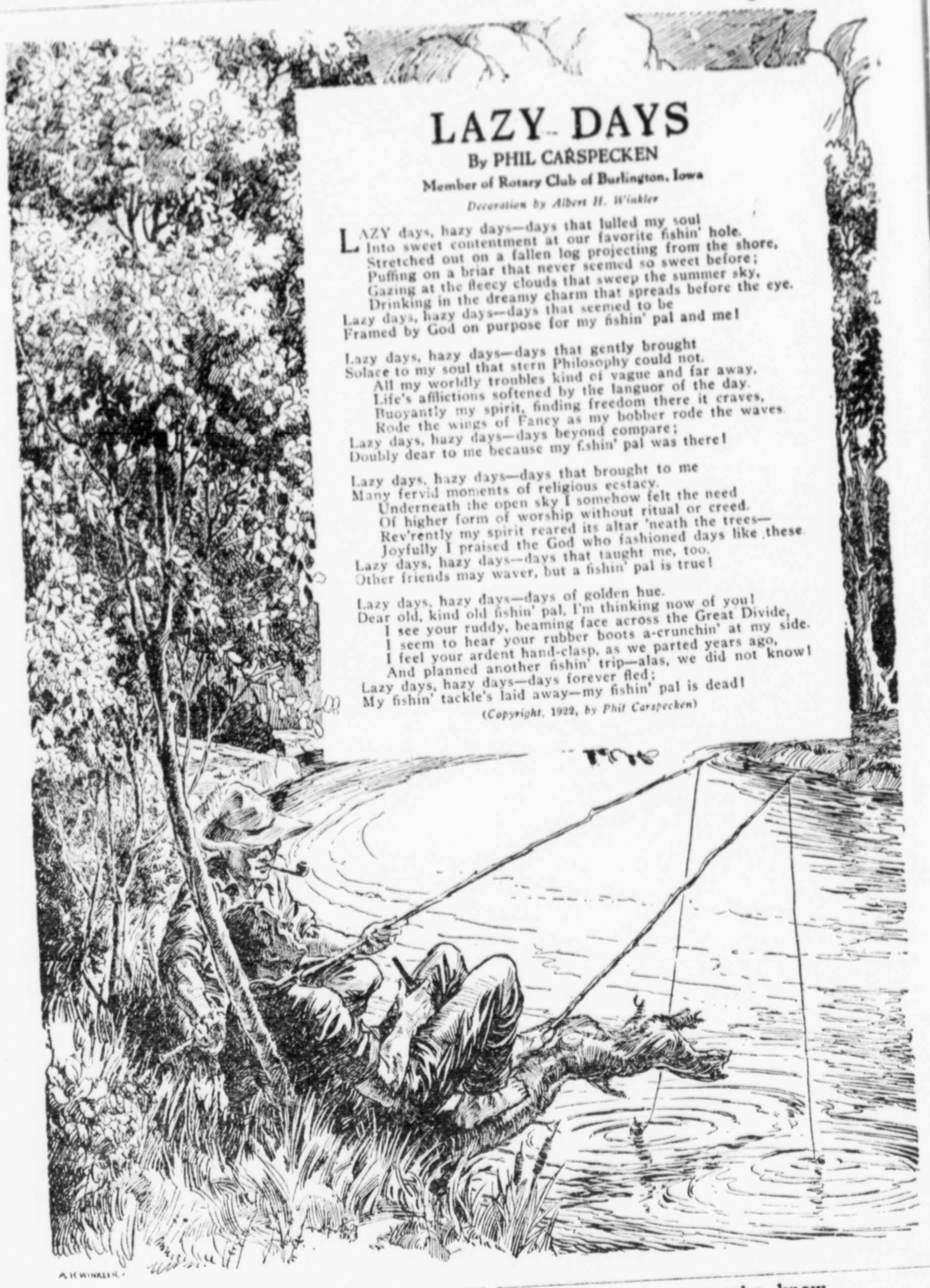
LAZY days, hazy days—days that lulled my soul
Into sweet contentment at our favorite fishin' hole.
Stretched out on a fallen log projecting from the shore,
Puffing on a briar that never seemed so sweet before;
Gazing at the fleecy clouds that sweep the summer sky,
Drinking in the dreamy charm that spreads before the eye.
Lazy days, hazy days—days that seemed to be
Framed by God on purpose for my fishin' pal and me!

Lazy days, hazy days—days that gently brought
Solace to my soul that stern Philosophy could not.
All my worldly troubles kind of vague and far away,
Life's afflictions softened by the languor of the day.
Buoyantly my spirit, finding freedom there it craves,
Rode the wings of Fancy as my bobber rode the waves.
Lazy days, hazy days—days beyond compare;
Doubly dear to me because my fishin' pal was there!

Lazy days, hazy days—days that brought to me
Many fervid moments of religious ecstacy.
Underneath the open sky I somehow felt the need
Of higher form of worship without ritual or creed.
Rev'rently my spirit reared its altar 'neath the trees—
Joyfully I praised the God who fashioned days like these.
Lazy days, hazy days—days that taught me, too,
Other friends may waver, but a fishin' pal is true!

Lazy days, hazy days—days of golden hue.
Dear old, kind old fishin' pal, I'm thinking now of you!
I see your ruddy, beaming face across the Great Divide,
I seem to hear your rubber boots a-crunchin' at my side.
I feel your ardent hand-clasp, as we parted years ago,
And planned another fishin' trip—alas, we did not know!
Lazy days, hazy days—days forever fled;
My fishin' tackle's laid away—my fishin' pal is dead!

(Copyright, 1922, by Phil Carspecken)



BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

UP-HILL

Does the road wind up-hill all the way?
Yes, to the very end.

Will the day's journey take the whole long day?
From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting-place?
A roof for when the slow dark hours begin.

May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?
Those who have gone before.

Then must I knock, or call when just in sight?
They will not keep you standing at that door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak?
Of labour you shall find the sum.

Will there be beds for me and all who seek?
Yea, beds for all who come.

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

SAFETY FIRST

"So you didn't propose to Miss Miramar after all?"

"No, and what's more I'm not going to. When I got to her house last night she was chasing a mouse around the room with her little brother's baseball bat."

BEFORE & AFTER MARRIAGE

VACATION: (Before)—Up North. (After)—Back porch.

THAT'S WHY THEY'RE NICE

"All men are liars," declared Miss Vedado bitterly.

"Oh, my dear, don't be so cynical," protested her friend. "Not all men are liars."

"All the really nices ones are," sobbed Miss Vedado.

OSCULATORY PRESS

A kiss he printed on her lips,
And she made this oration:
"Please, please continue doing that!
It boosts my circulation."

—DON MARQUIS.

A kiss he printed on her lips
In a "preferred position."
Said he, as he wiped off his lips,
"I like your composition."

—*Ad Libitum.*

A kiss he printed on her lips,
His press work sure was great,
But thanks to faulty lock-up
He spoiled her color plate.

—Adv. Club (N. Y.) *News.*

A kiss he printed on her lips,
Their forms were locked up tight,
"And now," said he, "if something slips
This sure'll be pi all right!"

—THE TIMES OF CUBA.

OLD STUFF

COUNTRY EDITOR—"Well, I had a lucky day today."

MRS. COUNTRY EDITOR—"Did somebody pay a subscription?"

COUNTRY EDITOR—"No, a fellow shot at me and missed."

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T/C ADVICE TO INVESTORS

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

By DOUGLAS WATERMAN

Last month I warned against buying high-priced speculative stocks at this stage of the market. They have had as much as a ten-point drop this month. There has been some recovery, and a few stocks have had a spectacular rise, but the market as a whole is apt to settle down to a period of dullness, awaiting the speeding up of business in the Fall.

It has been apparent for some time that the market was overbought, and that this technical situation would have to be corrected before stocks could continue their advance.

To the long-pull speculator these reactions mean little or nothing. Business is on a firm foundation and recovering in a most satisfactory manner. Stocks will sell much higher before general distribution takes place.

My position as regards the list of securities given last month remains unchanged. The set-back in the market offers a good opportunity for purchasing a broad list at prices of two months ago.

It may be of interest for me to explain these minor swings in the broad movement of stocks. They are caused by an over-bought or over-sold condition of the market.

In the present position of the stock-market cycle, that is—after stocks have left the accumulation zone and have entered the period of rising prices—there are a number of distinct groups of individuals interested in the market.

Long-pull speculators who bought when stocks were low and are still buying whenever there is a decided reaction. This group is not concerned by any minor fluctuation of the market. They welcome a reaction such as we had this month to pick up more stocks with any additional funds at their disposal. They take no part in bringing about the reaction; their buying helps to stop the downward movement.

Pools and large monied interests working on the bull side of the market: They endeavor to accumulate as much stock as possible in their favorite groups without exciting comment, and then when the time is right they mark up prices for the purpose of enticing the public to take the stocks off their hands at higher levels. For a time they have considerable assistance.

Floor-traders are quick to sense what is going on and buy heavily for a few points profit. There is always a sleeping short interest in the market which finally become thoroughly frightened and cover at high prices.

There is no better advertisement for the market than the market itself. Rapidly rising and high prices attract the public; it is then they do their buying.

But finally a point of resistance is reached. Every effort of the pools to move the stocks into higher ground is met by a flood of selling orders. These may come from floor-traders who think that prices have gone high enough, and have now taken the short side; it may come from the public who having no fixed objective are satisfied with a two or three-point profit, or who become frightened at a minor recession and have decided

BOCK CIGARETTES, cork tipped. You can take 300 North—duty free

to get out when the stock moves up again; it may even come from long-pull speculators who think that stocks are selling out of line with the improvement in business; it may be the weight of all these factors that brings resistance to higher prices.

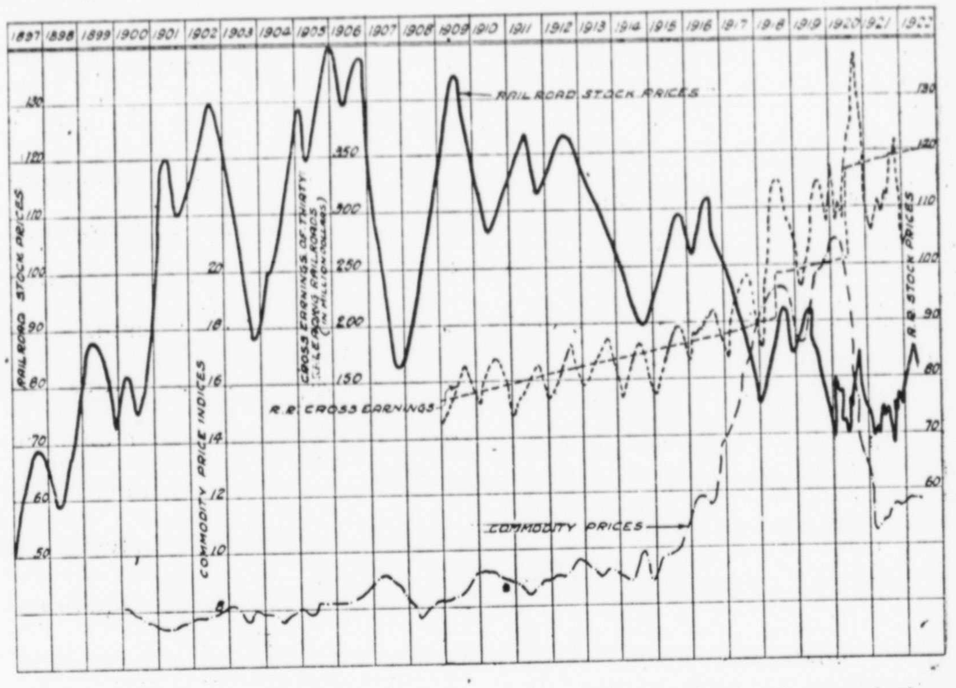
This is what is known as an over-bought condition of the market. Pool managers finding that it is useless to try and force prices higher, sell as much as they can at prices to net them a good average profit, withdraw their support and let the market shift for itself.

Stocks react. Floor-traders and habitual bears jump on the market with great glee, and continue to sell until a day of real liquidation comes, or support from the pools induce them to cover their short sales.

An over-sold condition of the market occurs when real liquidation has taken place or a heavy short interest has accumulated.

To profit by the minor swings one must view the market through the eyes of the professional speculator; must work with them and not for them. To acquire this mental attitude; to be able to sense the turning points from the action of the market itself requires study and experience.

The reason for recommending the



long pull method of speculation is that it requires the least amount of thought, study and time, and minimizes the chance of error in judgment of when to buy and when to sell.

Later on I shall endeavor to show by means of charts and diagrams, how one may often judge from the action of the stock itself what the next movement will be.

Last month I suggested that 50 per cent of one's speculative fund might well be employed in the purchase of rails. To the long pull speculator no group of stocks present as favorable an opportunity as

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do the rails. The diagram here presented should make this clear.

Note the decline in the rail shares during the past decade, and that it kept pace with the rise in the price of commodities over the same period. Increasing cost of steel, ties, timber, coal, fuel-oil, cars, locomotives, and last but not the least—labor, caused constantly decreasing net for dividends, until finally many of the roads were thrown in the hands of receivers and forced to reorganize.

Note the precipitous drop in commodity prices that has brought them back close to pre-war levels; and finally note that the average of thirty rails is even now—despite the rise since last August—lower than the panic years of 1903 and 1907. It would be hard to find a more ideal condition for purchase of stocks for the long pull.

Net earnings of the roads have shown an extraordinary increase since last year; they should show a still further increase when business returns to normal.

The public, however, is not thinking of this. They are thinking of labor troubles and a possible tie-up of the roads; they are thinking of what the roads have lost in the past—not what they may earn in the future. For this reason the rails are not in favor at the moment. But all these doubts will eventually be cleared away, and with the increase of earnings in the Fall, and possibly a resumption of dividends on the part of some of the roads, it is not unlikely that we may see a spectacular rise in rail shares before the close of the year.

Havana, June 24, 1922.

FAIRY TALES

Who's Who in Cuba?

THE ANGEL

Eternal form shall still divide
The eternal soul from all beside,
And I shall know him when we meet.

One night I dreamed that I was
lately dead,
But feared to venture out of time
and space—
The double cage that is our
dwelling place—
Into a boundless liberty instead;
And while I lingered, hoping to
be led,
I felt an air of wings upon my
face,
Great power moving with majestic
grace,
And saw a mighty angel overhead.

"Oh! not for me," I faltered,
"such a guide,
Put some more humble spirit
whom I know.
There was a little brother, long
ago;
And he would understand me,
having died."
Then said the angel, very
tenderly.
"Do you know me, sister? I am
he."

—DON MARQUIS.

BREAKING IT GENTLY

"Mother," remarked little Mary Marianao, "you heard me asking God last night to make me a good girl, didn't you?"

"Yes, Mary," said her mother. "What about it?"

"Well," explained Mary, "he aint't done it."

TOUGH TITTY

HAVANA HARRY—"I pawssed by your house lawst night."

VEDADO VERA—"That was sweet of you."

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped, oval shaped. The sweetest smoke

GENTEEL AND REFINED

RULES OF ELEGANT CONDUCT, JUST PUBLISHED, CAN MAKE A TEA HOUND OUT OF A PLUMBER

By NEAL R. O'HARA

Etiquette is paper pattern that makes world seem what it ain't. Take one yeggman, pour into dress suit, mix with etiquette and you get a Raffles. Marvellous! Or separate six stenogs from white shirtwaists, throw in a dozen shoulder straps, and dash of talcum powder and rope of pearls and season with bored expression. That gives you perfect Lucre sextet.

Etiquette sifts sheep from muttons. Separates cream from oleomargarine. Subtracts 400 from 110,000,000. Divides caviar fanciers from corned beef and cabbage addicts. Great is power of etiquette. Without it you are rain-check in a bundle of opera tickets. Without it you stand out like pearl necklace in municipal piggery.

War came and two out of every five rookies were exempted from service by flat feet. Now we get peace. And fifty-nine out of every five dozen are exempt from society on account of rough necks. True, America is land of culture. But half of it is agriculture, and that means 55,000,0000 hicks. Other half is composed of subway customers, one-arm lunch victims, flat dwellers, instalment dodgers and one-half of 1 per cent. elite.

But we are also a land of opportunity. Any one can be genteel if he takes time to study our Encyclopedia of Etiquette. Wouldn't you just love to eat asparagus like the Fifth Avenue bullionaires? Wouldn't you like to know when to wear a white vest and how to introduce a Chinese Duke to your wife? Our volume tells you all these operations and a million more nifties for Doing the Correct Thing. Simply sign your name on the coupon below and we will send it to you C. O. D. That is way society is getting its goods this season.

Every day there are thousands of incidents arising which puzzle even the most gilt-edged. If you always know the Correct Thing to do, society will honor and admire you, even though you tend to your own furnace. For instance, do you know offhand which side of the handkerchief it is proper to sneeze into first? Only the highly polished know that one, although our encyclopedia explains it simply and fully. Perhaps you now begin to realize what a yap you are, after all.

Did you know that oyster forks are only used in months containing the letter "R"? Did you know that knives for pie-eating are used only in Artic and Antarctic circles? Do you know whether it is polite or not to offer a head waiter a $20 bill? And if it is impolite, did you know a head waiter will sometimes accept it in order to spare you embarrassment? These are some of the important things that dull-finish folks are apt to overlook.

When you are a drawing-room guest, is it correct to throw cigar ashes on the rug or the floor? This little point has puzzled many well-bred persons. Think what it would do to you! Should one with false teeth eat corn on the cob or

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ask for succotash? What is the appropriate form for asking your host to lend you his toothbrush? How well do you have to know a lady to let her pay her own carfare? May a napkin be tucked around the neck, and what does that mean in the Shifter language?

Countless problems like these come up every day and worry cultured people. We offer you a short cut to exquisite refinement. Buy our volume of 1,100 pages, learn every rule by heart, and you will know what to do on all occasions. Supplementary information furnished, if requested, on how to use a guest towel, how to climb down a fire-escape politely and how to duck a board bill at a swell hotel. In the Correct Form, of course.

WE NEVER EXPECT TO SEE

1. An orthodox heaven, with golden paved street and neuter angels flying around playing harps. 2. A fiery inferno a la Dante and the early Christians.

MIRACLES

Still as of old his miracles sublime
God works today in wonders new
to time;
His chosen tools are now, as they
were then,
The hearts and brains and hands
of living men.

—FREDERIC FAIRCHILD SHERMAN.

BILHARRIS-DAVECHEMENDIA

MISS TOURIST—"And shall I put the stamp on myself?"

CIGARSTANDER—"No, Miss, put it on the letter."

IN THE PALMS

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

There's a whispering tonight
In the palms.
There's the glint of moon and light
On the palms.
There's a crooning, soothing sigh
That bids me slumber where I lie
In the shelter and protection
Of the palms.
There are whispers of the secrets
Of the palms,
And the hints of ghosts that frequent
All the palms.
There are shadowy forms that flit.
While the threads of evening knit
Curtains for my night of romance
In the palms.

—LESLIE SANDERS.

NOT A CRUEL MUVVER

"Come, María,' said Dr. Agostini impatiently, "throw your doll on the bed and come along or we shall be late."

"Father, how can you?" reproved little María. "I am not that kind of a muvver!"

BATHING SEASON'S OPEN

MRS. MALECON.—"oh, dear, I haven't got a thing to wear."

MR. MALECON—"Well, put it on and we'll go out to the playa."

(Playa means Beach in Spinach.)

AT THE PLAYA

Never rescue a girl unless you are morally sure she is about to drown, as otherwise she may become quite angry.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. Famous for their delicious aroma

AN OBLATION

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

By LESLIE SANDERS

I can hear a chorus ringing—shade of Edgar Allen Poe—
But the note it strikes is different than you wrote of long ago,
There is not the rumble-rumble of the heavy bells of hate,
But a siren note is ringing from the little chimes of fate.

There's a thumping, thumping, thumping, of our feet upon the stair,
And a bluish mist is hovering in the nicco-tainted air;
There's a group of men a milling like the spokes about a hub,
And the tables are the pivots, in the old San Carlos Club.

There's a tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, of the Soda, Scotch and Ice,
And the cackle, cackle, cackle of a playful pair of dice.
There's the jingling note of silver and cards whisking off the pack,
And the rattling of the counters as they're mounting in the stack.

There's a clicking, clicking, clicking of a little ivory ball,
And a hush among the players as they wait the dealer's call.
There's the crinkling sound of greenbacks and the scratching of a pen,
A resumption of the clatter and the ivory rolls again.

And I wish that you were with me Brother Edgar Allen Poe,
With your wild imagination and your willingness to go.
We would close the doors of Carlos just by riding on our hunch,
Then inaugurate a ritual and initiate the bunch.

Then we'd take a trip by moonlight down on Santiago Bay,
And we'd scale the sides of Morro—and we'd drive the guards away.
We would frolic 'mong the turrets—satisfy our wild desire—
Then we'd set the heavens flaming with a supernatural fire.

We would set our trumpets ringing and we'd sound a rendezvous
Of the ghosts that live in Morro, and we'd give command to you.
Then we'd drill those glass-eyed devils o'er the battlements of hell,
And we'd listen to the mystery of the grusome tales they'd tell.

We'd recall the inquisition, resurrect the buccaneers,
And we'd run a night of terror that would put to shame their years.
Then when dawning lights came streaking o'er the hills from Daiquirí
We'd sneak to the Casa Granda for a nip of Bacardí.

But tonight I'm in the living—you have left us all too soon.
Though your spirit seems to rule us—can't we greet it and commune?
Sure we can—so what's to hinder—line up brothers—hit the row—
Fill your glasses—turn 'em empty—to the spirit of our Poe.

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"IT SOUNDS TO ME"

(TUNE: "AULD ACQUAINTANCE")

"It sounds to me,
"It sounds to me,
"It sounds to me,
Like a LIE!"

—U. S. ARMY SONG.

THE AMERICAN CLUB will be the quietest place in Havana this afternoon.

EX-MAYOR FREYRE DE ANDRADE never saw a drunken American in Havana.

AMERICANS hate Cubans.

THE NEW CABINET which has been appointed by President Zayas will probably be a flat failure as none of the members understand the English language. This is particularly true of Secretary Agramonte, who plans to establish mosquito breeding pools at various places in Havana and its suburbs.

CUBANS hate Americans.

GENERAL CROWDER's car was run into by a street car and the General suffered a mosquito sting on the right wrist while hastening to a game of old maid to be played with ex-Sergeant Frank Steinhart. General Crowder is obtaining many excellent suggestions from President Zayas as to the best way to run the affairs of the American Legation.

BUSINESS is bound to get worse in Cuba this summer and fall, as the price of sugar is falling from day to day and no one has any confidence in the Cuban government. No good business house will advertise.

THE UNITED STATES has had no diplomatic representative in Cuba for two years.

TIMES OF CUBA creditors are jamming the front doors of our office in a mad rush to pay their bills. D. P. Maybery admits he is responsible for the Corning account and the Get-Thin-Quick fake through which he expected to make money.

—THE LIAR.

SHE SAID A MOUTHFUL

MRS. ALMENDARES (gushingly)—"Do have some more ice cream, Mrs. Vedado."

MRS. VEDADO—"Well, if you insist, my dear, just a mouthful."

MRS. ALMENDARES—"Lily, fill up Mrs. Vedado's plate."

TIMELY QUERIES

How are you digging up that c--n to pay the w--e's expenses in the D. & A.N.?

ARDOROUS LABOR

JOLLY—"I want you to understand I got my money by hard work."

HOLLY—"Hard work? I thought your uncle left it to you."

JOLLY—"He did, but I had hard work to get it away from the lawyers."

Lawyers are always more ready to get a man into troubles than out of them.—GOLDSMITH.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped, oval shaped. The sweetest smoke

DONT'S FOR TOURISTS

WHO VISIT THE UNITED STATES THIS SUMMER

DON'T go out canoeing with enemies—not unless you would form part of a shark-fishing excursion with your heirs here in Havana.

DON'T forget to carry an umbrella. The weather man is likely to stage a storm any old time instead of waiting until 4:15 p. m. daily as in Havana.

DON'T try to drink enough Bacardí before leaving Cuba to last until you get back. Better practice being a camel a week or so before sailing—the jolt will be easier.

Don't take a taxi at the Ward Line pier to an address on Washington Heights. Take an Albany train and walk back.

DON'T get full of non-alcoholic beer with the idea of adding to the merriment of nations. Wait until you get back to the Tropical tropics.

DON'T spend all your money without providing yourself with a return ticket. Better still, buy a round trip ticket before leaving Cuba.

DON'T expect to learn English in twenty easy lessons. Some Americans can't speak it after twenty years.

DON'T wave your hand to call the waiter or he will go away.

DON'T forget (if you are a gentleman) that lumber matches, unlike our aesthetic Cuban wax matches, can be, and often are, scratched on the seat of the trousers. Care should be taken to see that the sulphur matches the trousers in color. This does not apply to ladies.

IN THE D. & A. N.*

SHE—"You have been drinking whiskey."

AMATEUR DISTILLER — "Thank you."

* D. & A. N.—Dry and Arid North.

FIRST AID

"'Phone us if your baby or you need a hasty delivery.—Sign in Spokane (Wash.) drug store.

ON THE CUBA R.R.

"What 's the matter?" inquired the impatient passenger as the Cuba railroad train moped down to about six miles an hour. The conductor craned his head out of the window and remarked indolently, "Handcar's got the right of way."

Few men can afford to be angry. It is a run upon their intellectual resources they can not meet.—AUSTINE BIRRELL.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is provided with asphalted streets—free from dust

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THAT CHIROPRACTIC BUNK

(Selected by DR. S. D. STRONG)

If your heart goes pitter-patter,
Do you know what is the matter?
Why your spine
Is out of line!
If you have a hob-nail liver;
If the agua makes you shiver—
Your poor spine
Is out of line!

If you get dorsalis tabes,
Should a dog give you the rabies,
Tho' you're itchy with the scabies,
It's your spine—
Fatal spine!
But why pine?
That's the knack!
Hear it crack?
Now it's back—
Right in line!
Ain't it fine?

If you have a hopeless cancer,
There is only the same answer—
Easy-spine!
It shows the sign!
If your vessels are sclerotic,
If your lungs become cirrhotic,
Yes—your spine
Is out of line!

If your mouth fills up with canker,
Or you are a Cuban banker
(And I say it without rancor),
It's your spine,
Awful spine!
Don't resign!
Can't resist
Simple twist
Of the wrist!
Falls in line?
Ain't it fine?

If you ever tire of working,
Say, at carpentry or clerking,
Join the line
Treat the spine!

You don't need a bit of learning!
When it comes to cold cash earning,
Sun will shine
On the spine!

You can mock and scoff at science—
You can taunt it with defiance!
With your two hands for appliance,
Treat the spine!
Lovely spine!
Golden mine!
Easy trick,
Catch on quick,
Cure the sick,
Slick as wine!
Ain't it fine?

—*Journal Amer. Med. Assn.*

The fashion of this world passeth away: I would fain occupy myself with that which endures.—GOETHE.

NO VACATION—FOR DAD

MRS. HAVANA—"No, dear, I've decided I will not take a vacation this year; it would be too expensive during these hard times."

MR. HAVANA—"Why, no, it wouldn't, sweetie. You could stay with your folks most of the summer."

MRS. HAVANA—"Oh, I don't mean expensive for me. It would be too expensive for you here alone in Havana."

When wisdom entereth into thy heart and knowledge is pleasant to thy soul, discretion shall preserve thee, and understanding shall keep thee.—SOLOMON.

SKIRTS

"What's your line?" inquired a drummer in the smoking car of a Pullman of President Neilson, of Smith college, with whom he had been in coversation under the impression that the educator was a traveling salesman, "Mine's skirts." "So's mine," said Dr. Neilson.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

CABBAGES AND KINGS

By O. HENRY

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes and ships and sealing-wax,
And cabbages and kings."
—THE WALRUS AND THE CARPENTER.

SYNOPSIS

This series of short stories, linked together by the thread of a plot but each almost complete in itself, began in the April number of THE TIMES OF CUBA and will continue in succeeding numbers until completed. The scene is laid in "Anchuria," a volatile republic of Central America, and much of the material on which the stories are written is supposed to have been gathered by the author during several years of active experience as a soldier of fortune on the Isthmus. It is to be feared that O. Henry (his real name was Sidney Porter, but it is said that, for reasons best known to himself he adopted the O. Henry nom-de-plume even before attaining fame as a master of the short story) saw in his fabled republic more of the slapstick brand of humor than the real patriotism and pathos which are always not far distant in Latin America, but his Cabbages and Kings richly repays the reading. Back numbers containing previous installments can be obtained at the publication office of THE TIMES OF CUBA, San Lázaro 95, Havana.

White got up and walked back and forth on the balcony a few times. Then he stopped, and laughed strangely. His face was flushed, and his eyes were bright with a kind of angry amusement.

"Look here, Billy," he said, somewhat roughly, "when you first came to me in my studio and mentioned a picture, I thought you wanted a Smashed Oats or a Hair Tonic poster painted on a range of mountains or the side of a continent. Well, either of those jobs would have been Art in its highest form compared to the one you've steered me against. I can't paint that picture, Billy. You've got to let me out. Let me try to tell you what that barbarian wants. He had it all planned out and even a sketch made of his idea. The old boy doesn't draw badly at all. But, ye goddesses of Art! listen to the monstrosity he expects me to paint. He wants himself in the centre of the canvas, of course. He is to be painted as Jupiter sitting on Olympus, with the clouds at his feet. At one side of him stands George Washington, in full regimentals, with his hand on the president's shoulder. An angel with outstretched wings hovers overhead, and is placing a laurel wreath on the president's head, crowning him—Queen of the May, I suppose. In the background is to be cannon, more angels and soldiers. The man who would paint that picture would have to have the soul of a dog, and would deserve to go down into oblivion without even a tin can tied to his tail to sound his memory."

Little beads of moisture crept out all over Billy Keogh's brow. The stub of his blue pencil had not figured out a contingency like this. The machinery of his plan had run with flattering smoothness until now. He dragged another chair upon the balcony, and got White back to his seat. He lit his pipe with apparent calm.

"Now, sonny," he said, with gentle grimness, "you and me will have an Art to Art talk. You've got your art and I've got mine. Yours is the real Pierian stuff that turns up its nose at bock-beer signs and elegraphs of the Old Mill.

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Mine's the art of Business. This was my scheme, and it worked out like two-and-two. Paint that president man as Old King Cole, or Venus, or a landscape, or a fresco, or a bunch of lilies, or anything he thinks he looks like. But get the paint on the canvas and collect the spoils. You wouldn't throw me down, Carry, at this stage of the game. Think of that ten thousand."

"I can't help thinking of it," said White, "and that's what hurts. I'm tempted to throw every ideal I ever had down in the mire, and steep my soul in infamy by painting that picture. That five thousand meant three years of foreign study to me, and I'd almost sell my soul for that."

"Now it ain't as bad as that," said Keogh, soothingly. "It's a business proposition. It's so much paint and time against money. I don't fall in with your idea that that picture would so everlastingly jolt the art side of the question. George Washington was all right, you know, and nobody could say a word against the angel. I don't think so bad of that group. If you was to give Jupiter a pair of epaulets and a sword, and kind of work the clouds around to look like a blackberry patch, it woudn't make such a bad battle scene. Why, if we hadn't already settled on the price, he ought to pay an extra thousand for Washington, and the angel ought to raise it five hundred."

"You don't understand, Billy," said White, with an uneasy laugh. "Some of us fellows who try to paint have big notions about Art. I wanted to paint a picture some day that people would stand before and forget that it was made of paint. It wanted it to creep into them like a bar of music and mushroom there like a soft bullet. And I wanted 'em to go away and ask, 'What else has he done?' And I didn't want 'em to find a thing; not a portrait nor a magazine cover nor an illustration nor a drawing of a girl—nothing but the picture. That's why I've lived on fried sausages, and tried to keep true to myself. I persuaded myself to do this portrait for the chance it might give me to study abroad. But this howling, screaming caricature! Good Lord! can't you see how it is?"

"Sure," said Keogh, as tenderly as he would have spoken to a child, and he laid a long forefinger on White's knee. "I see. It's bad to have your art all slugged up like that. I know. You wanted to paint a big thing like the panorama of the battle of Gettysburg. But let me kalsomine you a little mental sketch to consider. Up to date we're out $385.50 on this scheme. Our capital took every cent both of us could raise. We've got about enough left to get back to New York on. I need my share on that ten thousand. I want to work a copper deal in Idaho, and make a hundred thousand. That's the business end of the thing. Come down off your art perch, Carry, and let's land that hatful of dollars."

"Billy," said White, with an effort, "I'll try. I won't say I'll do it, but I'll try. I'll go at it, and put it through if I can."

"That's business," said Keogh, heartily. "Good boy! Now, here's another thing—rush that picture—crowd it through as quick as you can. Get a couple of boys to help you mix the paint if necessary. I've picked up some pointers around town. The people here are beginning to get sick of Mr. President. They say he's been too free with concessions; and they accuse him of trying to make a dicker with England to sell out the country. We want that picture done

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. Famous for their delicious aroma

and paid for before there's any row."

In the great **patio** of Casa Morena, the president caused to be stretched a huge canvas. Under this White set up his temporary studio. For two hours each day the great man sat to him.

White worked faithfully. But, as the work progressed, he had seasons of bitter scorn, of infinite self-contempt, of sullen gloom and sardonic gaiety. Keogh, with the patience of a great general, soothed, coaxed, argued—kept him at the picture.

At the end of a month White announced that the picture was completed — Jupiter, Washington, angels, clouds, cannon and all. His face was pale and his mouth drawn straight when he told Keogh. He said the president was much pleased with it. It was to be hung in the National Gallery of Statesmen and Heroes. The artist had been requested to return to Casa Morena on the following day to receive payment. At the appointed time he left the hotel, silent under his friend's joyful talk of their success.

An hour later he walked into the room where Keogh was waiting, threw his hat on the floor, and sat upon the table.

"Billy," he said, in strained and laboring tones, "I've a little money out West in a small business that my brother is running. It's what I've been living on while I've been studying art. I'll draw out my share and pay you back what you've lost on this scheme."

"Lost!" exclaimed Keogh, jumping up. "Didn't you get paid for the picture?"

"Yes, I got paid," said White. "But just now there isn't any picture, and there isn't any pay. If you care to hear about it, here are the edifying details. The president and I were looking at the painting. His secretary brought a bank draft on New York for ten thousand dollars and handed it to me. The moment I touched it I went wild. I tore it into little pieces and threw them on the floor. A workman was repainting the pillars inside the **patio**. A bucket of his paint happened to be convenient. I picked up his brush and slapped a quart of blue paint all over that ten-thousand-dollar nightmare. I bowed, and walked out. The president didn't move or speak. That was one time he was taken by surprise. It's tough on you, Billy, but I couldn't help it."

There seemed to be excitement in Coralio. Outside there was a confused, rising murmur pierced by high-pitched cries. "**Abajo el traidor—Muera el traidor!**" were the words they seemed to form.

"Listen to that!" exclaimed White, bitterly; "I know that much Spanish. They're shouting, 'Down with the traitor!' I heard them before. I felt that they meant it. I was a traitor to Art. The picture had to go."

"'Down with the blank fool' would have suited your case better," said Keogh, with fiery emphasis. "You tear up ten thousand dollars like an old rag because the way you've spread on five dollars' worth of paint hurts your conscience. Next time I pick a side-partner in a scheme the man has got to go before a notary and swear he never even heard the word 'ideal' mentioned."

Keogh strode from the room, white-hot. White paid little attention to his resentment. The scorn of Billy Keogh seemed a trifling thing beside the greater self-scorn he had escaped.

In Coralio the excitement waxed. An outburst was imminent. The cause of this demonstration of displeasure was the presence in the town of a big, pink-cheeked Eng-

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

lishman, who, it was said, was an agent of his government come to clinch the bargain by which the president placed his people in the hands of a foreign power. It was charged that not only had he given away priceless concessions, but that the public debt was to be transferred into the hands of the English, and the custom-houses turned over to them as a guarantee. The long-enduring people had determined to make their protest felt.

On that night, in Coralio and in other towns, their ire found vent. Yelling mobs, mercurial but dangerous, roamed the streets. They overthrew the great bronze statue of the president that stood in the centre of the plaza, and hacked it to shapeless pieces. They tore from public buildings the tablets set there proclaiming the glory of the "Illustrious Liberator." His pictures in the government offices were demolished. The mobs even attacked the Casa Morena, but were driven away by the military, which remained faithful to the executive. All the night terror reigned.

The greatness of Losada was shown by the fact that by noon the next day order was restored, and he was still absolute. He issued proclamations denying positively that any negotiation of any kind had been entered into with England. Sir Stafford Vaughan, the pink-cheeked Englishman, also declared in placards and in public print that his presence there had no international significance. He was a traveller without guile. In fact (so he stated), he had not even spoken with the president or been in his presence since his arrival.

During this disturbance. White was preparing for his homeward voyage in the steamship that was to sail within two or three days. About noon Keogh, the restless, took his camera out with the hope of speeding the lagging hours. The town was now as quiet as if peace had never departed from her perch on the red-tiled roofs.

About the middle of the afternoon, Keogh hurried back to the hotel with something decidedly special in his air. He retired to the little room where he developed his pictures.

Later on he came out to White on the balcony, with a luminous, grim, predatory smile on his face.

"Do you know what that is?" he asked, holding up a 4 x 5 photograph mounted on cardboard.

"Snap-shot of a señorita sitting in the sand—alliteration unintentional," guessed White, lazily.

"Wrong," said Keogh with shining eyes. "It's a slung-shot. It's a can of dynamite. It's a gold mine. It's a sight-draft on your president man for twenty thousand dollars—yes, sir—twenty thousand this time, and no spoiling the picture. No ethics of art in the way. Art! You with your smelly little tubes! I've got you skinned to death with a kodak. Take a look at that."

White took the picture in his hand, and gave a long whistle.

"Jove!" he exclaimed, "but wouldn't that stir up a row in town if you let it be seen. How in the world did get it, Billy?"

"You know that high wall around the president man's back garden? I was up there trying to get a bird's-eye of the town. I happened to notice a chink in the wall where a stone and a lot of plaster had slid out. Thinks I, I'll take a peep through to see how Mr. President's cabagges are growing. The first thing I saw was him and this Sir Englishman sitting at a little table about twenty feet away. They had the table all spread over with documents, and they were hobnobbing over them

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. Famous for their delicious aroma

as thick as two pirates. 'Twas a nice corner of the garden, all private and shady with palms and orange trees, and they had a pail of champagne set by handy in the grass. I knew then was the time for me to make my big hit in Art. So I raised the machine up to the crack, and pressed the button. Just as I did so thenm old boys shook hands on the deal—you see they took that way in the picture."

Keogh put on his coat and hat.

"What are going to do with it?" asked White.

"Me," said Keogh in a hurt tone, "why, I'm going to tie a pink ribbon to it and hang it on the what-not, of course. I'm surprised at you. But while I'm out you just try to figure out what ginger-cake potentate would be most likely to want to buy this work of art for his private collection—just to keep it out of circulation."

The sunset was reddening the tops of the cocoanut palms when Billy Keogh came back from Casa Morena. He nodded to the artist's questioning gaze; and lay down on a coat with his hands under the back of his head.

"I saw him. He paid the money like a little man. They didn't want to let me in at first. I told 'em it was important. Yes, that president man is on the plenty-able list. He's got a beautiful business system about the way he uses his brains. All I had to do was to hold up the photograph so he could see it, and name the price. He just smiled, and walked over to a safe and got the cash. Twenty-one-thousand-dollar brand-new United States Treasury notes he laid on the table, like I' pay out a dollar and a quarter. Fine notes, too—they crackled with a sound like burning the brush off a ten-acre lot."

"Let's try the feel of one," said White, curiously. "I never saw a thousand-dollar bill." Keogh did not immediately respond.

"Carry," he said, in an absent-minded way, "you think a heap of your art, don't you?"

"More," said White, frankly, than has been for the financial good of myself and my friends."

"I thought you were a fool the other day," went on Keogh, quietly, "and I'm not sure now that you wasn't. But if you was, so am I. I've been in some funny deals, Carry, but I've always managed to scramble fair, and match my brains and capital against the other fellow's. But when it comes to—well, when you've got the other fellow cinched, and the screws on him, and he's got to put up—why, it don't strike me as being a man's game. They've got a name for it, you know; it's—confound you, don't you understand. A fellow feels—it's something like that blamed art of yours—he—well, I tore that photograph up and laid the pieces on that stack of money and shoved the whole business back across the table. 'Excuse me, Mr. Losada,' I said, 'but I guess I've made a mistake in the price. You get the photo for nothing.' Now, Carry, you get out the pencil, and we'll do some more figuring. I'd like to save enough out of our capital for you to have some fried sausages in your joint when you get back to New York."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

HYMNS OF HATE

(By the office poetaster)

I hate with a soul filling cordial detest
The guy with a hangover bun
Who steps on my feet and falls on my chest
And explains how the country should run.

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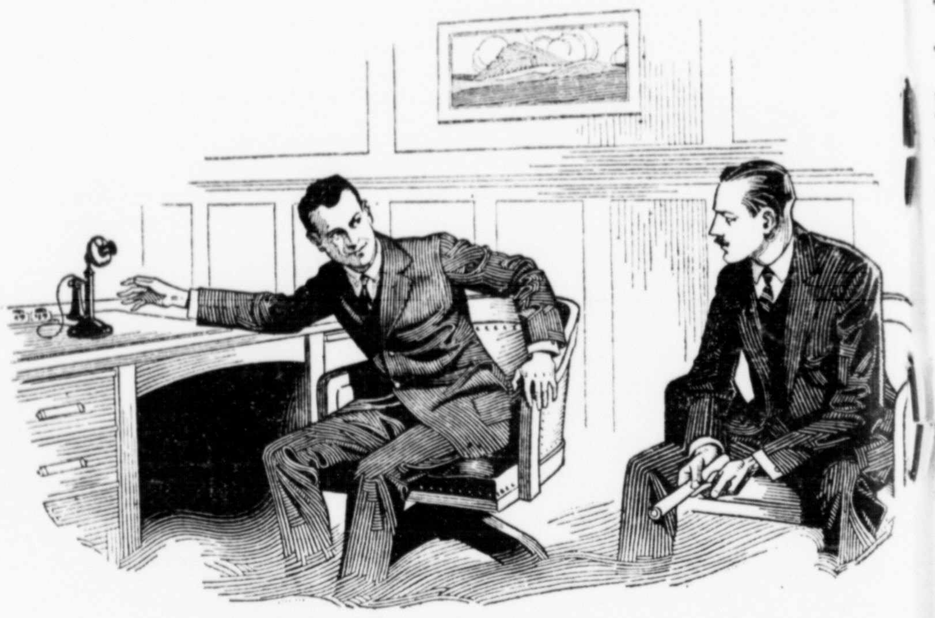
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

LET'S GET BEHIND CUBA AND BOOST!



There are plenty of knockers.
There is a big demand for boosters.
How is your faith in Cuba?
We have plenty.
We know you have plenty, too, or you would not be here.
State of mind has a lot to do with business.
Things have been dull long enough.
We have shown our faith in Cuba by renewing and rebuilding our plant while conditions were bad.
If everybody thought business was improving, it would improve.
That is true, because the man who thinks business is improving will go out and hustle for more business.
The man who hustles will always get some reward for his effort.

We are now in a position to help you improve your business.
The long distance telephone is at your command to give you unequalled good service.
Let the telephone join your sales force.
You can telephone some of the dullness out of business.
Get together with us for a renewal of Cuban prosperity.

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

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FROM THE TIMES OF CUBA CORRESPONDENTS

(The Times of Cuba "Pays the Postage" and supplies writing materials without cost to its correspondents. Do NOT permit your section to be without representation in this department. Send in your letter before the 25th of the month preceding publication. Stamped envelopes and stationery will be sent to you after receiving your first letter, and copies of The Times of Cuba containing your letters will be mailed to you promptly. Write on only one side of paper and DOUBLE SPACE typewriting. Business agents wanted.)

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

H. B. LEAVITT, Ashville, N. C.; Congratulations.

RUSSELL QUESADA, Aguiar 75, Havana: You will get the very first setting of eggs laid by our office ostrich. "Surrounds" was the right answer.

J. E. MCKEE, Federal Motor Truck Co., Detroit: Have put you on comp. list for rest of year. Mighty glad to know things are breaking right. Best regards to May and Mimi.

H. B. GILPIN, Scaleby, Winchester, Va.: Thanks. Hope you are receiving T/C all right. Look forward to seeing you next winter—not long now.

JOHN A. KERR, Colonia Van Horne, San Germán, Oriente: We can use correspondence but would prefer to have typewritten copy if possible. Have mailed receipt to you.

FRANK K. HARVEY, 162 West Chestnut St., Ashville, N. C.: Take your own time.

J. L. CHATTERTON, Flint, Mich.: Glad to hear the well-known strees is over and that there is light. Hip, hip, hootch.

NUEVA GERONA (ISLE OF PINES), JUNE 22.

—Arrangements for the genuine, old-fashioned American celebration of the Fourth of July to be held in Nueva Gerona on that glorious anniversary have been completed and all are invited to come from all parts of the Isle of Pines and the adjacent island of Cuba. The day's festivities will open with a grand Parade through lavishly decorated streets which at intervals will be spanned with splendid arches. Fourteen floats have been promised the committee on decoration and parade, along with 12 decorated cars. The floats will be some of them historic, some comic. At the head of the parade will march the Band, followed by historical American and Cuban floats, the rurals and the alcalde. Then will come a contingent of ladies on horseback, followed by other floats, historical and comic, by the children of the schools and by decorated cars. Marti Street will be decorated through its entire length from A. street to the city hall, with three arches along the way and the city hall will be elaborately decorated. The parade will form on Magoon street and will march up Marti to city hall and thence to Carcel. A formal written invitation has been sent to the Club Pinero to take part in the parade an invitations to attend have likewise been sent by the committee to the American Club of Havana and the American Legion post of that city. The following program of sports has been arranged:

Field Sports

	1st	2nd
One mile race, open	$5	$3
100 yard dash, open	5	2
Running broad jump, open (three trials)	5	3
50 yard dash for boys under 16	3	1
50 yard dash for girls under 16	3	1
Dash around park for children, open	2	1
50 yard potato race for ladies, open	3	2
Greased pig to catch, catcher gets pig.		
Tug of war, 6 on a side	6	
Total prizes		$55

Baseball Game

Winning team	$20
Longest hit	5
Total prizes	$25

Horse Racing

¾ mile, boys and girls under 15	$5	$3
1 mile, open to ladies only	5	3
Total prizes		$16

Special men's race, 1 mile, open—entry fee $5 each. Winner takes all.

Water Sports

No. 1, 100 yard swimming race for men	$5	$2
No. 2, 50 yard for ladies	5	2
No. 3, 40 yard, boys and girls under 16.	3	1

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

AS IT IS IN SPANISH

(Politica Cómica)



—¿Entramos, mamá?
—No, hija mía; me han dicho que la obra es muy indecente; ya la verás cuando estés casada.

"Let us go in, Mamma."
"No, my daughter. They tell me this show is very indecent; you will have to wait until you are married before you can see it."

Diving Contest

No. 4, Jack knife dive, open, 30 feet	$5	$2
No. 5, Straight Dive, open, 40 feet.		
No. 6, Competitor's choice, open, 20 feet.		
Each competitor has 3 dives and winners will be decided on points.		

Final

Swimming race, open from bridge to boat dock	$5	$3	$2
Total prizes			$35

—With the securing by the Farmers and Growers Co-operative Telephone Exchange of three concessions for telephone lines on the Isle of Pines, the people of the island are at last firmly assured of the telephone service of which they have been so long in need; and the inauguration of the same will not be long delayed. The three concessions, for Nueva Gerona, Santa Bárbara and Santa Fe were successively obtained by public bidding in Havana on June 15, 16 and 17, respectively. In connection therewith A. E. Willis, publisher of The Isle of Pines Appeal, spent several days in Havana last week. There remains now, before starting work on the telephone lines, only to await the publication of the awards in the Official Gazette of Cuba and the issuance of the required permits by the Department, about which There will be no hitch or delay.—The chief offices of the new company will be in Nueva Gerona. The company is incorporated under the laws of Cuba and the officers are: Edgar Bullock, president; J. B. Leffingwell, vice-president; A. E. Willis, secretary and Charles Fetter, treasurer.

A FRIEND OF CUBA

Glenwood, Iowa, May 23, 1922.

E. F. O'Brien, Editor San Lázaro 95, Havana, Cuba.

Dear Mr. O'Brien: The object I have in view in sending you now and then some communications relative to the equalization of passenger rates between points in the central west and Cuba (as compared with Southern California) is just this. I, and no doubt others who understand the real estate situation are aware that it is impossible to handle fruit and agricultural lands in any part of Cuba as long as thepassenger rates between the above points are so out of line. For example, the writer of this letter is located at a point in Iowa no further from Havana than San Diego, California, but the winter rates of the past winter were approximately $152, and $114, and since the "summer" Californian rates have become effective the difference is even still greater, the roads interested in Californian travel have made a round trip rate to San Diego, California, of $72.

This matter should be presented by all interested parties in a proper way at the time the General Passenger Agents have their meeting.

In the first week of June the Southeastern Passenger Association meets at Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. W. H. Howard, of Atlanta, Ga., is chairman, and it is my intention to present a brief, prepared concisely covering the existing inequalities, and laying particular stress on the fact that if the Railroads running to New Orleans and Florida points used their influence with the steamship lines that Havana could be made for Cuba what Los Angeles is for southern California, and that the present traffic (practically nil from the central west points) which now goes to Cuba from Florida and the Atlantic coast territories could be increased to 20,00 or more per winter season. Very cordially, WALTER BREEN.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

HERRADURA, PINAR DEL RIO, JUNE 30.—Sales of tobacco crop are being reported, but the prices being paid are very low and leave small profit for the Cuban grower. Prices for good leaf range from $12 to $16 per quintal. Further west in the real vuelta abajo section the prices are much better the leaf there being much finer.—Rev. Board, our pastor, was up from Pinar on the 24th, making his calls on the people around here.—The attendance at church and Sunday school continues to be very good.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Scott left on the 25th for Atlanta, Ga., where they will stay for several months, returning, it is understood, to plant vegetables during the winter months. A splendid evening was held at the home of Mr. Elton Samis on the evening of the 24th, the following being the invited guests: Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Weigmen, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Kleefuss, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Scott, Theodore Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Scott.—W. H. T. Webb is in Palace where he is running an ice plant and many around here are taking ice from his place.—Edward J. Bode is spending two months in Havana.—Mr. Jack Desrosier who left here last month for a vacation in the State has, we have learned, undergone a serious operation there and is slowly recovering.—Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Porter are now installed in their town home and are at homes to callers.—The prices of cattle are still low, practically no sale at all on them. This is surprising as the price of meat continues to be high, and it is said that the stock of Eastern end of the island has been considerably depleted.—Practically no price is being offered for hides while shoes are still dear enough.—Four new houses are being built in town.—The home of W. C. Root is nearing completion and while it is a very artistic house it is also built to withstand hurricanes.

THE LA GLORIA KID

"Why are you crying?" asked the Stranger of the La Gloria Kid.
"Me sister's cat died."
"What a good boy! And you loved your sister's cat?"
"Naw—Paw whaled me for t'rowin' it into the well."

T/C WANT ADV. DEPT.

FOR SALE: Unused Bank. Address H. Upmann.

PASSING THE BUCK

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

"The woman thou gavest—She's to blame,"
Has sounded through the years;
Is SHE the cause of strife and shame
Of all our grief and tears?

Oh why was SHE placed here below
To cause us to perspire?
She makes us toil and struggle so
To appease her small desire.

Much joy and mirth was lost to us
When Adam asked for Eve,
With what we have we fight and fuss
And for another grieve.

We would not need to shave and primp
Nor even cut our hair,
Just wear the clothes that nature grows
And leave our bodies bare.

We would not need the church to keep
Nor men in priestly togs,
But we could eat and drink and sleep
Just like the other hogs.

Pop Adam owned both sea and land
But feared to live alone,
When Eve was made from rib of man
Did some one pull a bone?

—WILLIAM H.

NOT "WEAK" ENDS

"Married life is a bad half hour made up of exquisite week ends.

—STEPHEN MCKENNA.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

CONFESSIONS OF A BLONDE STENOGRAPHER

THIS IS SIMPLY AWFUL!

By BETTY FELLOWS

The other day
Thanks to a special dispensation of Providence,
And a Rotary Club luncheon,
I had a little extra time on my hands,
Which everybody knows is scarcer with us stenos nowadays
Than a copy of *Three Weeks* in a missionary box.
So I started reading one of those articles
On the "Simple Life in the Tropics,"
Written by the kind of world-traveler
Who never gets any further South
Than Trenton, New Jersey,
And wouldn't recognize the Simple Life anyway,
If it came up and offered to shake hands with him.

Well, it was all about how existence down here
Was a "grand sweet song"
(Words by the Sugar Sales Commission,
Music by the National City Bank)
And all any of us in Cuba had to do,
Was to sit under a tree in a cow pasture,
And improve our minds
With good books,
Like F. Scott Fitzgerald,
Or "How I Acquired Will Power in Twenty Lessons."
Then a little further on
There were some paragraphs
About the "shade of the sheltering palms,"
Which goodness knows must have been the palms in the Sevilla patio,
'Cause they're the only ones I've ever seen
That would give enough shade
To keep an aspirin tablet from melting.

But when I got down as far as the "sweet, unaffected girls,"
Garbed in "true simplicity"
And boasting only the "charms that Nature gave them"
And how much better they looked
Than the Broadway vamps
Who rouged and had permanent waves,
And looked neat and nifty at forty,
Well, I began to wonder
If we'd really given the simple life in Cuba
A square deal,
And if folks down here
Weren't a lot kinder and more honest
Than back in the "effete East,"

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Where you have a lot of things like subways,
And Personnel Departments
To get people bad-tempered
And keep them from really knowing one another.

So the next day when I came down to the office,
I put on a simple percale house dress,
With my hair drawn straight back,
And no more color in each cheek,
Than the Good Lord intended.
When I came in
The boss was sitting there, calm and peaceful,
Just as usual,
Looking at the clock,
Just as usual,
And after he'd stared at me about five minutes, he said,
"My Gawd! Ain't you got nothin' to wear?
Do you think a man wants to work like a dog
All day
And sit opposite a frump in a dress
That must have been what the Constitution meant
By 'cruel and unusual forms of punishment.'"
(Which was pretty fresh when you think of what I'd stood,
In the line of neckties
For over 6 months)
And later on when he found I got some of Amy Lowell's poetry,
Mixed in with the specifications I was copying,
'Cause you can't improve your mind
And your typing
At the same time,
He said words that don't scan
In vers libre,
But I understood 'em all right
'Cause that kind of Spanish
Is the only kind I ever have been able to understand.

Well it didn't seem as if the "simple life"
Had made much of a hit with our office,
But I thought I'd give it another trial,
So when I remembered what the man wrote
About a kind word being worth more than a peseta
In these countries,
I asked the waiter at the Hotel Lafayette,
Where I had luncheon,
If his family were all well.
And after he'd gone over and consulted the headwaiter,
And the headwaiter had spoken to the cashier,
He said they were,
But I knew from the way they watched me
Every time I picked up a spoon
That they suspected my intentions toward the silverware
Weren't strictly honorable.
And if you could have seen the look he gave me

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

When I walked out without leaving a tip,
You'd know that the "coin of human kindness"
Isn't the kind that circulates at the Hotel Lafayette,
At any rate.
So that night,
When I went home,
I took out the complexion
I'd put away in the bottom drawer of my wardrobe that morning,
Thinking I wouldn't need it any more,
And after it was all back in its usual place
Along with a lot of other things
I looked at myself in the mirror
And decided that the only thing simple about me
Was the space above the eyes,
Where I'd stored a lot of that bunk
Written by someone
Sitting under a palmtree
In Peacock Alley,
And that the people in Havana
Are just about like the people in Grand Rapids, Michigan,
Or anywhere else for that matter,
Except that we get a lot more free advertising.

THE CAMAGÜEY SCOTSMAN

The Camagüey Scotsman (who had just bought himself a frugal drink in the hotel bar) observed that people were not as free with their money as they were before the big drop in sugar prices. "Some people are," contradicted Thompson, the manager. "Who, for instance?" inquired Sandy. "The Scots," said Thompson.

Denial of the mystery of evil will only intensify the inalienable tragedy of existence. But the human spirit is endowed with a native dignity which enables it to discover indestructible joy in the heart of irremediable pain.—KEVORK COSTIKYAN.

WHY WE ARE UNIQUE

Because we still drink—when possible.

VICE AT THE Y

The candidate for the business men's class at the Havana Y.M.C.A. was being thumped on the chest by Physical Director McDonald. "Heart action seems a little off," said McDonald, "you aren't a fast liver, are you?" "Well," said the candidate in a small thin voice, "I sometimes chew a little gum."

VEDADO VERSE

The Vedado girl is fair to see,
Her face is like the rose,
But fairer still she'd be to me
If she didn't chalk her nose.

Be patient, if thou wouldst thy ends accomplish; for like patience is there no appliance effective of success, producing certainly abundant fruit of action, never damped by failure, conquering all impediments.—BHARAVI.

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AS SLEVIN SEES CUBA

TO THE FLAG!—GUITERAS AND MONTORO—THERE HAVE BEEN INSTANCES—LET'S GET READY FOR VISITORS.

By E. de L. SLEVIN IN ISLE OF PINES APPEAL

TO THE FLAG!

Nowhere do those "broad stripes and bright stars" look more beautiful to the loyal American eye than in the glorious light of the tropics, against the dazzling blue sky of these southern latitudes. Our flag perhaps becomes a commonplace at home where all that it symbolizes is matter of secure daily enjoyment and is taken for granted, but in foreign climes it appeals to the American heart with all the meaning that has been woven into it in a century and a half of glorious achievement during which it has not received the smallest stain. And on the Fourth of July, anniversary of that day in '76 when the principles our flag stands for and has made known to the remotest regions of the world were first proclaimed to a startled world, those Stars and Stripes look beautiful beyond material things. To the flag that Peary nailed to the North Pole and Roosevelt flung over the Panama canal!

GUITERAS AND MONTORO

Some Havana newspapers have tried to make capital out of the retirement from the cabinet of Guiteras and Montoro, alleging that they were forced out by American pressure. The fact is that, however worthy those two gentlemen, they are both very old, and the work to be done by the new cabinet requires youthful energy. Dr. Guiteras is highly respected by everyone both for his distinguished scientific achievements—he was a collaborator with Dr. Finlay in his labors to demonstrate the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito—and for his high personal character. But it was more than forty years ago that Dr. Finlay enunciated that theory and Dr. Guiteras is now a tired old man. Dr. Finlay who lived to an advanced age has been dead these many years. Dr. Guiteras is richly entitled to a rest and the strenuous work of re-organization and administration to be done in his department is a task for a man of strength and energy such as are possessed in such abounding measure by Dr. Agramonte.

Dr. Montoro likewise is an old man who was one of Cuba's most conspicuous figures in the vanished regime that proceeded by many years Cuba's war of independence.

It is time that the work in the newer day that is dawning for Cuba passed to younger hands. Both Guiteras and Montoro pass into private life full of honors and beloved and respected by all their countrymen.

THERE HAVE BEEN INSTANCES

General Freyre de Andrade, former mayor of Havana, in an interview given in New York, denies with just indignation that Americans go to Havana just to booze, and declares truly that they are lured to Cuba each year in greater numbers by the climate, and the island's other matchless attractions. But the ex-Alcalde did, we think, strain the truth just a little when he said he had never seen an American drunk in the streets of Havana. In the course of the last twenty-four years, since the beginning of the first American occupation, there have, we regret to say, been several such instances.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped, oval shaped. The sweetest smoke

LET'S GET READY FOR VISITORS

Steamship companies, hotels and other enterprises interested in tourist travel all say the indications are that a far larger stream of visitors will this year set toward Cuba than ever before. People in the United States have been getting rid of the notion that they are hard up and they are beginning again to spend freely, which means that next winter there will be many millions spent on pleasure in Havana. The Isle of Pines ought to get its share of this, and will, if its attractions are properly placed before the visitor to Havana who, after a few days spent in the Cuban capital, is always looking around for something new to see, and something different. The Isle of Pines has something new to offer him, a progressive, typically American, colony set down in the Caribbean, with good roads, beautiful, clean towns, delightful bathing beaches, horseback riding, shooting, fishing, and unique submarine scenery spread on the shallow ocean floor to be viewed with wondering enjoyment on the voyage to and from the Isle.

THE HAVANA MARKET'S BIG POSSIBILITIES

In preparing land now for the planting of winter vegetables for the Northern market our farmers should keep in mind the great Havana market right at their doors and take measures to develop and to supply it. While the main effort of most will be as heretofore, to raise the great staples for shipment in quantities to the States—peppers, eggplant, tomatoes, etc.,—it will be worth the while of at the least the few, and the most skillful truck gardeners, to plant with a view to furnishing Havana's great winter resort hotels, and most fastidious Havana trade, with extra fancy vegetables and fruits, for which extra prices will be readily obtainable. Havana during the winter will consume large quantities of fresh vegetables, poultry, eggs, water-melons, avocados, mangoes, and the caterers to the big hotels will buy these at top prices right here on the wharf if they can be shown that they can depend on the Isle of Pines for a supply of the best. Otherwise they will import them from the United States, paying duty and other additional costs. The advantageous position of the island, with its present excellent transportation facilities, to furnish this high-priced stuff ought to be sufficiently obvious, and it will, it seems to us, be well worth the while of growers to put themselves in touch with the big caterers to the Havana market, and inform themselves as to just what will be wanted by them to supply their trade, for, at least for the present, it will pay them better to deal through the big dealers than to attempt to deal with the consumer. There is a big field to be developed here, and it is worth while remembering, as in the case of pineapple growing, that the more steady the supply of produce to the transportation lines the more cheaply the transportation lines will be able to serve the island.

None of the Havana newspapers seem to be enthusiastic over the new loan which must be made to clean up the floating debt of somewhere between 46 and 50 millions. The money will go to pay debts which the government owes, mostly to Americans, for services ren-

COUNTRY CLUB PARK provides good park facilities

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dered, and such an employment of money does not appeal to the politicians.

Now that an era of genuine reformation has been ushered in with the new cabinet will those heretofore aspiring to the mayoralty of Havana persist in their aspirations? As we have pointed out before three of them have been indicted for crime at one time or another in their careers. But, perhaps there will not be any more mayors of Havana, as it has for a long time seemed advisable to take Cuba's capital city out of the realm of politics and graft by erecting it into a federal district.

La Noche deprecates the idea that the new secretary of government shall put down gambling and suggests that it would be better to "regulate it." Some of the newspapers as well as very many others are deply interested in gambling enterprises, of which some scores of new ones have been preparing to open up for the coming winter season. Perhaps, however, it would be well for Secretary Lancís to hearken to La Noche, for the last one who really tried to enforce the laws against gambling, Chief of Police Riva was shot to death in broad daylight on the Prado by the governor of Havana and a congressman.

OUR MONTHLY JOEMILLER

PHALIENNE—"Why is a beautiful girl like a mirror?"

THERIENNE—"I do not know. Tell me, Mr. Bones, why is a beautiful girl like a mirror?"

PHALIENNE—"Because she is a good looking glass."

(Dance steps)

ON THE ISLE OF PINES

Margaret had been very naughty indeed and Mrs. Pinero had not only been compelled to punish her severely but to tell her that she might also expect to be admonished by her father when he came home. Whereupon Margaret stopped crying, arose determinedly, placed her hat on her little head and started out of the door. "Where are you going, Margaret?" demanded her mother. "I'm going out to the neighbors to tell the family secrets!" declared Margaret firmly.

A temptation to some folks is an opportunity to others.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A pint of leche will turn sour if left exposed for two days to the Cuban sun. The same result may be obtained with a gallon of milk.

WILLIE WAS HEP

Willie Vedado's dad returned from a northern trip while Willie was at school. Wishing to surprise the child, his mother told the father to remain out of sight and, after Willie had come in and put away his school portfolio, she called him to her side and said: "Mother has a surprise for darling Willie." "Yes, I know," said Willie with a bored air, "Dad's back." "Why, Willie," exclaimed his astonished mother, "how did you know?" "'Cause my bank don't rattle any more," returned Willie.

The News Review is Cuban history

BOCK CIGARETTES, cork tipped. You can take 300 North—duty free

REMEMBERING THE MAINE

BY OUR OWN WALT MASON

Out in Maine Park, bill-boards protest that those are grounds for hope; and while we're waiting, they advise the use of Wm's soap. The cow-shed guards the relics rare, just where their donors set them. Of late, they've used a new device for fear that we'll forget them. Most singular—the means they use (and likewise somewhat plural) for cows by day and calves by night suggest the truly rural. The lusty bleats of half-grown calves throughout the night remind us of ancient strifes of days gone by, and glories left behind us. Some day the sign-board will come down (the cow-shed's useful screen); luxuriant, the grass will grow to keep the memory green. Those relics, now oblivious of starboard or of port, repose in military ground—the barnyard of the fort.

A QUESTION OF TASTE

Lee G. Camp was entertaining a friend from the north at golf at the Havana Country Club the other day. "Fine links," he remarked as he scattered a strata of Mother Earth in a futile swing at the ball. "Best I ever tasted," agreed his friend as he spat out a mouthful of soil.

THE SELF-SATISFIED MAN IS EASILY PLEASED.

PROHIBITION AND LIBERTY

"Prohibition would work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason, in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation and makes a crime out of things that are not crimes. A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our government was founded.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE ROSE PEDDLER

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

Wrinkled and brown, his cart piled high with flowers,
He cries his wares beneath my balcony,
And for a careless coin or two I buy
Pale yellow rosebuds — and a memory.

There was a garden in the North, ah yes,
A misty spot, with yellow roses sweet,
And moonlight sifted through the maple leaves
And fell in silvery rain around our feet.

There was a garden in the North... You sleep
In Flanders Field, and tears unbidden start,
I press the yellow roses close to hide
The tiny service star above my heart.

—BETTY FELLOWS.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is provided with asphalted streets—free from dust

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THE FLAPPER'S DICTIONARY

(IN WHICH THEY HAND THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE A JOLT)

Shifter: A grafter.
Lemon-squeezer: A subway car.
Dipe-ducat: A subway ticket.
Snugglepup: Young man who attends petting parties.
Petting Party: A party devoted to hugging.
Fire-alarm: A divorced woman.
Clothesline: One who tells neighborhood secrets.
Police-dog: Young man to whom one is engaged.
Cuddle-cootie: Young man who takes girl riding on Fifth avenue bus.
Stander: Victim of a female grafter.
Slat: A young man.
Blouse: To go, as, "Let's blouse."
Cake-basket: A limousine.
Dimbox: A taxicab.
Dropping the Pilot: Getting a divorce.
Noodle-juice: Tea.
Dog: Feet.
Dog-kennels: Pair of shoes.
Cake-eater: Harmless lounge-lizard.
Oil-can: Unsophisticated young man.
Flat-wheeler: One who is stingy or broke.
Crape-hanger: A reformer.
Weeping-Willow: Same as crape-hanger.
Nosebaggery: A restaurant.
Dingle-dangler: One who insists upon telephoning.
Finale-hopper: Young man who arrives after everything is paid for.
Nut-cracker: Policeman's night-stick.
Stilts: Legs.
Boob-tickler: Flapper who has to entertain her father's customers from out of town.
Smootch: Guy who does not keep his word.
Monologuist: Young man who hates to talk about himself.
Sweetie: Anybody a flapper hates.
Obituary notice: Dunning letter.
Face-stretcher: Old maid who tries to look young.
Forty-niner: Man who is prospecting for rich wife.
Apple-sauce: Flattery.
Static: Idle chatter.
Necker: Young man who holds flapper's cheek to his neck in dancing.
Corn-shredder: Young man who dances on his partner's feet.
Absent-treatment: Dancing with bashful partner.
Whangdoodle: Jazz-band music.
Edisoned: Being asked a lot of questions.
Father Time: Any man over 30 years of age.
Pillow-case: Young man who is full of feathers.
Feathers: Light conversation.
Rock of Ages: Any woman over 30 years of age.
Strike-breaker: Young woman who goes with her friend's steady while there is a coolness.
Trotzky: Old lady with mustache and chin whiskers.
Show-case: Rich man's wife with her jewels.
Hen-coop: A beauty parlor.
Mad-money: Money she takes along to pay carfare home in case of a row.
Airedale: A homely man.
Bean-picker: One who patches up trouble and picks up spilled beans.
Cancelled-stamp: A wall-flower.
Walk-in: Young man who goes to party without being invited.
Gimlet: A chronic bore.
Ritz: Stuck-up.
Mustard Plaster: Unwelcome guy who sticks around.
Sod-buster: An undertaker.
Blushing Violet: A publicity hound.
Smith Brothers: Guys who never cough up.
Cellar-smeller: Prohibition enforcement officer.
Umbrella: Young man any girl can borrow for an evening.
Johnnie Walker: Guy who never hires a cab.
Orchid: Anything that is expensive.
Urban-set: Her new gown.
His Blue-serge: His sweetheart.
Hand-cuff: Engagement ring.
Eye-opener: A marriage.
Embalmer: A bootlegger.
Fire-extinguisher: A chaperone.
Munitions: Face powder and rouge
Whiskbroom: Any man who wears whiskers.
Cat's pajamas: Anything soft or easy.
Grubber: One who always borrows cigarettes.
Fluky: Funny, old ,peculiar, different.
Barneymugging: Love-making.

—THE TATLER.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

IN THE CANE

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

Mid-way in the season
When the grinding's going by,
When the leaves are turning yellow
And the cane is getting dry,
When the roads are getting dusty
And the winds begin to sigh,
There's a rustle and a bustle in
the cane.
There's a rustle and a bustle
When the winds begin to hustle
There's a rustle and a bustle
in the cane.

There's the breathing of the oxen
As they shuffle up the grade,
And the groaning of the cane carts
And the drivers in their shade,
There's the calling of the cutters
And the swishing of the blades
And the rustle and the bustle of
the cane.
There's a rustle and a bustle
When the winds begin to hustle
There's a rustle and a bustle
in the cane.

—LESLIE SANDERS.

T/C MEDICO

NERVOUS DEBILITATION: Go to the chiropractidigitateur and after listening to him carefully, make your escape and walk four miles daily, sleep eight hours and let the other fellow do the worrying.

BELATED WAR JOKE

PRIVATE WASHINGTON — "Ah'd laik to have a new pair of shoes, sahgent."

SERGEANT—"Are your shoes worn out?"

PRIVATE WASHINGTON — "Ah'll say dey is, sahgent. Why dem shoes is so thin on de soles dat Ah kin tell whether er cent's head or tails by troddin' on it."

THERE'S A REASON

"Does your husband like these clinging gowns?" asked Mrs. Cerro.
"I'll say he does," responded Mrs. Víbora grimly. "He likes to see one cling to me for about five years."

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is constantly increasing in value

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FACTS NOT WORTH KNOWING

July 5th is a working day.

Fotingos (Fords) are worth 20,000,000 marks in Poland, where gas sells for 550 marks the gallon.

El Mundo does not like the way the new cabinet was appointed.

Unless great precautions are taken Cuban rain will invariably soak into the ground and get away.

Isle of Pines jayjenes may also be removed from the pores by blasting.

After trumping your partner's ace arnica will remove the pain from the bruises.

Cavier is seldom sold by the caballería.

We didn't buy any Punta Alegre at 40 as we advised our readers to do.

There are 149 shopping days to Christmas.

HEALTH COMMANDMENTS

Walk in the open air.
Keep a contented mind.
Breathe deeply of pure air.
Enjoy innocent amusement.
Get plenty of sleep every night.
Give your body and soul plenty of sunlight.
Eat healthful plain food—and just enough.
Associate with companions who will benefit you.
Give your body plenty of pure water, outside and in.
Do unto others as you wish them to do unto you.

—Boston *Post*.

A FAMILY FEUD

"Joan dear," said Mrs. Universidad, "run out and find Fido." "I can't, mother," replied little Joan, "I aren't speaking to Fido since he broke my doll."

These six things doth the Lord hate, yea, seven are an abomination unto Him: a proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood, an heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, feet that be swift in running to mischief, a false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth discord among brethen.
—SOLOMON.

PHILOSOPHY

"Well," said Celia Cerro resignedly, after she and her little brother had labored without avail for twenty minutes to open the closet door, "I guess there's nothing left to do excep' wait 'til ma comes home an' ask her to give us some jam for bein' good children."

Get the T/C up north—order now

BOCK CIGARETTES, cork tipped. You can take 300 North—duty free

SCRAMBLED EGG PUZZLE



Before the letters in this egg were scrambled they spelled what Americans are celebrating the anniversary of this month. It is a glorious possession but it must not be confounded with license. Only men of temperate minds are worthy of it.

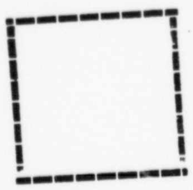
The answer to last month's puzzle was SURROUNDS and Messrs. Russell Quesada and O. F. Dettmers won the prize of a setting of ostrich eggs, which will be delivered to them as soon as our office ostrich gives birth to them. Water SURROUNDS Cuba but doesn't bother us as much as it does in the Wet but Expensive North.

The subscription price of THE TIMES OF CUBA is $3.00 a year, or $7.50 for three years. We will send THE TIMES OF CUBA One Year for Two Dollars, or Three Years for Five Dollars with every correct solution of this month's puzzle sent or brought to the publication office, San Lázaro 95, Havana, before August 1, 1922. Subscriptions to be sent outside of Cuba or the United States and its possessions are fifty cents a year extra for postage which amount should accompany the solution. If you are already a subscriber to THE TIMES OF CUBA, why not send it to the folks back home? It makes a welcome present and carries a message of love and thoughtfulness from you every month in the year.

"LORD HARRY" TELLS THIS

It is a custom in parts of England to deaden the noise of traffic by liberally besprinkling with straw the streets before houses where additions to the family are expected. A mother and her little daughter came to such a street and the little one, excited by curiosity, demanded to know why the straw was there. "God has sent the lady who lives in that house a little baby," explained the mother. The child thought for a moment and then remarked, "It was well packed, wasn't it, mummy?"

NOBODY



This is a group picture of all the members of Uncle Sam's family who will not celebrate the Glorious Fourth! It is also a picture of a man making a serious speech at the American Club breakfast and getting away with it.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK residences; only high class type construction

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THEY SAY

"A chiel's amang ye taking notes and faith he'll prent it!"—Burns.



That Cuba is now entering on a period which will lead to sound and normal prosperity.

That her most difficult problems are in a fair way of solution.

That the members of the reform cabinet seem to realize the emergency and are determined to place their departments on a sound and honest basis.

That the elimination of "botellas" and the suppression of padded payrolls and secret purchase of supplies is already saving Cuba millions yearly—and the government is hardly two weeks old.

That the closing of disreputable cabarets, garden plays and other gambling joints will save the people more millions.

That government employees will now be able to cash their pay checks without paying heavy percentages to favored collectors.

That as the new cabinet went in—and before there was time for any readjustment—the price of collecting dropped from thirty to ten per cent—a fat contracting friend of ours says so, and he ought to know, for he paid the ten.

That this particular graft has now disappeared altogether.

That all the local English-language Masonic bodies have closed for the summer.

That Brethren Hanselman and Strong, from Marcané, were made Companions at the final meeting of the chapter.

That Egypt Temple, Mystic Shrine, is planning a pilgrimage to Havana under the leadership of Harry Roberts next winter, and—

That there will be a lot of blistered feet as a result.

That two charming Havana ladies departed together the other day to spend the summer in Colorado, and—

That Charlie and Jack are going to be lonesome until they return.

That The Chiel will keep track of what (if any) goes on in the meantime.

That ladies going north (and vice-versa) should not fail to leave the T/C their forwarding addresses—Father might forget to mail his copy.

That Victor E. Gothe is having a pleasant time in Caracas, where

BOCK CIGARETTES, cork tipped. You can take 300 North—duty free

he reports that Americans are popular.

That he is soon to take a trip to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

That the Missus and Fanny Belle are in good health.

That the Wilson Fishers are comfortably settled at Tampico, but—

That Wilson would just as soon be in Havana, where there is no danger of being kidnapped and held for ransom.

That the telephone people have completed the new radio broadcasting station, and—

That several sugar mills also plan to send matter out into the ether.

That the new Ellis Industrial factory is going to make American standard size bricks—sugar mills will watch the T/C for the initial announcement, probably in the August number.

That Tom Kennedy, our ancient Celtic friend, will unveil a war memorial (which he is largely responsible for) at Trumansburg, N. Y., today.

That there will also be horse races and a ball game at the Fair Grounds—goldarn it we wish we could be there!

That Dick Brannen, the P. & O. man, has gone to Atlanta to wed the sweet little lady of his choice, Miss T'L'lene Thrower, formerly of Havana, and—

That they will make their home in the Andino apartment from which Friend Naylor was summari-



Here we have Captain Edward J. O'Keefe, popular skipper of the Ward Line ocean greyhound Orizaba, who having beaten all other records for the water trip between Havana and New York is now reduced to the extremity of bettering h's own records. Captain O'Keefe is as fine a gentleman as he is a navigator and that means a great deal.

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ly ejected—as fitly served a selfish bachelor.

That Holly received the chest of silver (contributed by Brannen's fellow American club men) at the Piedmont in Atlanta.

That it is to be regretted that there was not time to have it monogrammed.

That both Hollingsworth and Quesada, president and vice-president, will be among those not present at the Fourth of July breakfast of the club this year.

That those who remain in Havana will try to make up for the absent brethren, however.

That the President and his new cabinet, General Crowder, Havana governor and Havana mayor and the staff of the U. S. Legation and Consulate General have been invited.

That Walter M. Daniel will preside at the breakfast table.

That long speeches are (or should be) rightly tabooed.

That Quesada and Frank Bruen went up to New York together the last of June.

That Q exp[illegible]s to play around a little with C[illegible]lie Stoneham and some other winter Havanaites while he is north.

That they will probably foregather with Roy Carruthers at the Waldorf this time.

That the Biltmore would otherwise be the scene of affairs.

That the Commodore is rapidly getting its share of New York business—even Charley Thrall has been entertained there.

That Frank Jago welcomes his old friends at the Martinique—the *New* Martinique and the old Annex to the McAlpin.

That The Annex was a peculiarly unfortunate name—it sounds like something attached to the southwest corner looking northeast.

That the Martinique savors of a former age, but—

That the *New* Martinique explains just what it is—a famous old hotel brought up to date in furnishings and service.

That the Pennsylvania is getting a lot of business away from the McAlpin—the servidor cuts out the dimes and quarters which have gone for ice water, newspapers and other items of minor service.

That Philip Lynch holds forth at the Penn—as also does Father Mills of the Isle of Pines, who is probable there at this minute, Statler having left word to write him up in the Pennsylvania *News*.

That, speaking of the Isle of Pines, they are going to have a regular Fourth of July blowout over there this year, with special rates of $8.50 for the round trip to visitors from Havana.

That there will be eats galore, a "monster parade" with fourteen floats, bands, field sports, a baseball game 'n'everything.

That the celebration, which will take place at Nueva Gerona, is under the management of the Chamber of Commerce.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. Famous for their delicious aroma

That Li'l Arthur Willis, The Appeal publisher, came over to Havana the other day and got telephone concessions for Nueva Gerona, Santa Bárbara and Santa Fe, and—

That there is also a movement on foot to build a real hotel in Nueva Gerona, where the owner of the Burnside, the present hotel, will neither operate it himself nor let anyone else run it.

That the senate adopted a resolution (presented by Wilfredo Fernández) the other day disapproving what was termed American interference in the interior affairs of Cuba.

That if there had been no American intereference in the past in Cuba there would probably never have been a Cuban republic.

That Spain has always bitterly resented American interference or meddling in the affairs of Cuba.

That, no matter from what source the suggestion may have come, President Zayas has an excellent new cabinet of high class patriotic Cubans, and—

That the Cuban people are to be congratulated on the prospect of a period of fairly good government for the first time in pretty nearly half a decade.

That there are two more highly desirable things in store for Cuba.

That one is the federalization of the Havana municipal district and a consequent end of the expensive and inefficient city council system, and—

That the other is the construction of a national highway throughout the island.

That the new secretary of public works, the brilliant young soldier and former aid to General Crowder, Captain Castillo Pokorny, is now studying the highway plans, and—

That the distrito federal idea for Havana is receiving earnest thought in other high places.

That Mexico City, Washington, London, París and most other world capitals are federal districts, removed from small politics, and—

That there is no reason why Havana should be different.

That virtually all steamship and railroad lines between Cuba and the United States have come down in rates, and—

That travel to this delectable isle should be largely stimulated.

That passengers on these steamers will have THE TIMES OF CUBA to read on the way down.

That the Ward Line is figuring on spending a couple of million dollars this summer to recondition and finish the Orizaba and Siboney —the fastest boats between New York and Havana.

That Captain O'Keefe (we print his picture in this number) will probably have broken the record a couple of more times by the time this is read.

That Captain Miller is likely to get peeved if this sort of thing keeps up and go out after a couple of records himself.

That Alexander Kent, like his famous namesake, seeking new

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worlds to conquer, has started a nice dairy out at Guayabal where he makes fine milk and buttermilk and cheese and other cow products.

That the G. M. & T. Co. has just installed a deep well pump at the Alexander Kent Dairy in Guayabal.

That Louis E. Turner has abandoned the selling of Whites and other Robins motor cars for the less classy, but much lower priced, Don Lorenzo Ross Ford cars.

That he peddled fordtrucks to W. M. Jackson and L. M. Davidson the first afternoon.

That the stork is still hovering over Marianao homes.

That the price of sugar is now well advanced toward four cents a pound, and—

That it may possibly reach five before the first of the year.

That sugar shares are also due for further and continued advances, although both will also undergo periodic reversals, of course.

That Punta Alegre may go as high as 65—it will certainly sell at 55 before it goes back to 40.

That a forward movement is also pretty nearly due in Cuban Cane—both common and preferred.

That there may be a small slump in August, however.

That the peak will come along about next December.

That business men who awaken to the fact that the movement is already well under way and go out after the trade with two-fisted energy will reap the reward, but—

That the fellow who keeps putting off advertising and the beginning of a real merchandising campaign deserves to be left at the switch, as he very likely will be.

That Douglas Waterman, T/C financial editor, will conduct his department from the month during an extended vacation in Canada.

That Kelly, the Exide man, spent a very pleasant week or so in town the latter part of June.

That this company plans an active campaign to start immediately.

That Allen & Wilkinson have the account, which they will handle along with Fisk Tires, the Franklin and Studebaker cars and the business of the Havana Battery Co. at San Lázaro 77, which they have taken over from J. E. Barlow.

That the Frank Robins Co. has started a red headed book department at the Habana and Obispo street store.

That W. M. Jackson is still our leading book man, however—he has a few new ones announced in this month's T/C.

That Russell Quesada won the Egg Puzzle last month and sent in for the prize of a setting of ostrich eggs.

That the worst part of it is that our office ostrich isn't that kind of an ostrich.

That Elgin F. Curry is back in Key West again after being employed for some time in the Florida state capitol at Pensacola.

BOCK cork tipped, oval shapped. They are Cuba's finest Cigarettes

That Francois Steinhart has come back to Cuba, and—

That he nearly cost General Crowder his life.

That the General was hastening to visit the street car wizard one late June evening when his auto got mixed up in Cerro with a truck and a street car, and—

That only the alertness of a policeman, who quickly got the car under control after the motorman was hurt, prevented a more serious accident.

That not a heap of money is being expended this summer on the Casino and the Hotel Almendares.

That recent plans to raise money for the purpose were not altogether successful.

That the same management will operate both places next winter, however, that is, unless the turismo law is repealed.

That the racetrack would not be affected even if the turismo law was repealed as it operates under a concession first granted years before the law was passed.

That the books will be suppressed at the track this winter, all wagers being placed with the mutuels.

That the horseman or other foxy person who pulls a coup will knock down his own odds.

That the races and even one jai-alai game are really good for Cuba as they attract visitors and are operated only in the winter (or should be, for jai-alai has been running in the spring and summer also).

That even the Casino, as long as it is conducted as a high class resort, is not unjustified.

That those who gamble in these places (except in the case of jai-alai) must go some distance from the city to do so, and—



Mrs. Eleanor M. Le Maire, charming wife of Mr. Charles Le Maire, of the Waldorf-Astoria, well and favorably known in Cuba.

That, as a rule, only those who can afford to play are to be found making wagers, while many who attend do not gamble at all.

That the national lottery is justified only when it is conducted honestly and all the profits go to the government.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is provided with electric light and city water

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That as soon as the government can support itself without lottery revenues the lottery should be stopped or the frequency of drawings should be greatly lessened—one drawing a month should be enough.

That there is no excuse whatever for the "terminales" of the jai-alai which are peddled all over the streets.

That this game is absolutely illegal, in addition the poor winners being bilked almost as often as they win in some cases.

That these games are owned or protected by influential politicians, usually city councilmen.

That the federalization of Havana would eliminate city councilmen and by the same token eliminate their graft.

That the word eliminate reminds us that the Havana newspaper La Nación, owned by the late Secretary of gobernación, recently advised Cubans to "eliminate" Americans wherever they were to be found.

That he has since eliminated himself from that publication.

That some of the ousted secretaries certainly did take their demissions to heart.

That there had to be virtually a complete new cabinet, and—

That not all the men who went out were bad by any means.

That there is no finer gentleman or patriotic Cuban than Dr. Juan Guiteras or Dr. Rafael Montoro, for example, but—

That neither is young nor active enough for the hard work necessary to clean the Augean stable, and—

That neither of them resent being succeeded by men more likely to be successful in the work to be accomplished.

That the Havana *Post* declared the other day that it was the only newspaper in Cuba which ever refused a government check, declining to be subsidized.

That this might have been because the check was too small.

That we can remember when the *Post's* publisher used to go around with a handful of government subsidy exclaiming jubilantly: "See what I got!"

That the *Post* is getting suspiciously moral in its later days, especially when everybody knows that the publisher of *El Mundo* and *La Prensa*, who also controls the *Post*, takes his subsidies and botellas for his men where he can find them, as do virtually all other Havana newspapers.

That THE TIMES OF CUBA has long been known as probably the only Cuban periodical which has never solicited nor accepted a subsidy from the government or from any other source outside of legitimate advertising and circulation revenue.

That Cuban magazines and newspapers consider government support a right—and if The *Post* thinks differently it has changed its mind recently.

That Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wright, formerly of Havana, entertained 200 guests at the Forest

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. They fit both mouth and purse

Hills (L. I.) Inn after the recent marriage of their daughter, Frances Antoinette, to Frederick Ira Ordway of Boston.

That it took a bishop and a rector to perform the ceremony.

That George B. Walsh and Miss Dorothy Dayton slipped over to Key West and had their knot tied by a J. P.

That one ceremony was just as binding as the other.

That a "Baby Rotarian" created an uproar at a recent Havana club breakfast when he bitterly attacked illegitimacy in Cuba, barring little love infants from certain privileges enjoyed by their better parented fellows.

That William K. Henderson, an American Rotarian who has been advanced from the ranks to the vice-presidency of the club and happened to be in the chair, hastily adjourned the body and thus saved himself a lot of trouble.

That District Governor Avelino Pérez expressed his views of the matter in picturesque if not altogether classical language.

That former Havana Rotary administrations have prevented many difficult situations by requiring all matters to be taken up or discussed at meetings to be submitted to the board of directors first.

That, despite the sentiments of young, and, sometimes, unduly enthusiastic, Rotarians, the organization is not supposed to launch campaigns for the correction of every vice and misdemeanor in the world—it should stick to its well-defined labors.

That John Edgar McKee, formerly with the Union Carbide Co. in Havana, is now with the Federal Truck people at Detroit.

That Mrs. Mac and Mimi are with him.

That the Federal people are thinking of making a merchandising campaign in Cuba.

That Gilchrist furnaces are being ordered by more and more Cuban sugar mills.

That Mr. Gilchrist has gone back to the D. & A. N., but—

That Major Rumsey and a fellow engineer are still in Havana.

That the major meets an old timer from Missouri every little while and everthing gets talked over.

That Colonel Eugenio Silva, of the Cuban army, is working with Culver Military Institute of Indiana and other American boy's colleges to install a similar institution in Pinar del Río province.

That the plan is for the American and Cuban institutions to exchange students, the capacity of the Cuban college to be some 400 boys—Americans to come here in winter and Cubans to go north summers.

That Colonel Silva will probably be found back in command of Camp Columbia again before very long.

That some hispanophiles are inclined to lament that all but two members of the new Cuban cabinet speak English.

That it will also be noted that the new president, vice-president

COUNTRY CLUB PARK provides good park facilities

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

and most of the other officers and directors of the Havana Rotary Club also speak English, and—

That the leading Cuban families are educating their youth in U. S. schools and colleges, which means that in a few years practically all the best people of Cuba will speak English.

That the P. & O. S.S. Co. may run the steamer Miami between Miami and Havana next year instead of between Miami and Nassau.

That there should be enough travel between the Florida winter resort (which includes the people who go to resorts from Palm Beach to Miami) to support several lines between Havana and Miami.

That the Miami *Herald* is rather provincial in many respects and fairly flatulent when on the topic of Miami's greatness, but—

That it boosts Havana and Cuba and is entitled to a return of the courtesy — which the T/C hereby pledges.

That if Secretary Aristides Agramonte ever gets disgusted and resigns (which the Lord forbid) it will not be because no one has spoken to him about mosquitoes.

That they are particularly thick around Havana's water front—which once knew them not.

That flies have also become a pest during the last few months—Sir Aristides is the Knight who is looked to to slay the Dragon Mosca.

That ex-Mayor Fernando Freyre de Andrade (who says he never saw a drunken American in Havana) is either a scholar and a gentleman or else he is one of the most sarcastic cusses we ever heard of.

That the truth is he probably is all three.

That James Macfarlane, formerly supt. of the Havana Marine Railways, has gone with Mrs. Mac to Sagua la Grande, where he is with the Cuban Central Railroad.

That Ricardo O'Bryan has been installed as mayor of Nuevitas.

That his is a heluva name to wish on an Irishman who ought to be called Dick O'Brien.

That Mrs. Ryder is probably right in her campaign to give the bees in Benjamen's shoe store window more air, but—

That a motion picture show is getting altogether too much free advertising therefrom.

That it is too bad that bees should be abused and there can be no criticism of their defenders, but—

That there are a lot of little human beings (no pun intended) in Havana who are also suffering for the lack of protectors.

That the first honest-to-goodness native mineral water to be placed on the Havana market will cash in.

That imported waters are still largely in demand.

That Clyde Sheehan has never heard of Mr. Gallagher — still he doesn't spell his name Mr. Shean.

That W. D. Middleton gave the A/C two cases of grapefruit for the Fourth of July breakfast.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped, oval shaped. The sweetest smoke

That General Jack is still struggling to bring down railroad costs in proportion to the falling off in receipts.

That he might also try it the other way round—try to bring receipts back by inducing more use of the lines under his management.

That a good dining service between Havana and Santiago and Camagüey in connection with the Cuba Railroad would work wonders.

That Camagüey has an excellent commercial hotel in the Plaza, and—

That both Camagüey and Santiago have good railway hotels.

That similar through service to Cienfuegos, Caibarién, Sagua, Trinidad, Pinar del Río and other points would stimulate travel.

That it is a sad fact that a person having to travel to Santiago today gets the sincere sympathy of his friends who have made the trip.

That special rate for commodities at certain seasons might also stimulate the freight and express traffic. These are friendly suggestions.

That Adolphus Busch of St. Louis would certainly spill the beans for the United States merchant marine.

That in addition to the same liquor privileges and liberty as British, German and other vessels, the American ships should also have a subsidy if they are to survive foreign competition.

That Chairman Laskar of the Shipping Board knows what he is talking about.

That if the sale of liquor was prohibited on American ships outside the three-mile limit it would compel virtually every competitive American line to change to foreign registry or go out of business.

That the summer widowers are fairly well behaved in Havana this summer.

That this may be due partly to the fact that money is tight, however.

That a triangular waterwagon ride came to an end today.

That one member spent a good deal of time in the provinces, however.

That Hermann Upmann would like to form part of the committee which is to try and liquidate his ruined bank, but—

That the powers that be apparently think Hermann has got the bank in altogether too watery a condition already.

That T. F. Therrien, the Victor man, had to go north just a month too early—he will be sadly missed from the A/C July Fourth breakfast.

That Mrs. T. is recovering from her recent serious illness—the Therriens are in apartments in Philadelphia.

That James E. Ellis will open the Rancho Boyeros brickplant this week.

That Persistency is Jim's middle name—you can't keep that kind of a man down.

That Aleck Merchant says he doesn't get any publicity these days—hence this paragraph.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK means high class neighborhood only

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That Aleck hasn't done anything particularly disgraceful of late, which explains why he hasn't even been in the Pest's Who Was dept.

That Clifton Bailey Hurst must have changed his name suddenly—the T/C Who's Who department (which was discontinued a year or so ago) had it Carlton Balley Hurst

That we are thinking of printing a Who's Who of supposedly honest men who do NOT pay their accounts with the T/C.

That this does NOT include the honest clients who have come to us and admitted their inability to pay all at the present but who have paid something and who expect to pay everything in due time.

That the T/C list of sugar mill engineers is now virtually complete.

That it is at the disposal of our advertisers—on addressograph plates.

That the August Number of THE TIMES OF CUBA will be another booster issue.

That we have faith in Cuba's present and in Cuba's future, and—

That we believe now is the time to show that faith by doing all in our power to assist in the revival of business—by cheerful counsel and optimistic prediction.

That business is not "coming back" rapidly of its own accord, but—

That an increasing amount of business is available for the man who goes after it intelligently and persistently.

That one mighty fine way to go after business is to talk through the advertising pages of THE TIMES OF CUBA to the men who control it—the men in the sugar mills, the fields, the factories, the shops and the offices, the women in the homes and the travelers on ships plying between Cuba and the outside world.

That the time to begin is *NOW*—rather than next Fall or next year!

THE CHIEL.—

DECEPTION

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

My heart has played the games of life,
And nobody has known—
A mild game, a wild game,
A game all its own,
To hide the rising fear and tear
That time will surely bring,
To turn the sigh to joyful song
For other hearts to sing.

My heart has played the games of life,
And other hearts have thought
The sad game a glad game
Worthy to be taught.
And one there is who never played
A game in all her life;
She walks with eyes downcast and sad
Where I should walk—a wife!

—BETH CHENEY NICHOLS.

Q'S OFFICE BOY

"Who is the father of the calf?" asked Lorenzo Quesada.

"The bull," answered his Office Boy promptly.

"And who is the father of the duckling?" asked Q.

"The drake," answered the boy.

"And who is the father of the kid?"

"Charlie Chaplin."

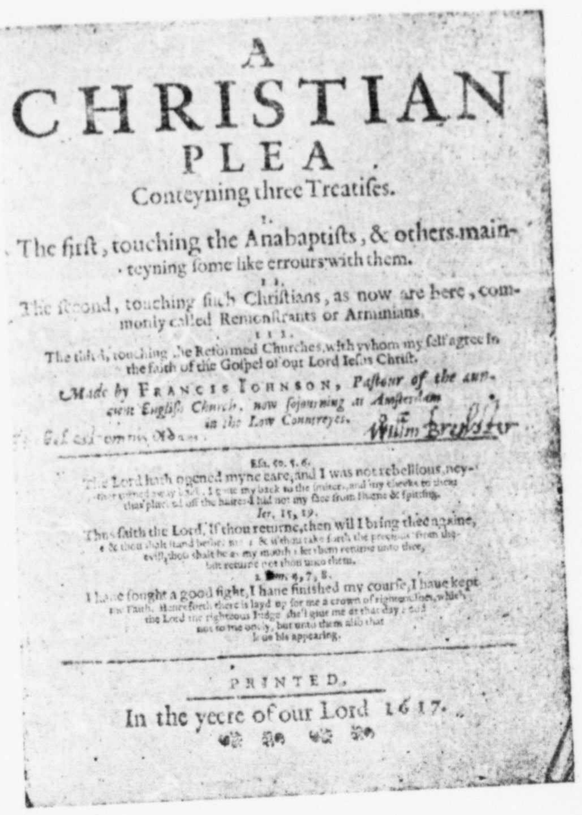
BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

THE TIMES OF CUBA PRINTSHOP NOT THE FIRST IN THE FAMILY

Elder William Brewster (who ran a Printshop at Leyden, Holland, before he came over to America with the Pilgrim Fathers on ye good ship Mayflower) begat Johnathan, who begat Benjamin, who begat Benjamin 2, who begat Comfort, who begat Ann, who—wedding Daniel Rogers (himself a descendant of Thomas Rogers, a Mayflower passenger)—begat Anna (she added an "a" to her name), who — wedding John Starks (a nephew of General John Stark, of Revolutionary fame)—begat Rufus Starks, who wedding Elvira Bartlett (herself a descendant of Richard Warren, a Mayflower passenger) — begat Louise Ruth, who — wedding Wm. O'Brien (a descendant of Brian Boru, as all O'Briens are) begat Edward Francis, who begat THE TIMES OF CUBA and ye T/C Printshop.

Samples of T/C Printshop printing are not hard to find. Brewster printshop samples are rare. It is with pleasure, therefore, that ye Eddietor of ye T/C reproduces herewith a sample of the Brewster work, together with the following from the pen of George Ernest Bowman, reproduced from The Mayflower Descendant the official publication of the Society of Mayflower Descendants:

It is especially pleasing to me, as a descendant of Elder William Brewster, to announce that I have identified "A Christian Plea Conteyning three Treatises," etc., printed in 1617, as a product of his press at Leyden, Holland, and, at the same time, to present, in the accompanying illustration, an autograph signature of the Elder, inscribed on the title-page of a copy of this book.



A
CHRISTIAN
PLEA
Conteyning three Treatises.

I.
The first, touching the Anabaptists, & others maintayning some like errours with them.

II.
The Second, touching such Christians, as now are here, commonly called Remonstrants or Arminians.

III.
The third, touching the Reformed Churches, with whom my self agree in the faith of the Gospel of our Lord Iesus Christ.

Made by FRANCIS IOHNSON, Pastour of the ancient English Church, now sojourning at Amsterdam in the Low Countreyes.

Wilm Brewster

Esa. 50. 5. 6.
The Lord hath opened myne eare, and I was not rebellious, neyther turned backe. I gave my backe to the smiters, and my cheeke to them that plucked off the haire: I hid not my face from shame & spitting.

Ier. 15, 19.
Thus saith the Lord, If thou returne, then will I bring thee againe, & thou shalt stand before me: & if thou take forth the precious from the vile, thou shalt be as my mouth: let them returne unto thee, but returne not thou unto them.

2. Tim. 4, 7, 8.
I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the Faith. Henceforth there is layd up for me a crown of righteousnes, which the Lord the righteous Iudge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto them also that love his appearing.

PRINTED,
In the yeere of our Lord 1617.

My list of the books said to have been printed by Brewster, at Leyden, now includes nineteen different titles, besides a number of duplicate copies; but in no other instance have I found a Brewster imprint bearing an autograph signature of the Elder himself.

This autograph was called to my attention by a descendant of the Elder, Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, who wrote me that the book is

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owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; but who did not know where it was printed.

This Brewster autograph, on the title-page of a book without name of printer or place of printing, at once aroused my interest, and I soon found a copy of the book, in the Prince Collection, at the Boston Public Library.

On turning over the pages, I immediately recognized distinctive ornaments, etc., characteristic of known Brewster imprints; and a critical comparison of this book with known Brewster imprints owned by the Boston Public Library, and with the three specimens owned by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, finally convinced me that Rev. Francis Johnson's "A Christian Plea Contenying three Treatises," published in 1617, is a hitherto unnoted product of the Brewster press at Leyden, Holland.

With the assistance of Prof. Ely, arrangements were made to secure a photograph of the title-page of the Wisconsin Historical Society's copy of this book, and the photograph has been reproduced in the accompanying half-tone illustration.

Only eight autograph signatures of Elder Brewster are known to me. Six of them including the one here reproduced, are in books once owned by him. A seventh, written in 1631, is on the original Plymouth Colony Records, at Plymouth, and the eighth is signed to a letter, written in 1639, now owned by the Boston Public Library.

Five of the six autographs in books, including the one here shown, are accompanied by the motto: "Hebel est omnis Adam."

AS IT IS IN N. Y. C.

A New York woman beat up her little daughter for smoking cigarmarettes. They were her'n.

OLD TIMERS, ATTENTION!

There is nothing more depressing
And there's nothing more distressing
Than to think of all you've seen and all you know,
When you're out with real live chickens
There is nothing that so sickens
As to cackle when you really want to crow.

OUR WELL KNOWN TONGUE

(Selected by DR. S. D. STRONG)

When the English tongue we speak
Why is break not rhymed with freak?
Will you tell me why it's true
We say sew but likewise few,
And the maker of a verse
Cannot cap his horse with worse?
Beard sounds not the same as heard;
Cord is different from word;
Cow is cow, but low is low;
Shoe is never rhymed with foe.
Think of hose and dose and lose,
And of goose and yet of choose.
Think of comb and tomb and bomb,
Doll and roll and home and some.
And since pay is rhymed with say,
Why not paid with said, I pray?
We have blood and food and good,
Mould is not pronounced like could.
Wherefore done and gone and lone?
Is there any reason known?
And, in short, it seems to me
Sound and letters disagree

Then there's cough and bough and tough
Through and dough and that's enough!

WHO THEY ARE

I am the man who intends to remain in Cuba. I have readjusted my business to changed conditions. I have priced my wares on a replacement basis. I have told my creditors my situation frankly and I have paid them what I could and I am paying them what I can—without importunity on their part. I have faith in Cuba and I believe in its future. I continue to advertise my business for I realize that publicity is the fertilizer and lubricant of trade. I shall not be among the dead ones when the smoke clears away.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

Look inside the lid!



If it hasn't this trademark it isn't a Victrola

You can readily identify the Victrola by the famous Victor trademark "His Master's Voice." It is not a Victrola without the Victor dog. This trademark is on every Victrola. It guarantees the quality and protects you from inferior substitutes.

The word "Victrola" is also a registered trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company. It is derived from the word "Victor" and designates the products of the Victor Company only.

As applied to sound-reproducing instruments, "Victrola" refers only to the instruments made by the Victor Company—the choice of the world's greatest artists.

Look inside the lid—insist upon seeing the famous Victor trademarks. On the portable styles which have no lid, the Victor trademark appears on the side of the cabinet.

Write to us for the handsome illustrated Victor catalogs.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Dealers in all important cities and towns of Cuba

Advertisement of Local Victor Agency will be found on page 14-18 of this issue

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REFORM

IN the history of governments no reform has ever been so competently conceived, or attempted under such superior auspices as that which is now in progress in Cuba.

Many difficulties must be met, but the combined effort will meet them. The greatest country in the world is offering its best in the promotion of efficiency and economy in the Cuban Government for the support of this Republic not only, but for improvement of the opportunities of its people. The best element of Cuba is responding with conscientious cooperation. Confidence returns with the promise of safe measures.

Cuba is fundamentally sound with every advantage of soil, equipment, location and a most industrious population. Nothing is needed but reform in the usefulness and honesty of Gov-

REFORM

ernment and business practices, and this is to be accomplished by the mutual effort of all of us.

The merchants of the Island are already feeling the improvement,. and those of them who intend to enjoy their share of better times are redoubling their efforts to liquidate their past due accounts as quickly as possible, thereby inspiring confidence and fortifyng themselves with that credit indispensable to the success of every individual.

We employ this space in the widely circulated TIMES OF CUBA to congratulate the business element of the Island upon these good conditions and to reiterate that we are for Cuba FIRST, LAST and ALWAYS.

FRANK ROBINS CO.
HABANA

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INDUSTRIA TABACALERA—CUBAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

The Times of Cuba publica cada mes una lista corregida y completa de las Fábricas y marcas de Tabacos y Cigarros más importantes de Cuba, así como una lista de los Almacenes principales de Tabaco en Rama y sus oficinas en la Habana. De modo que esta lista sea lo más correcta posible The Times of Cuba suplica encarecidamente cooperen a tal objeto todas las compañías tabacaleras, pues recibirá con agrado todas las rectificaciones y adiciones a la información adjunta. ESTAS LISTAS SE CORRIGEN EN CADA EDICION.

The Times of Cuba publishes each month a list of all the most important manufactures and brands of cigars and cigarettes in Cuba, as well as a list of the principal dealers in leaf tobacco and with their offices in Havana. In order that these lists may be as correct as possible The Times of Cuba earnestly requests the cooperation of the companies themselves, and will welcome corrections or additions to the information given herewith. THESE LISTS ARE CORRECTED IN EACH ISSUE.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS
FABRICAS DE TABACOS Y CIGARROS

NOMBRE—NAME	MARCA—BRAND	Address in Havana
Allones, Limited	Eminencia, R. Allones	Zanja 62
Azcano, Anselmo	La Imposición	Maloja 155
Arronto, Flores & Ca.	Antilla Cubana	M. González 10
Beck y Comp., C. E.	Beck	Obrapia 28
Behrens & Ca.	Sol y Devesa de Murias	Estrella 19
Cañaveral, Gonzalo		Monte 176
Castañeda	Castañeda	Galiano 102
Cifuentes, Pego y Comp.	Partagás	Industria 170 y 172
Deben, Leonardo	La Viajera	Luz 37 Guanabacoa
Digón, Dosal y Comp.	La Competidora Gaditana	Santa Clara 7
El Rey del Mundo Cigar Co.	El Rey del Mundo y Flor de A. Allones	Belascoain 90
Fernández y Palicio	Flor de A. Fernández García	Márques González 16
Fonseca, F. E.	Fonseca y Castañeda	Galiano 102
García y Hnos., F.		Reina 30
Gener, Hija de José	La Escepción y Hoyo de Monterrey	Monte 7
Henry, Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd.	Oficina Central	Zulueta 10
..	Cabañas, Carvajal y Villar y Villar	Zulueta 10
..	El Aguila de Oro	Princesa y San José
..	La Carolina, Henry Clay	Luyanó 100
..	La Corona	Reina 1
..	J. Suárez Murias	C. de la Valla 5
..	Henry Clay, cigarettes	Princesa 1
..	El Siboney, cigarettes	Carlos III 193
Hinojosa y Hno., R.	La Aroma Tropical	Monte 425
Vergara, Roche & Hermano	La Nautilus y La Veguera Cubana	Consulado 91 y 93
López Fernández, Manuel	La Belinda	Gervasio 96
López, Manuel	Punch	Rayo 28
López y Comp., Calixto	Eden	Zulueta 48 y 50
Mantilla, Florentín	El Rey del Mundo	Mrqués.González 13
Menéndez, Méndez y Comp.	París	Sitios 11
Montero y Comp., J.		San Rafael 181
Olombrada, P.	El Indio de Cuba	Indio 25
Otero, José	La Flor de J. Otero	San Rafael 93
Peso y Comp., C. del	Flor de Tomás Gutiérrez	Dragones 4, 6 y 8
Pita Hnos.		San Joaquín 133
Por Larrañaga	Por Larrañaga	Carlos III 225
Rocha y Comp., J. F.	El Crepúsculo y Gloria Cubana	San Miguel 100
Romeo y Julieta, S. A.	Romeo y Julieta y La Verdad	Belascoaín 2
Rodríguez, Méndez y Comp.	El Cuño	Cárdenas 53
Rodríguez y Hno.	El Crédito	Belascoaín 88
Rocha Plácido	Flor de Rocha	Monte 143
Sarrasqueta y Pertierra	La Africana y Hermani	Monte 232
Suárez, Benito	Flor de Benito Suárez	Gervasio 123
Villaamil, Antonio	La Flor de Puro Habano	Suárez 7
Villaamil, Santalla y Comp.	La Moja	Campanario 224

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Rewinding of dynamos and general electrical repairs performed with quick despatch.
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CASA BLANCA
Tel. A-1445
NEW YORK: Num. 11 Broadway
PHILADELPHIA: 1138 Commercial Trust Building

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ALMACENES DE TABACO EN RAMA—DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO

NOMBRE—NAME	Address in Havana
Abella, M.	Galiano 100
Aixalá y Comp.	Corrales 6 al 10
Alvarez, Fernández R.	Dragones 90
Alvarez & Co.	Monte 38
Armbrecht, W.	Amistad 120
Benitez, Tomás León	Monte 15
Bernheim & Son, Inc. J.	Belascoain 126
Bridat & Co.	Cuba 116
Callejas e Hijos, José	Monte 32
Camejo y La Paz	Belascoain 126
Cano y Hno.	Bernaza 39
Cárdenas, Fernando	Monte 116
Castañeda, Ignacio P.	Dragones 110
Cepa y Comp., R.	Industria 122
Cuban Land and Leaf Tobacco Co.	Clavel 1
Cuervo, Clemente y Ca.	Dragones 43
Díaz y Alvarez	Monte 136
Díaz y Comp., B.	Prado 125
Diehl Hermann	Gervasio 182
Ellinger y Cía., Ernesto	Zulueta 44 y 46
Esquerro, F.	Luz 10
Fernández, Baldomero	Industria 176
Fernández, Grau y Hno.	Monte 116
Fernández, Manuel	Monte 139
Fernandez y Ca.	Gervasio 88
Foyo & Rodríguez	Reina 22
García Pulido, M.	Revillagigedo 8 y 10
García y Comp.	Monte 106 y 110
Gato E. H. Cigar Co.	Monte 28 y 30
Godinez y Hermano	Amistad 97
González, Hno. y Co.	Dragones 39
González, Sobrinos de A.	Industria 152 y 158
González y Hno., N.	Monte 72
Grau, Silva y Ca.	Reina 83
Gunst y Co., Inc., M.A.	San Miguel 58
Gutiérrez Facundo	Estrella 35
Havana Tob. Export Co.	Industria 128
Havana Tob. Stripping Co.	Lealtad 110
Haas, Abraham	San Miguel 85
Hernández y Alvarez	Rayo 66
Herrera, Calmet y Co.	Monte 199
Iglesias & Valle	Salud 15
Jorge Severiano & Co	Egido 2, Por Dgnes.
Junco, Constantino	Leatad 129
Kaffenburgh's Son, I.	Neptuno 6
León, Ruperto	Prado 123
Leon, Ruperto	Salud 25
Lobeto y García	Amistad 138
Lozano Manuel	Monte 130
Martínez y Ca.	Monte 114
Mendelsohn & Levison	Zulueta 44 y 46
Menéndez y Comp.	Amistad 87
Menéndez José	Galiano 102
Mederos T. Hno e Hijo	Maloja 12
Menéndez, Florentino	Monte 167
Medio, Celestino	Industria 142
Montero, Hijos de Diego	Dragones 106
Múñiz, Hnos.	Reina 20
Múñiz y González	Industria 148
Obeso, Cándido	Prado 121
Oyarzún, Sánchez y Co	Monte 68
Pantin, Leslie	Virtudes 74
Pendas y Alvarez, Y.	Zanja 75
Pérez, Calixto	Amistad 138
Pérez Capin y Comp	Amistad 98
Pérez y Hno., M.	Zulueta 50
Pertierra y Silva, S. en C.	Dragones 41
Pollack, Mark A., Inc.	Figuras 1
Prieto y Ca.	Manrique 128
Puente y Co., José C.	Monte 108
Rocha, José F.	San Miguel 100
Rodríguez, Méndez y Co.	Cárdenas 53
Rothschild, Sidney	Industria 144
Ruisanchez, Gutierrez & Ca.	Tenerife 37
Sánchez, Pastor	Monte 225
Selgas y Comp.	Consulado 138
Sierra y Diez	Monte 3
Smith, Hinsdale & Co.	San Miguel 108
Suárez, Angel María	Manrique 188
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REVISTA DEL MES

(Preparada especialmente para "The Times of Cuba," por José A. López)

Es muy poco lo que han cambiado las condiciones de la industria del tabaco en el último mes, tanto en el torcido como en la rama, habiéndose mantenido activo el mercado durante ese lapso de tiempo aumentando la demanda por nuestros tabacos y rama.

Ahora ya se está enmanojando y entorciendo la nueva cosecha de tabaco, por la mayoría de los cosecheros en las distintas zonas tabacaleras, y como la mayor parte de lo que teníamos en existencia de la cosecha anterior, o sea de la de 1921, porque se ha vendido a los compradores del Norte, no hace mucho tiempo, la demanda por la núeva cosecha se va haciendo

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

(Prepared Especially for "The Times of Cuba" by José A. López)

Conditions have changed very little during the past month in the leaf tobacco and cigar manufacturing industry, as the market has been pretty active during that time and the demand for our cigars and leaf tobacco has increased considerably lately.

The new crop is being bundled now and packed in bales by the majority of the leaf tobacco growers and packers in the different tobacco districts, and since most of what we had in stock of the old crop, that is, of the 1921 crop, has been sold to the Northern purchasers recently, the demand for the new crop is con-

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

T/C

"The Public Be Damned"

THERE was a time—and not so long ago—when business men cared but little for public opinion.

Quite the reverse is true nowadays. Both little and big business men care a great deal what the public thinks of them and their concerns.

And yet the conception that some business men have of the public opinion of Cuba is almost stupid.

Many a business man starts out to influence public opinion to a favorable view of his merchandise; in other words, he begins to advertise. But he apparently thinks there are only a few people in Cuba and that they are exceedingly fickle, for he expects to change their habits almost over night.

If a few advertisements now and then could win for an article or a firm the favorable opinion of the varied public of Cuba, then it would not be worth the winning; whereas, in truth, it is the greatest asset of any business.

To make a place for your goods in the favorable public opinion of Cuba is possible only if your goods deserve it; and then it is possible only if you advertise enough, long enough, and well enough. Public Opinion, in business as in morals or politics, is something to regard with reverence.

Once a month we issue THE TIMES OF CUBA—the T/C for short. It reaches most of the best buying power in this field.

THE TIMES OF CUBA

Moulding favorable public opinion for articles or service that deserve it

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

do cada dia más persistente y actva para los almacenistas de tabaco.

Hemos tenido varios visitantes en la Habana, y entre ellos se encontró el Sr. Enrique Pendás, uno de los hombres más inteligentes y más al día de la industria del tabaco, como fabricante y como experto en rama, que se encuentra actualmente al frente de los intereses de la Havana-American Co., como encargado general de sus fábricas en la ciudad de Tampa, Fla., y el cual se expresó bastante libremente al encontrarse con nosotros que le pedimos nos comunicara sus impresiones sobre los asuntos tabacaleros, según él los viera en el momento actual, y en cuanto a las muchas y buenas posibilidades que se le presentan a la industria tabacalera y que tendrá ante si al efectuarse una futura reacción en su favor, siempre que los comerciantes de tabaco de Cuba, y los fabricantes de tabacos, se decidieran a opnerle mayor atención a las demandas de los distintos países consumidores, en cuanto a las condiciones especiales en que cada uno de ellos se ven obligados a tomar nuestros productos, bien sea elaborado o en rama, y al hacer esto fortalecer la posición de nuestro país en el extranjero.

Otros almacenistas y fabricantes de tabacos, de los Estados Unidos, también han estado de visita en esta ciudad en el pasado mes, y la mayora de ellos se han expresado en la misma forma que el Sr. Pendás. Todos convienen en que la presente cosecha es muy buena, tanto en Partidos, como en Vuelta Abajo y Remedios, y que la cantidad de rama que arroje la cosecha no será muy crecida para suplir nuestro comercio de exportación en este giro, con el número de tercios que nos pedirán los compradores del extranjero **este año.**

Nuestros fabricantes de tabaco están constantemente embarcando grandes lotes de sus superiores tabacos, para los consumidores extranjeros, que radican en Europa, lo mismo que en la América del Sur, y en el Canadá, China, Africa, y otros lugares donde se fuman nuestros tabacos.

Las perspectivas ed la industria del tabaco elaborado son muy brillantes, indudablemente, y la mayoría de los hombres que están actualmente interesados en la fabricación de tabacos de Cuba, tienen entera fe en que pronto llegará el momento cuando dominen nuevamente los mercados extranjeros que consumen nuestros productos, y sea doble la demanda por nuestros tabacos.

La Henry Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd., ha estado exportando grandes cantidades de tabacos en el pasado mes, para los distintos mercados extranjeros que los consumen, y también tienen buen volumen de órdenes en mano para embarques futuros.

tinually becoming more active, and pressing on the leaf dealers.

Several important visitors have been in Havana, among them we had the pleasure of meeting Sr. Enrique Pendás, one of the most inteligent and up-to-date cigar manufacturers and leaf experts, who is now at the head of the Havana-American Company, as general manager of their factories in the city of Tampa, Fla. He expressed his opinion very freely when interviewed by us, in regards to the leaf tobacco situation in Cuba, and also as to the many possibilities that our cigar industry had before it for a future reaction in its favor ,provided the leaf tobacco dealers and cigar manufacturers of Cuba, would make up their minds to pay more attention to the demand of the different consuming countries, as to the special conditions under which each one of them uses our product, either manufactured or the leaf tobacco, and by so doing strenghten the position of our industry abroad.

Other leaf tobacco dealers and manufacturers from the United States, also paid our city a visit during the past month, and most of them have expressed their opinion in a manner similar to Sr. Pendás. They all think the present crop a very good one, in Partidos, as well as in Vuelta Abajo and Remedios, and that the quantity of leaf will not be any too much to supply the export trade with the number of bales the foreign buyers will ask us to supply them with this year.

Our cigar manufacturers are constantly shipping large lots of their choice cigars to all the foreign consumers, in Europe as well as in the Southern American countries and in Canada, China, Africa, and other places where our cigars are used.

The prospects for the cigar manufacturing industry is very bright indeed, and the majority of the men who are now engaged in the cigar manufacturing business in Cuba, are confident that the time is coming when they will regain the control of the foreign markets again, and the demand for our cigars will be doubled.

The Henry Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd., have been exporting large quantities of cigars during the past month, to the different foreign markets, and they have a good size volume of orders on file for future business.

The Cuban Land and Leaf Tobacco Co. have produced a very handsome crop of leaf tobacco this year, in the Vuelta Abajo district, under the inspection of Sr. Jacinto Argudín, the able tobacco planter, and with the cooperation of Don Juan de la Puente. This company has made some important shipments of leaf tobacco to the United States. Sr. La Puente, who is the vice-president of the company, is mostly responsible for the success of this concern.

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

TEXACO MOTOR OIL

HOLDS THE

COMPRESSION

COMPRESSION good? Of course; that's the sort of thing you take for granted. As soon as you have cause to doubt your compression you're likely to get an uncomfortable feeling about the whole engine.

Doubtful compression will knock half the joy out of driving any car.

But there's no real excuse for it. When your cylinder walls become "gummed up," when carbon gets in the way, there's generally just one cause—faulty lubrication.

Texaco Motor Oil maintains perfect compression because it has the necessary stamina to resist the tremendous temperature; and it does keep your cylinder free from hard carbon. Texaco Motor Oil lubricates your cylinder wall with a smooth film that holds the compression as the piston ring slides up and down. Your engine power depends on that compression.

Use Texaco Motor Oil and get the power you are entitled to: take your compression for granted.

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La Cuban Land and Leaf Tobacco Co., ha producido una muy buena cosecha de tabaco este año, en la zona de Vuelta Abajo, bajo la inspección del Sr. Jacinto Argudin, el inteligente cosechero de tabaco, y con la cooperación del Sr. Juan de la Puente, esta compañía ha hecho unos importantes embarques de su rama para los Estados Unidos. El Sr. de la Puente es el vice-presidente de la compañia.

Hemos recogido la noticia de que está en ésta un representante de una importante firma de la Gran Bretaña, procedente de Londres, que está dispuesto a comprar la fábrica de tabacos de H. Upmann y Cia., por la suma de cuatrocientas mil libras esterlinas. Según la información recibida, hace un mes esta firma le presentó esta oferta a la firma de los Sres. Upmann y Cia., y que al no recibir contestación alguna, decidieron enviar un representante personal, que se encargara de llevar a cabo la negociación.

La firma de I. Kaffenburgh's Son, comerciantes de tabaco en rama y cosecheros, han estado comprando rama de la nueva cosecha, para sus muchos clientes del Norte, y al mismo tiempo han estado exportando grandes cantidades de rama despalillada a su propia consignación en Nueva York, en el mes pasado.

Menéndez y Cia., almacenistas de tabaco y despalilladores, han exportado grandes cantidades de rama despalillada, y son despalillar, y están ahora comprando unos buenos lotes de rama de la nueva cosecha, para sus marchantes del Norte.

C. del Peso y Cia., la conocida fábrica de tabacos, ha hecho unos magníficos embarques de sus tabacos para distintos mercados extranjeros durante el pasado mes, y tienen muchas órdenes en cartera para pronto embarque.

Mark A. Pollack, el comerciante comisionista de tabaco en rama, ha realizado unos buenos embarques de rama últimamente, despalillado y sin despalillar, para los Estados Unidos, en el pasado mes.

La fábrica de tabacos Por Larrañaga, continúa embarcando grandes cantidades de tabacos ed sus vitolas favoritas, para España, la Gran Bretaña, los Estados Unidos y otros países.

Manuel A. Suárez, comerciante de tabaco en rama, de la firma de Manuel A. Suárez y Cia., se encuentra actualmente en la ciudad de Nueva York, realizando su visita anual a los Estados Unidos, donde visitará a su numerosa clientela de aquel país, y les hablará de las condiciones de la nueva cosecha.

Cifuentes, Pego y Cia., fabricantes de tabacos, han hecho importantes embarques de sus famosos tabacos "Partagás" últimamente, encontrándose sus marchantes muy satisfechos con ellos.

Sobrinos de Antero González, comerciantes de tabaco en rama, han estado haciendo unos magníficos embarques de su rama para España, los Estados Unidos, la República Argentina y otros paises, teniendo en cartera algunas órdenes de rama para sus marchantes.

Calixto López y Cia., fabricantes de tabacos, han hecho algunos importantes embarques de sus populares tabacos para los Estados Unidos, Gran Bretaña, Sur y Centro América, y el Canadá, últimamente.

La firma de Hinsdale Smith & Co., comerciantes de tabaco en rama, han exportado grandes cantidades de tabaco, despalillado y sin despalillar, para los Estados Unidos, y están haciendo todo el negocio que razonablemente pudieran desear este año, tomando en consideración las especiales condiciones en que se encuentra el giro de tabaco hace unos años. Siguen exportando mucho.

Ignacio P. Castañeda, el comerciante de tabaco en rama, ha empezado a trabajar en una escojida que ha abierto en la Habana, y está muy satisfecho con los resultados que le está dando la nueva cosecha, de la cual ha hecho varias ventas ya, y tiene otras pendientes.

José F. Rocha y Cia., fabricantes de tabacos, están haciendo muy buenos negocios ahora, aumentando considerablemente sus exportaciones, y su marca "Gloria Cubana," está ganando terreno en la estimación de los fumadores inteligentes diariamente.

Gerardo Smith, el genial y activo almacenista de tabaco en rama y despalillador, ha obtenido grandes éxitos en el negocio desde que lo estableció, debido al perfecto control que tiene del giro y su innegable habilidad como comerciante de tabaco en rama. En la actualidad está haciendo muy buenos negocios.

Pérez, Capin y Cia., almacenistas de tabaco en rama, no pueden quejarse del estado de sus negocios hasta ahora. Esperan que las condiciones han de mejorar pronto, y mientras tanto siguen dándole vigor a sus negocios, exportando buenas cantidades de tabaco en rama.

The Havana Tobacco Stripping Co. ha hecho buenas operaciones en el pasado mes, a pesar de la crisis porque ha estado pasando el negocio del tabaco en Cuba hace algún tiempo. Siguen despalillando y embarcando grandes cantidades de tabaco en rama.

Leslie Pantin, acompañado de su apreciable familia, ha partido para la ciudad de Nueva York, en viaje de vacaciones y con objeto de visitar algunas ciudades del Norte de los Estados Unidos. Durante su permanencia allí visitará algunos clientes y les dirá cómo se encuentra la nueva cosecha.

News reached us that there is a party here from London, representing a very important British firm, who is willing to purchase the H. Upmann y Cia., cigar factory, for the sum of four hundred thousands pounds sterling. According to information received this firm cabled the Upmann firm about a month ago submitting their offer; when they did not receive a prompt answer to same, they decided that they would send a representative here to carry out the deal personally, in their name and stead.

The firm of I. Kaffenburgh's Son, leaf tobacco merchants and growers, have been purchasing some of the new crop leaf for their many customers up North, and at the same time they have been exporting large lots of stemmed leaf to their own consignment in New York, during the last month.

Menéndez y Cia., the leaf tobacco dealers and strippers, have exported large quantities of steammed leaf and unstemmed also, and they are now buying some nice lots of tobacco of the new crop, for many customers up North.

C. del Peso y Cia. have made some very handsome shipments of their cigars to the different foreign markets during the past month, and have many orders on hand to be filled.

Mark A. Pollack, the leaf tobacco commission merchant, made some very good shipments of leaf tobacco, stemmed and unstemmed, to the United States during June.

The Por Larrañaga cigar factory, is continually exporting large quantities of their favorite size cigars, to Spain, Great Britain, the United States, and other countries.

Manuel A. Suárez, leaf tobacco merchant, of the firm of Manuel A. Suárez y Cia., is in New York, on his regular annual visit to the United States; while there he will visit his numerous clients and tell them all about the present conditions of our new crop.

Cifuentes, Pego y Cia., cigar manufacturers, have made some heavy shipments of their famous "Partagás" cigars lately, and their many customers are very much pleased with their cigars.

Sobrinos de Antero González, the leaf tobacco dealers, have been making some right handsome shipments of their leaf tobacco to Spain, the United States, the Artine Republic, and other countries, and have quite a number of orders for more tobacco ready.

Calixto López y Cia., cigar manufacturers, have made some very important shipment of their popular cigars to the United States, Great Britain, South and Central America and Canada, lately.

The firm of Hinsdale Smith & Co., leaf tobacco merchants, have exported large quantities of leaf tobacco, stemmed and unstemmed, to the United States, and are doing as much business this year as they could expect, taking in consideration the special conditions under which the leaf tobacco business has been suffering for the last few years. They are always exporting heavily.

Ignacio P. Castañeda, the leaf tobacco merchant, has opened a selecting warehouse in this city, and is doing very nice with the tobacco of the new crop, of which he has already made several sales and have other transactions pending.

José F. Rocha y Cia., cigar manufacturers, are doing a very nice business right now, their exports are increasing very much, and their brand "Gloria Cubana," is gaining ground in the estimation of the discriminating smokers of all countries.

Gerald Smith, the genial and active leaf tobacco dealer and stripper, has met with great success since going into this line of business, on account of his perfect control of the line and his unchalenged ability as a leaf tobacco merchant. He is doing a very good business right along.

Pérez, Capin & Co., leaf tobacco dealers, are doing very nicely these days in their leaf tobacco business. They expect to see things improve soon, and in the mean time they are pushing their business ahead, and exporting large quanties of leaf.

The Havana Tobacco Stripping Co., has been doing very well during the past month, regardless of the present crisis that has hampered the business interest of Cuba for some time. They are stripping and shipping large lots of leaf tobacco.

Leslie Pantin, accompanied by his family, has left Havana for a short vacation in the Northern cities of the United States. While there he will visit his many clients and tell them just how the leaf tobacco situation is here, in Havana.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF LEAF TOBACCO DURING MONTH.—ESTADO DETALLADO DE LOS EMBARQUES DE TABACO EN RAMA DURANTE EL MES.

Para	Tercios
Alemania	567
Argentina	1,048
Africa Francesa	22
Bélgica	107
Canadá	1,235
Canarias	472
Colombia	10
Chile	1,339

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Estados Unidos	18,707
Gibraltar	405
Holanda	1,066
Uruguay	170

DETAILED STATEMENT OF CIGARS SHIPPED DURING THE MONTH.—ESTADO DETALLADO DE TABACO ELABORADO EMBARCADOS DURANTE EL MES.

Para	Tabacos
Alemania	10,000
Argentina	195,675
Antillas Holandesas	8,000
Australia	206,900
Africa Inglesa	97,573
Bélgica	24,000
Brasil	29,000
Canadá	47,500
Columbia	7,100
Canarias	67,000
Chile	10,000
Dinamarca	35,500
Estados Unidos	2,232,980
España	1,473,749
Egipto	12,950
Francia	777,900
Gibraltar	7,000
Guatemala	7,500
Holanda	30,200
Inglaterra	1,416,245
Italia	30,000
India Holandesa	1,000
Japón	106,000
Mexico	1,000
Perú	10,000
Portugal	12,000
Santo Domingo	6,000
Suecia	5,600
Turquía	4,500
Uruguay	47,000
Venezuela	3,600

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INFORMACION MARITIMA — MARITIME INFORMATION

THE TIMES OF CUBA publica cada mes una lista de los vapores y demás barcos que entran y salen del puerto de la Habana durante el mes. Los vapores de la Ruta de la Florida (que entran y salen todos los días) no son incluidos. Abreviaciones: ss, steamer (vapor); tr., in transit to (en tránsito a); Am. (Americano); Br. (Británico); Fr. (Francés); Nor. (Noruego); Sw. (Sueco); Dan. (Danés); Sp. (Español); Mex. (Mejicano); Ar. (Argentino), etc.

THE TIMES OF CUBA publishes each month a list of vessels entering and departing from the Port of Havana during the month. Steamers of the Florida Route, which enter and depart daily, are not included. Abbreviations: ss (steamer); tr. (in transit to); Am. (American); Br. (British); Fr. (French); Nor. (Norwegian); Sw. (Swedish); Dan. (Danish); Sp. (Spanish); Mex. (Mexican); Arg. (Argentine), etc.

VESSELS ENTERING PORT OF HAVANA DURING MONTH OF JUNE

JUNE 1.—Am. ss Pastores fr N. Y.; Am. ss Cartago fr Cristobal; Br. ss Toloa fr Cristobal.

JUNE 2.—Am. ss Monterey fr Vera Cruz; Br. ss Ebro fr Valparaiso; Br. ss San Blas fr Boston; Dan. ss Phoenix fr Phila.; Br. ss Betwa fr Calcutta.

JUNE 3.—Sp. ss Alfonso XII fr Bilbao.

JUNE 4.—None sailed.

JUNE 5.—Fr. ss Flander fr St. Nazaire; Canadian ss South America fr N.Y.; Am. tank Albert E. Watts fr Puerto Limon; It. bar. Sava fr Marseilles.

JUNE 6.—Am. tank ss Panuco fr Tampico; SB. ss H. F. Alexander fr N. Y.; S. B. Lake Girth fr Mobile; Am. ss Esperanza fr N. Y.; Am. ss Turrialba fr N. O.; SB. ss Lake Slavi fr Houston; Dan. ss Nordstjermen fr Norfolk; Am. ss Chalmotte fr N. O.; Ame. ss Yumuri fr N. O.

JUNE 7.—Am. ss Siboney fr N. Y.

JUNE 8.—Fr. ss Kentucky fr Bordeaux; Am. ss Heredia fr Cristobal; Br. sch. Alma R. fr Jacksonville; Br. ss Ulua fr N. Y.; Am. ss Calamares fr Cristobal; Am. ss Saxon fr Charleston.

JUNE 9.—SB. ss Lake Calisto fr Isabela de Sagua; Am. ss Knut Hamsum fr Baltimore; Br. ss San Bruno fr Boston.

JUNE 10.—Am. ss Bayamo fr N. Y.; Sp. ss Barcelona fr Gal.

JUNE 11.—Br. ss San Leonardo fr Tampico; Br. sch. Doughboy fr Bahamas; SB. ss Salvation Lass fr Malaga.

JUNE 12.—Dan. ss Phoenix fr Mariel.

JUNE 13.—Am. ss Munisla fr Mobile; Nor. ss Louisiana fr Gothenberg; Nor. ss Anna Sofie fr N. O.; Jap. ss Tacoma Maru fr Buenos Aires; Am. ss Atenas fr N. O.; Am. ss Excelsior fr N. O.; Br. ss Ortega fr Valparaiso; Am. ss Monterrey fr N. Y.

JUNE 14.—Am. ss Orizaba fr N.Y.

JUNE 15.—Am. ss Parismina fr Cristobal; SB. ss Lake Flourney fr Gal., Fr. ss Flander fr Vera Cruz; Br. ss Toloa fr N. Y.; Am. ss Pastores fr Cristobal.

JUNE 16.—Am. ss tank Princeton fr Baton Rouge; Hol. ss Edam fr Rotterdam; Br. ss San Gil fr Boston; SB. ss Saugerties fr Spain.

JUNE 17.—Sp. ss Antonio López fr Vera Cruz; Cuban ss Guantánamo fr San Juan, P. R.; Am. tank ss Panuco fr Tampico.

JUNE 18.—Br. ss Harmonides fr Buenos Aires; SB. ss Venezuela fr San Francisco.

JUNE 19.—Sp. sch. Viuda de Orive fr Arrecife de Lanzarote; Ger. ss Holsatia fr Vera Cruz.

JUNE 20.—Br. ss Mont Angel fr Marcelles; Am. ss Esperanza fr Mexico; Am. ss Manzanillo fr N. O.; SB. ss Lake Girth fr Mobile; Hon. sch. Virginia fr Appalachicola; Sp. ss P. de Satrústegui fr Barcelona; Am. ss Abargarez fr N. O.; Am. ss Chalmette fr N. O.; Sp. ss Alfonso XII fr Vera Cruz; Nor. ss H. K. Waage fr Norfolk.

JUNE 21.—Ger. ss Westwold fr Hamburg; Br. ss Greystoke Castle fr Antwerp; Ger. ss A. Otto Hugo fr Hamburg; Br. ss Pinar del Rio fr N. Y.; Br. ss Montrose fr Kingston; Am. ss Siboney fr N.Y.

JUNE 22.—Sp. sch. Sant Mus fr Barcelona; It. ss R. N. Bronte fr Port Arthur, Tex.; Br. ss Munardan fr Matanzas; Am. sch. Virginia fr Moss Point; Am. ss Calamares fr N. Y.; Am. ss Cartago fr Cristobal Am. ss Baton Rouge fr Tampico; Argentine Schoolsh p Pres. Sarmiento fr Santiago de Cuba; Am. ss Mundale fr Baltimore; Br. ss Ulua fr Cristobal; SB. Lake Florian fr Beaumont.

JUNE 23.—SB. ss Floorpar fr Jacksonville; Am. ss Plainfield fr Norfolk; Br. ss Ebro fr N. Y.; Br. ss San Benito fr Key West.

JUNE 24.—Sp. sch. San Antonio fr Palmas.

JUNE 25.—Fr. ss Indo Chine fr Sigon; SB. ss Lake Triba fr Isabela de Sagua.

JUNE 26.—Am. tank ss Albert E. Watts.

JUNE 27.—Hol. ss Maasdam fr Vera Cruz; Br. ss Maindy Dene fr Caibarién; Am. ss Munisla fr Mobile; Am. ss Turrialba fr N. O.; Am. ss Excelsior fr N. O.; Am. ss Mexico fr N. Y.

JUNE 28.—Am. ss Camagüey f N. Y.; Sp. ss Infanta Isabel fr Gal., Dan. ss

ISLE OF PINES

Steamer "Cristóbal Colón" in night service

SCHEDULE

Leave Batabanó:	Leave Isle of Pines:
On arrival of 6:10 p. m. train from Havana.	Nueva Gerona . . 4 p.m. Júcaro (Santa Fé) 8 p.m.
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays	**Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays**
Arriving at Nueva Gerona about 7:00 following morning.	Arriving at Havana about 8:15 following morning.

Fare, one way	$8.50
Berth in stateroom	2.00
Dinner—served on arrival of train.	1.00

REDUCED ROUND TRIP FARE

Good leaving Havana Friday, returning leave Isle of Pines Sunday: $12.00.

Stateroom and meals as above.

This makes a delightful **week-end trip,** giving two nights sail on the steamer and one night and two full days on the Isle of Pines, getting you back to Havana Monday morning.

ISLE OF PINES STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines,
June 1, 1922

Havana Ticket Office
Prado 118

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Palnatoke fr N. O.; Am. ss Orizaba fr N. Y.

JUNE 29.—Dan. ss Natal fr Copenhagen; Am. ss Heredia fr Cristobal; Am. ss Monterey fr Tampico; Am. ss Pastores fr N. Y.; Br. ss Toloa fr Cristobal.

JUNE 30.—Br. ss Essequibo for Valpa- Br. ss San Blass for Boston.

VESSELS LEAVING PORT OF HAVANA DURING MONTH OF JUNE

JUNE 1.—Ger. ss Holsatia for Vera Cruz; Am. ss Burkeland for Fla.; Br. ss Middleham Castle for Antilla; Nor. ss America for Galveston; Am. ss Cartago for New Orleans; Ger. ss Selma for Nuevitas; Am. ss Abangarez for Cristobal.

JUNE 2.—Am. ss West Neris for Buenos Aires; Am. ss Cotopaxi for Galveston; Nor. ss Sydfold for Casilda; Br. ss Toloa for New York; Ger. ss Adalia for Caibarién; Br. ss Ebro for New York; Am. ss Monterrey for New York.

JUNE 2.—Am. ss Corning for Tampico.

JUNE 6.—Am. ss H. F. Alexander for San Francisco; Span. ss Alfonso XIII for Vera Cruz.

JUNE 7.—Am. ss Esperanza for New York; Span. ss Antonio López for Vera Cruz; Fr. ss Flandre for Vera Cruz; Span. ss Monserrate for Cristobal; Am. ss Albert E. Watts for Puerto Lobos.

JUNE 8.—Cuban ss Eduardo Sala for New Orleans; Cuban ss Ramón Marimón for New Orleans; Am. ss Lake Slavi for San Juan, P. R.; Am. ss Heredia for New Orleans; Am. ss Lake Girth for Matanzas; Br. ss South American for Santa Lucía; Br. ss Chenab for Hampton Roads, Va.

JUNE 9.—Am. ss Turrialba for Cristobal; Br. ss Betura for Antilla; Am. ss Calamares for N. Y.; Fr. ss Kentucky for Mexico; Sp. ss Infanta Isabel for Galveston.

JUNE 10.—Br. ss San Bruno for Puerto Limón; Am. ss Chalmette for N. O.; Br. ss Ulua for Cristobal; Am. ss Siboney for N. Y.; SB. ss Lake Galisteo for N. O.; Dan. ss Nordstjernen for Antilla; Am. ss Saxon for Gal.; Nor. ss Knut Hamsun for Vita; Sp. ss Barcelona for Barcelona.

JUNE 11.—None leaving.

JUNE 12.—None leaving.

JUNE 13.—SB. ss Salvation Lass for Mobile; Br. ss Ortega for Liverpool.

JUNE 14.—Am. ss Morro Castle for N. Y.; Am. ss Monterey for Mexico; Am. ss Bayamo for Isabela de Sagua; Br. ss San Leonardo for Tampico.

JUNE 15.—Am. ss Munisla for Mobile; Am. ss Pariamina for N. O.; Am. ss Atenas fo rCristobal; Jap. ss Tacoma Maru for N. O.

JUNE 16.—Dan. ss Phoenix for Cárdenas; Am. ss Pastores for N. Y.; SB. ss Lake Flounoy for San Juan, P. R.

JUNE 17.—Fr. ss Flandre for St. Nazaire; Am. ss Princeton for Mexico; Sp. ss Antonio López for Spain.

JUNE 18.—Nor. ss Louisiana for N.O.; SB. ss Saugerties for Tampa; Br. ss San Gil for Cristobal; Am. ss Excelsior for N. O.; Am. ss Orizaba for N. O.; Hol. ss Edam for Mexico.

JUNE 19.—It. barque Blanche for Matanzas; SB. ss Venezuela for Baltimore.

JUNE 20.—Ger. ss Holsatia for Coruña.

JUNE 21.—Am. ss Manzanillo for Matanzas; Nor. ss Anna Sofia for N. O.; Am. ss Esperanza for N. Y.; Am. ss Panuco for Preston; Sp. ss Alfonso XII for Coruña.

JUNE 22.—Am. ss Abangarez for Cristobal; Nor. ss H. K. Waage for N. O.; Br. ss Harmonides for Boston; Fr. ss Montagel; Br. ss Munardan.

JUNE 23.—Am. ss Baton Rouge for Tampico; Br. ss Ebro for Valparaiso; Ger. ss Westterwald for Matanzas; Ger. ss Otto Hugo Stinnes for Mexico; Br. ss Ulua for N. Y.; Br. ss Montrose for Matanzas; Sp. ss P. de Satrústegui for Vera Cruz.

JUNE 24.—Am. ss Mundale for Isabela de Sagua; SB. Lake Florian for San Juan, P. R.

JUNE 25.—Br. ss Greystoke Castle for Vera Cruz; Am. ss Chalmette for N. O.; Br. ss San Benito for P. Limón; Am. ss Calamares for Cristobal; Am. ss Siboney for N. O.; Cuban ss Guantánamo for Porto Rico; Am. ss Plainfield for Caibarién; Honduran ss Virginia Louise for St. Joe, Fla.

JUNE 26.—SB. ss Lake Triba for N.O.

JUNE 27.—Br. ss Pinar del Río for Cárdenas.

JUNE 28.—Am. ss Munisla for Cárdenas; Am. ss Albert E. Watts for Tampico; Argentine schoolship Pres. Sarmiento for N. Y.

JUNE 29.—Am. ss Morro Castle for Mexico; Am. ss Heredia for N. O.; Br. ss Maindy Dene for Charleston; Am. ss Monterey for N. Y.; Hol. ss Maasdam for Rotterdam.

JUNE 30.—Am. ss Torralba for Cristobal; Am. ss Camagüey for Mexico; SB. ss Lake Flournoy for Jacksonville; Nor. ss Argot for Cárdenas; Br. ss Toloa for N. Y.; Br. ss Essequibo for N. Y. raiso; Am. ss Philip Publicker for Phila.;

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Portland, Ore.	183.00
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Salt Lake City, Utah	161.15
Yellowstone Park	171.20

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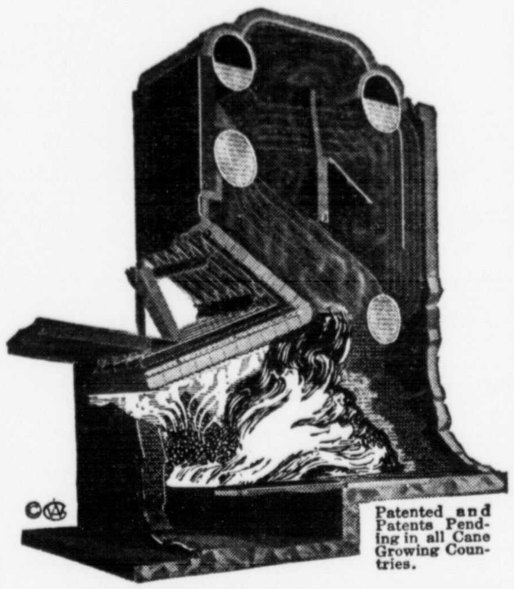
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Making Two Boilers Three Boilers for

The cost of power plant construction and operation, including, of course, the cost of fuel, forms a very large part of the cost of producing sugar.

It has been clearly proven that the

GILCHRIST FURNACE



Patented and Patents Pending in all Cane Growing Countries.

can greatly reduce these costs.

A Gilchrist Furnace was lately installed at one of the largest Centrals in Cuba.

On March 15th and 16th, 1922, a test was run, using Bagasse fuel, to determine the efficiency of the Gilchrist Furnace as compared with a Hearth type furnace in operation at the same plant.

This test was directed and supervised and the report on it made by Professor E. W. Kerr, the eminent authority on heat processes in the sugar industry.

W.A.GILCHRIST CHICAGO, U.S.A. 122 MICHIGAN AVE. South

Do the Work of Sugar Centrals.

We will gladly furnish detailed copy of the report of this test to anyone interested.

The outstanding feature of this report—the fact that is of greatest importance to the sugar producer is this: The Gilchrist Furnace showed in this test its ability to continuously maintain steam supply at ***134% of the boiler rating.***

This is a capacity far beyond anything ever shown by any other type of furnace using Bagasse as fuel.

The practical value of it is that with the Gilchrist Furnace two boilers will furnish as much steam as three boilers of the same rating operating with any other furnace.

The large resulting saving in cost of construction, operation and fuel is obvious.

The Bagasse used in this test carried free moisture of almost 50 per cent. The fuel was fed by hand and was nowhere near the fuel capacity of the Gilchrist Furnace.

We have many steam flow meter records of operation with fuel containing 50 per cent or more of free moisture, which show the ability of the Gilchrist Furnace to maintain boiler capacities of 150 per cent of rating for several hours and which show periods of 200 per cent capacity.

Professor Kerr's report includes this significant comment: "This (Gilchrist) unit gave a high economic efficiency, in fact, considerably higher than is shown by the results of any tests that are available."

From users of Bagasse or similar types of fuel we invite correspondence with regard to the efficiency of the Gilchrist Furnace and also as to power plant engineering service for plants of this character. Correspondence will afford us opportunity to present fully the evidence of the savings possible in such plants.



W.A.GILCHRIST CHICAGO, U.S.A. 122 MICHIGAN AVE. South

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF CUBA—LA INDUSTRIA AZUCARERA DE CUBA

THE TIMES OF CUBA publica cada mes una lista corregida y completa de los Centrales azucareros de Cuba, su situación, el nombre de Compañía que los explota (propietario o arrendatario), sus oficinas en Cuba y en el extranjero, nacionalidad y nombre de sus administradores o gerentes, así como el presupuesto y número de producción en sacos de 320 libras (7 por cada tonelada de 2,240 libras) por cada zafra. Estas listas se corrigen **PARA CADA PUBLICACION** y son **LAS UNICAS LISTAS COMPLETAS HASTA EL MES QUE SE PUBLICAN.** Los cálculos de las zafras de los centrales antes del año de 1918, están incluídos en las ediciones anteriores de THE TIMES OF CUBA, los cuales deben ser archivados por toda persona interesada en azúcar. Los cálculos de las zafras de los centrales terminadas se publican cada mes a medida que los mismos terminen sus moliendas.

THE TIMES OF CUBA publishes each month a corrected and complete list of Cuban sugar centrals, their location, their operating companies (individual or lessee), their Cuban and foreign offices, nationality and the names of their administrators or managers, as well as estimates and figures of their production in bags of 320 pounds (seven to the ton of 2,240 pounds) for each zafra (crop). These lists are corrected **IN EACH ISSUE** and are included in back numbers of THE TIMES OF CUBA, which should be **KEPT ON FILE** by all persons interested in sugar. Figures of completed crops by centrals are published monthly as mills cease grinding.

Abbreviations used in these tables follow: C. A.—Compañía Azucarera (sugar company); S. A.—Sociedad Anónima (stock company); S. C.—Sociedad en Comandita (co-partnership); S.—San (Saint); Sta. (Saint, feminine); N. S.—Nuestra Señora; Q.—Quemados; Man. Gómez (Manzana de Gómez); B. N.—Banco Nacional Bldg., Havana; S. J. de D.—San Juan de Dios (Havana street); Ap.—Apartado (Postoffice Box); Hav.—Havana; Car.—Cárdenas; Mat.—Matanzas; Cfgs.—Cienfuegos; Stgo.—Santiago de Cuba; Sagua or Sagua Gde.—Sagua la Grande; Pr. or Pres.—President; Ad. or Adm.—Administrador; Chg.—In Charge; Vda.—Viuda (widow); Hdos.—Herederos (Heirs); Hno.—Hermano (Brother); Hj.—Hijo (Son); Sob.—Sobrino (Nephew); Sucrs.—Sucesores (Successsors); Rep.—Representative; Cane.—In charge of fields only; L.—Lessee; A.—American; C.—Cuban; S.—Spanish; B.—British; F.—French; I.—Italian; Can.—Canadian; Cuba C. S. Corp.—Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation; B. of C.—Royal Bank of Canada Bldg., Aguiar 75, Havana; W. I. S. F. Corp.—West Indies Sugar Finance Corporation, Obispo 7, Havana. Lists of Colonos (Sugar Cane Planters) follow lists of Centrals.

(Continued on Page 146)—(Continúa en la Pág. 146)

CASACARTER, S. A.

Moline Universal Tractors
Star Windmills

McDonald Pitless Scales
Lauson Engines

Full Line of Agricultural Implements

OBRAPIA 61 **HAVANA**

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

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Coupling Ring Gaskets for Air Brake Hose	Fire Hose
"Rainbow" Belting	Air Hose
	Oil Hose

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12 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN PINAR DEL RIO — 12 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN PINAR DEL RIO

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o Arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Andorra (Line.	Artemisa	C. A. Andorra, S. A. C	Barraqué Bldg. 607	Ezequiel Zubillaga	135,021	100,000	136,145
*Clotilde	Mariel	Humberto Balsinde C	Aguiar 116, Havana		3,374		55,086
Francia, La	Los Palacios	Cuban Sug. Mills, Corp. C	Amargura 11, Hav.	Francisco R. Ginorio	47,748	100,000	68,577
Galope	S. J. y Martínez	Cía. Az. Pinareña C	Aguiar 75, Havana	José María Herrera	42,675	90,000	No molió
Gerardo	Bahía Honda	Peterson, Barker & Hill A	Manz. Góm. 514, Hav.	Emilio Núñez, Pres.	36,235	15,000	104,671
Mercedita	Cabañas	Cuban-Amer. Sugar Co. A	Robins Bldg. Havana	E. A. Longa	117,526	110,000	34,194
Niágara (Galdo	C'n del Norte	Central Niágara, S. A. C	B'nk of C'n'da Bldg.	G. Broderman		35,000	78,160
Orozco	Cabañas	Cía. Az. Nacional C	Banco Nnal. 551, Hav	José Rodríguez	98,220	65,000	No molió
Palacios, Los	Los Palacios	Cía. Az. Cen. Los Palacios. C	Habana 80	Ramón Balsinde	26,334	10,000	213,000
Pilar, El	Artemisa	Pablo Laborde C	O'Reilly 11, Havana	Septimo Sardiña	166,718	175,900	71,088
San Cristóbal	San Cristóbal	Cía. Az. San Cristóbal C	Aguiar 75, Havana		42,200	75,000	76,900
San Ramón	Mariel	Frank J. Peterson A	Manz. Góm. 514, Hav	A. H. Lindelie	86,000	70,000	
					802,551	845,000	

* Antes Mercedes

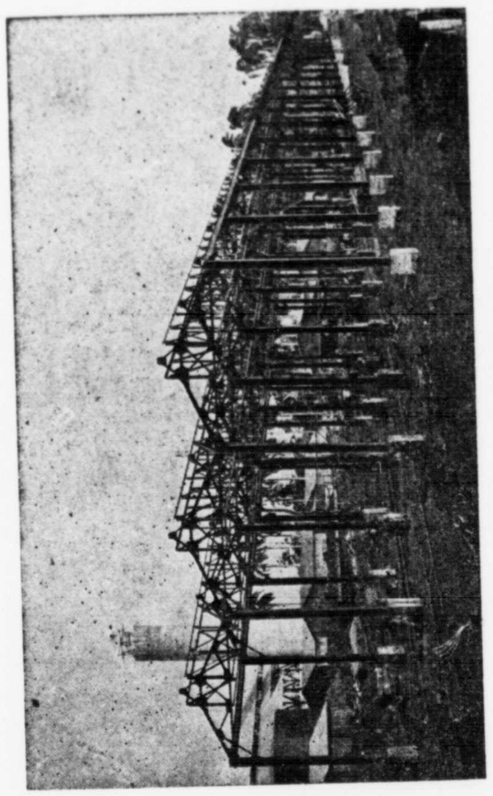
(Continued on page 148)—(Continúa en la pág. 148)

"Depósitos de Locomotoras para el Central Jaronu, fabricados por la

LEHIGH STRUCTURAL STEEL COMPANY

Según pedido y diseño de los señores

VICTOR G. MENDOZA Y CIA."



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EMPAQUETADURAS para todos los usos: de goma, asbestos, lino, cuero y metálicas. Juntas de todas clases, para vapor, agua y ácidos.

PINTURAS de grafito, óxido y especiales para carros de caña, tanques, chimeneas y estructuras de acero. Pinturas impermeables. Aceite de linaza crudo y cocido. Aguarras.

CORREA de cuero y de cuero impermeable.

FORROS DE MAGNESIA al 85% para tubería de vapor. Bloques de Magnesia. Cemento de Magnesia. Amianto en polvo.

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19 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN LA HABANA—19 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN HAVANA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
*Alquízar	Alquízar	Ferrara, Palmer C	Obispo 7, Havana	G. Hernández	33,000		21,290
Amistad	Güines	Cía. Az. A. Gómez Mena A	Man. Gómez 226 Hav.	Pedro Urruela, Jr.	229,150	230,000	193,732
Fajardo	Gabriel	Benito Arxer S	B. N. 405, Havana	Benito Arxer	59,128		22,234
Gómez Mena	San Nicolás	Cía. Az. A. Gómez Mena A	Man. Gómez 226 Hav	A. R. de Blauck	368,000	350,000	325,000
Güira Melena	Güira Melena	Cía. Az. Güira de Melena S	Empedrado 30 Hav	J. N. Espinosa Pr	66,000	30,000	No molió
Habana	Hoyo Colorado	C. A. Central Havana A	Aguiar 74, Havana	R. Montalvo, Pres	95,534	90,000	65,000
Hershey	S. C. del Norte	Hershey Corporation A	Man. Góm. 368, Hav.	P. A. Staples	131,869	110,000	106,766
Josefita	Los Palos	Ricardo Martínez C		José M. Martínez	56,600	80,000	76,551
Julia, La	Durán	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav.	Fidel Barreto	218,502	180,000	160,420
Mercedita	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual S	Obrapía 38, Havana	Lesmes Pascual	210,000	180,000	104,671
Nombre de Dios	Güines	C. A. Cen. N. de Dios S.A. C	Royal Bnk. 519, Hav.	S. Izquierdo	102,3 6	80,000	55,200
N S del Carmen	Jaruco	Cía. Az. P. F. de Castro	Mercaderes 36, Hav.	P. C. Andreu	191,500	70,000	53,382
Nueva Paz	Nueva Paz	Colonos de Nueva Paz C	B. N. 408, Havana	M. V. Cuervo, Pres	44,070	40,000	26,1:7
Occidente	Güiro Marrero	C. A. Central Occidente C	B. N. 316, Havana	Gonzalo Calvo	66,638	50,000	51,767
Portugalete	S. José Lajas	Manuel Otaduy S	S. Ignacio 72, Hav.	Vicente Goicochea	10,245	80,000	79,775
Providencia	Güines	Cía. Az. de Gülnes C	Mercaderes 24, Hav.	Arturo Sorhegui	226,824	180,000	178,973
Rosario	Aguacate	Hershey Corporation A	Man. Góm. 364, Hav.	Julio G. Pelayo	218,244	150,000	121,528
San Antonio	Madruga	Cía. Az. Gómez Mena S	Edif. G. Mena, Hav.	José Aguirre	201,034	150,000	143,013
Toledo	Marianao	Cía. Az. Central Toledo S	Mercaderes 21, Hav.	R. B. Pérez	450,000	400,000	321,916
				Sacos (Bags)	2,979,313	2,450,000	

*Antes Fortuna

(Continued on page 150)—(Continúa en la pág. 150)

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35 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN MATANZAS—35 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN MATANZAS

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Alava	Banagüises	Cuban C. S. Corporation....A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	Antonio Zubillaga	334,913	200,000	220,100
Araujo	Manguito	Cía Az. Central Araujo....C	B. N. 551 Havana	Ramón Rguez. Olano	151,191	100,000	75,810
Armonía	Bolondrón	Cía. Az. Central Armonía..A	Marina 22, Havana	Juan Santos Olano	75,058		
Australia	Jagüey Grande	C. A. Ing. Australia....C		Mario Paez	151,678	150,000	165,131
Buenaventura	Jagüey Grande	Cía. Az. Buenaventura....C	Jagüey Grande	J. Esnara	Grinds 1922		
Carolina	Coliseo	M. Flores Pedroso....C	Coliseo	F. Fernández	104,926	80,000	80,174
Conchita	Unión de Reyes	Cuba C. S. Corporation....A-A	Barraqué Bld. Hav.	Lorenzo Alzugaray	268,690	210,000	230,606
Cuba	Pedro Betancrt	Central Cuba Sugar Co....C	Aguacate 110, Hav.	Gerardo Fundora	194,887	160,000	146,497
Dolores	Jovellanos	Ingenio Dolores....A	G y 7a Vedado	Aurelio Martínez	75,714	60,000	68,173
Dos Rosas	Cárdenas	Hires Sugar Co., S. A....S	Obrapía 46, Havana	Edw. L. Poole	58,561	40,000	48,683
Elena	Ceiba Mocha	Jaen, Oteiza y Hnos....C	Ind. 80, Matanzas	A. Oteiza	9,093	9,000	7,076
España	Perico	Cía. Nac. de Azúcares	B. N. 229-230 Havana	José M. C. Casanova	492,028	400,000	410,000
Esperanza						no muele	
Feliz	Unión de Reyes	Cuba C. S. Corporation....A	Barraqué Bld. Hav.	Gabino Solís	121,115	no muele	74,905
Flora	Güira M'c'rijes	Central Cuba Sugar Co....A	Aguacate 110, Hav.	Julio Tarafa Ruiz	105,945	80,000	124,500
Guipuscoa	Hato Nuevo	Sobrinos de Arocena....S	Hato Nuevo, Martí	Ramón G. Arocena	207,175	150,000	

(Continued on page 152)—Continúa en la pág. 152)

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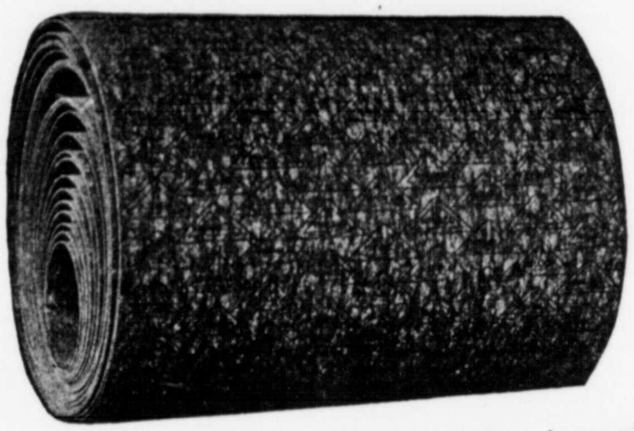

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55 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN MATANZAS—35 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN MATANZAS

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Jesús María	Benavides	Mat-Amer. Sugar Co.—C. A	Empedrado 6, Hav.	Bauduy Lainé	111,039	115,000	95,681
Limones	Limonar	José I. Lezama—A	New York	Socorro Garbayo	154,139	50,000	148,554
*Loft	Macagua	George W. Loft—A	Barraqué Bdg. Hav.	Leoncio Supervielle	6,167	50,000	40,546
Mercedes	Calimete	Cuba C. S. Corporation—A	Reina 105, Havana	Juan Pademonte, Pr.	360,654	250,000	251,029
Por Fuerza	Cidra	La Paz Sugar Co.—A	Apartado 20, Cidra	Cruz R. Espinosa	141,854	80,000	158,100
Porvenir	Cárdenas	C. García Espinosa—C	Apdo 42, Cárdenas	M. Bardiales	25,739	15,000	8,750
Progreso	Cárdenas	Laurentino García—S	Inquisidor 22, Hav.	Agustín Agüero	123,000	110,000	125,000
Puerto	Carasí	José Avendaño—C	B. N. Havana	Séptimo Sardiñas	31,850	30,000	26,000
Reglita	Perico	Cía. Nac. de Azúcares—C	Agramonte	F. S. Naranjo	102,050	60,000	60,428
San Ignacio	Agramonte	Cía. Az. San Ignacio, S. A.—C	Jovellanos	Plácido Alonso	92,451	85,000	57,425
San Vicente	Jovellanos	Manuel Rubio—C	Coliseo	Laurentino García	109,652	110,000	150,000
Santa Amalia	Coliseo	García Mdez. Co. L.—S	Barraqué Bdg. Hav.	Carlos Arche	113,330	220,000	121,593
Sta. Gertrudis	Sta. Gertrudis	Cuba C. S. Corporation—A	B. N. 405, Havana	Julio Soler Baró	304,202	50,000	63,000
Santa Rita	Baró	Cía. Az. Caobillas—C	Aguacate 110, Hav.	Manuel Moyron	110,875	50,000	35,844
Saratoga	Aura, Sabanilla	Cen. Cuba Sugar Co.—B	Barraqué Bdg. Hav.	Carlos Arche	51,927	200,000	169,641
Socorro	Socorro	Cuba C. S. Corporation—A	Barraqué Bdg. Hav.	Eligio Suárez	304,197	100,000	91,528
Soledad	Jovellanos	Cuba C. S. Corporation—A	Robins Bdg. 605 Hav.	J. W. Cadwell	112,586	200,000	184,040
Tinguaro	Perico	Cuban Amer. Sugar Co.—C	Limonar	José A. Méndez	250,408	70,000	46,300
Triunfo	Limonar	Juan Menéndez—A	Man. Gómez 514 Hav.	C. F. Nelson	52,000	40,000	93,000
Unión	Agramonte	Frank Peterson			116,810		
					5,012,344	3,654,000	

Formerly. Dulce Nombre

(Continued on page 154)—(Continúa en la pág. 154)

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61 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN SANTA CLARA—61 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN SANTA CLARA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Adela	Remedios	C. A. Central Adela	S	B of C 316, Havana	36,281	80,000	92,010
Altamira	Zulueta	Cia Az Altamira	C	Empedrado 30, Hav.	7,502		
Andreita	Cruces	Cia Az Andreita	S	Oficios 22, Havana	158,081	170,000	183,765
Cabaiguán	Cabaiguán	Cia. Az. Eden	C	Sancti Spíritus	84,325		
Caracas	S. I. de Lajas	Cia Az. Caracas	C		180,000	200,000	195,385
Carmita	Vega Alta	Gerardo Machado	C	Oficios 22 (altos) Hav.	36,000	27,000	
Cieneguita	Abreus	Central Cieneguita, S. A	S	Oficios 22 Havana	73,470	90,000	88,591
Constancia	Constancia	Colonial Sugar Co.	A	Robins Bldg. Hav	156,857	140,000	201,775
Constancia	Encrucijada	Constancia Sugar Co	C	B N 206-10 Havana	147,457	120,000	125,245
Cr'z de Jesús	Sitiecito	Juan Amezaga y Cía	C	Ap 8 S la Grande	105,572	140,000	95,200
Covadonga	Carreño	Manuel Carreño Fdz	S	Apartado 88, Hav	17,417	175,000	196,140
Dos Hermanas	Cruces	Dos Hnas. Sugar Co.	B	Obispo 7, Hav	80,615	60,000	52,443
Dos Hermanos	Cienfuegos	José Ferrer	S	Argüelles 125, Cfgos.	41,627	90,000	66,486

(Continued on Page 156)—(Continúa en la pag. 156)

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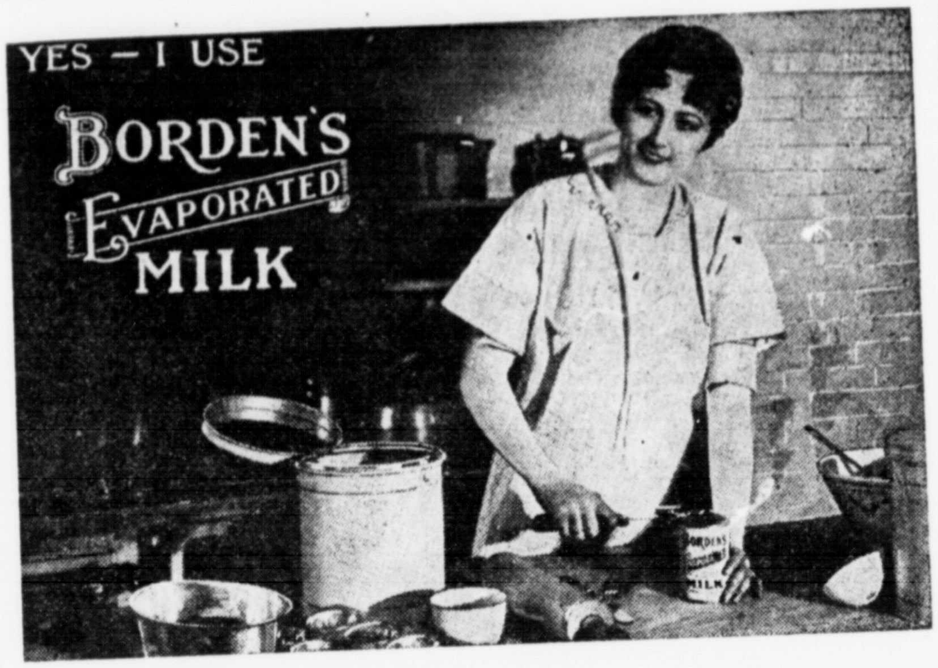

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61 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN SANTA CLARA—61 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN SANTA CLARA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nacionality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Fé	Salamanca	Central Fé S. A.	M. Gómez 527, Hav.	Jose E. Ponte	144,267	175,000	157,500
Fidencia	Placetas	C. A. Cn. Fd. D. León A.F. C	Hormiguero	Angel Machado	84,678	70,000	77,032
Hormiguero	Hormiguero	Hormiguero Sugar Co. A	Obispo 527, Havana	Elie L. Ponvert	246,208	240,000	222,158
Jaraguá	Cienfuegos	Santa C. Sugar Co., L. A	Taguayabón	S. C. Murray	18,600	20,000	14,000
Julia La	Taguayabón	Hmnos de Goncer S-C	Barraqué Bldg. Hav.	Raoul de Biscuccia	13,500	120,000	111,865
Lequeitio	Quem. Güines	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Royal Bank 408, Hav.	J. J. Carleé	168,453	120,000	53,500
Lutgardita	Mata	Cía. Az. de Sagua C	Ing. Macagua. Mata	Miguel García Lima.	49,727	45,000	81,242
Macagua	Cienfuegos	Hdos de D. Bethart	Oficios 22, Havana	Domingo Bethart	57,851	85,000	
Manuelita	Guasimal	Cen. Manuelita. C. A., S.A. S	505, Royal Bnk. Hav.	D. Pedro Monasterio	87,380	40,000	36,000
* Mapos	Sto. Domingo	A. A. Valle de Sersundi A	Ap. 43, S. la Grande	Mauricio López	19,363	85,030	85,885
María Antonia	A. Pasajeros	Alba y González C	Barraque Bldg, Hav.	Ramón Alba	57,357	110,000	97,642
María Victoria	Rodas	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Cienfuegos	J. Olague	108,706		
Mascota	Naranjal	S. Balbín y Valle C	Fomento	José Martínez	153,000	125,000	29,483
Narcisa	Caibarién	Ruperto Migueclarena A	B. N. 206, Havana	Ricardo Berrayarza	13,000	30,000	
Natividad	Encrucijada	North Amer. Sugar C. C	O'Reilly 11, Havana	Leopoldo del Castillo	144,388	134,000	
Nazábal	Parque Alto	Sucrs. F. L. de Valle C	Dgo. Nazábal (hijo)	Apt. 337, Cienfuegos	27,164	60,000	38,713
Parque Alto	S. J. las Yeras	Domingo Nazábal B	B. N 209, Havana	Alfredo Curbelo	115,000	60,000	
Pastora	Encrucijada	Parque Alto Sugar Co. C	M. Gómez 441, Hav.	G. Vassallo Pérez	94,900	60,000	
Patricio	Real Campiña	Sociedad Anónima. C	Ap. 337, Cienfuegos	Domingo Nazábal	62,000	60,000	
Perseverancia		Domingo Nazábal A	Barraque Bldg, Hav.	J. J. Carlee	112,510	110,000	
		Cuba C. S. Corporation			164,129		

(Continued on page 124)—Continúa en la pág. 124)

* Santa Ana de los Mapos

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61 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN SANTA CLARA—61 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN SANTA CLARA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nacionality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Portugalete	Palmira	Hdos. de Escarza C.S	Ap. 210, Cienfuegos	Sotero F. Escarza	94,000	60,000	73,607
Purio	Calabazar	Central Purio, S.A. C	C'lle 27, Ved'do, Hav.	A. Fonts y de Veytía	75,726	95,000	75,000
Ramona	Rancho Veloz	Domingo León A. F. S	M Gómez 528, Hav.	José Galván	114,284	75,000	75,000
Reforma	Caibarién	C. A. Cen. Reforma S A C	M. Gómez 401 Hav.	F. Q. y Contreras	114,482	150,000	110,000
Resolución	Carahatas	Rodda y Molina C	Sagua la Grande	José Rodda	72,504	45,000	54,000
Resulta	S. la Grande	Jorge de Oña C	S. la Grande, Apt. 65	Rogelio Tomasino	128,159	90,000	124,000
Rosalía	Taguayabón	Central Rosalía, S. A S	Ariosa 23, Caibarién.	Enrique Lamar	45,151	50,000	45,631
Rosa María	Mayajigua	P. A. Suárez Cordovéz C	Mercaerdes 23, Hav.	Eladio Mrtz. Hedesa	42,800	25,000	26,097
San Agustín	Cruces	Nicolás Castaño Capetillo S	Cienfuegos	Dr. Betancourt	165,760	150,000	130,000
San Agustín	Remedios	Atkins & Co. Ltd A	Obrapía 19, Havana	L. B. Caldwell	155,218	125,000	147,500
San Antonio	Santa Clara	Vicente G. Abreu C	Ap. 81, Sta. Clara	Vicente G. Abreu	60,782	30 000	35,817
San Cristóbal	Matagua	C. A Central "Anunciata" C	S. J. de Dios 3, Hav.	S'lv'tore C'lc'v'echea	51,196	45,000	52,000
San Francisco	Cruces	Pedro Estevez Abreu C	S. Ignacio 50, Hav.	P. Ardover	105,000	60,000	73,079
San Isidro	Q. de Güines	Cía. Az. de Sagua C	Royal Bnk 408, Hav.	Mario de la Vega	142,200	115,000	105,352
San José	San José	Hnos. Goicochea C	17 esq. C, Vedado	Ramón Esquivel	154,324	150,000	122,000
San Lino	Rodas	Domingo Ramirez Padrón S	Cienfuegos	Leopoldo Suero	51,337	50,000	39,185
San Pablo	Zulueta	Central San Pablo S. A C	Zulueta	José L Pujol	122,600	90,000	91,051
Santa Catalina	Cruces	Eduardo Abreu C	Cruces	Rafael Guardado			

(Continued on page 160)—(Continúa en la pág. 160)

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61 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN SANTA CLARA—61 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN SANTA CLARA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Santa Isabel	Fomento	Cia. Az. Santa Isabel	Fomento S. C.	Isaías Cartaya	54,884	100,000	134,000
Santa Lutgda.	Mata	Suc. J. M. López	Aguiar 75, Hav.	Juan López Oña	133,000	100,000	102,000
Santa María	Ranchuelo	Esteban Cacicedo	Cienfuegos	Esteban Cacicedo	114,109	80,000	85,000
Santa Rosa	Ranchuelo	Cia. Az. de Sagua	Ranchuelo	Marcelino García Pr.	149,265	90,000	149,000
Santa Teresa	Sitieeito	Cia. Az. Santa Teresa	Sagua la Grande	M. J. Mola V. P.	153,913	140,000	115,930
Soledad	Cienfuegos	Cia. Az. Soledad [Atkins]	Obrapía 19, Havana	L. F. Hughes	114,920	115,000	107,740
Trinidad	Trinidad	Trinidad Sugar Co. S. A.	Obrapía 19, Havana	Wm. G. Pullum	84,946	85,000	245,693
Tuinicú	Tuinicú	Tuinicú Sugar Co.	112 Wall St. N. Y.	José V. Rionda	260,959	275,000	80,000
Ulacia	Rodrigo	C. A. Central Ulacia	Rodrigo	Virgilio Gutiérrez	107,656	80,000	
Unidad	Cifuentes	Unidad Sugar Co.	Robins Blg. 60th. Hav	M. C. Alcántara	88,939	no molerá	80,818
Vega, La	Guayos	Sugar Plantation Op. Co.	Royal Bank, Hav.	Ezequiel Rosado.	108,689	110,000	13 ,137
Vitoria	Yaguajay	Vda. de Ruiz de Gámiz	Cuba 138, Havana	Filomeno Elso.	121,450	110,000	108,954
Washington	Hatuey	Wash. Industrial Sugar Co.	Amargura 11, Hav.	José M. Faz.	171,163	130,000	103,845
Zaza	Placetas Norte	Hnos Zulueta y Gamiz.	Cuba 20, Havana.	Ramón Orrantía	88,680	110,00	
				Sacos (Bags)	6,654,150	5,691,000	

(Continued on page 162)—Continúa en la pág. 162)

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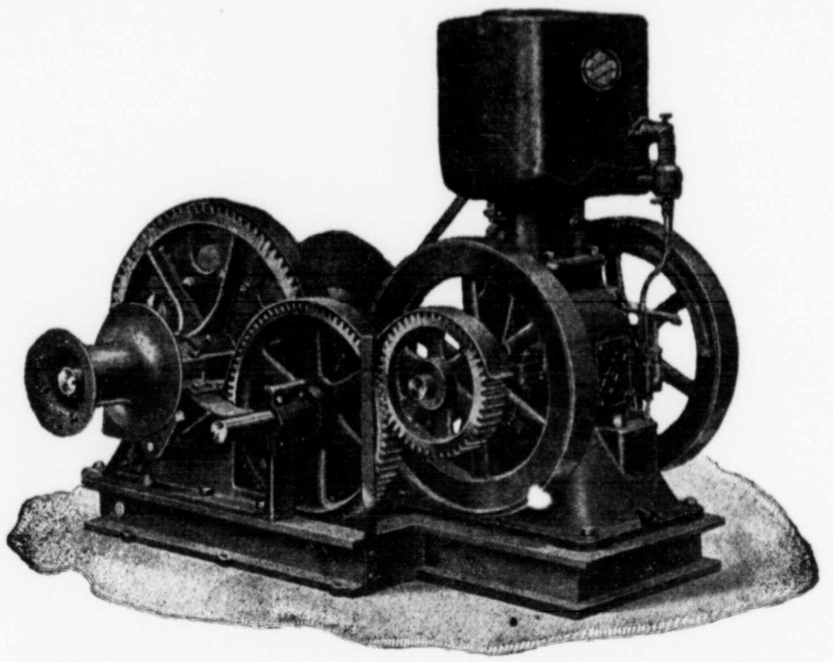

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23 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN CAMAGÜEY—23 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN CAMAGUEY

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Adelaida	Morón (Falla)	Cia. Az. Adelaida, S. A. S	Oficios 22. Havana	Manuel Cervra Falla	258,265	300,000	251,850
Agramonte	Florida	Cia. Az. Vertientes C	G. Bernardo 127, Cfs	Eladio Cabezas	295,725	235,000	272,142
Algodones	Algodones	Cen Algodones, S. A. C	Royal Bank, Havana	Isaías Cartaya	175,464	125,000	131,273
Baraguá	Baraguá	The Baraguá Sugar Co. A	M. Gómez 444, Hav	E. C. Lee	430,107	400,000	408,580
Camagüey	Piedrecitas	Cia. Az. Camagüey C	O'Reilly 11, Havana	Ramón L. Quiñones	117,825	130,000	118,833
Céspedes	Céspedes	Antonio Pérez S. en C. S	Manrique 197 Hav.	Andrés M. Douglas	122,930	300,000	118,825
Ciego de Avila	Ciego de Avila	Cía. Az. de Avila C	Aguiar 71, Havana	Juan Mederos	146,033	100,000	103,122
Cunagua	Morón	Am. Sugar Refin. Co. C.A	Cuba Tdg. Co Hav.	Antonio G. Mendoza	471,880	400,000	430 000
Elia	Elia	Elia Sugar Co. A	Aguiar 75, Hav	M. J. Amezaga	130,573	150,000	145,676
Estrella	Céspedes	Cía. Cen. Azucarera A	Obrapía 19, Havana	Antonio Perera	187,464	250,000	227,451
Florida	Florida	P. A. Sug. Co. (Atkins) A	112, Wall St., N. Y.	Leonard B. Fox	260,417	300,000	308,,08
Francisco	Francisco	Francisco Sugar Co. C	Sol 85. Havana	Leandro J. Riondo	340,948	300,,00	
Isabel Rosa	Sta. C. del Sur	Cía. Az. Santa Cruz A	Barraque Bldg. Hav	Juan M Campanería			385,837
Jagüeyal	Ciego de Avila	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Amargura 23, Hav.	Joaquín Almellones	349,057	350,000	393,890
Jaronú	Kil 82 (Morón)	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Amargura 42, Hav.	Antonio G. Mendoza	Grinds 1922	300,000	370,441
Jatibonico	Jatibonico	Central Cunagua, S. A. C	Cuarteles 42, Hav.	C. L. Merriam	231,858	250,000	316,018
Lugareño	Lugareño	Compañía Cubana A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	José Tavio	234,014	240,000	256,774
Mocareño	Manopla	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	11 Central St. Boston	R. S. Carpenter	Grinds 1922	50 000	54,395
Morón	Piña	Caribbean Sugar Co. A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	J. F. Ponce	380,979	560,000	584,104
Nauyu	Punta Alegre	Cuba C. S. Corporation C	Pal. Torregrosa Hav.	Gabriel Mexocal Pr	Grinds 1922	130,000	110,000
Najasa	Hatuey	Cía. Az. Nauyu C	Apartado 556, Hav.	Manuel L. Vázquez	130,042	150,000	129,855
Patria	Morón	Cía. Az. Najasa C	Oficios 22, Havana	J. R. Echemendía	113,300	150,000	129,181
Pilar	Gaspar	Cía. Az. Central Patria C	M. Gómez 518, Hav.	Santos Villa	51,193	300,000	331,000
Punta Alegre	Punta S. Juan	Cía. Cen. Azucarera A	Obrapía 19, Havana	M. S. Leonard	329,576		
Redención	Minas	P. A. Sug. Co. (Atkins) C	Cuba Trdg. Co. Hav.	Victor Zevallos, Pr.		130 000	106,477
Santo Tomás	La Redonda	Cía. Az. Redención C	605 Barraqué Hav.	A. D. Ortiz Delgado	101,735	275,000	297,142
Senado, El	Minas	C. A. Central Sto. Tomás C	Nuevitas	Pedro S. Batista	221,069		
Sixto	C.A. Cen. Sixto	B. Sánchez Adán C	O'Reilly 11, Havana	Francisco de Sola Pr.	Grinds 1922	375,000	379,900
Stewart	Stewart	Kil 115, N. C. R. A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	G m'rsindo Camacho	290,763	275,000	
Violeta	Cercade Morón	Cuba C.S. Corporation A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	José Pérez Ayuela	135,645	75,000	21,927
Vertientes	Camagüey	Cía. Az. Vertientes C	S. Fernando 127 Cfs.	Emilio Alvárez G.	Grinds 1922		
					5,612,912	6,600,000	

H. J. Baird is gen. mgr. Punta Alegre Sugar Co.
J. R. Roane is gen mrg. Compañía Central Azucarera.

(Continued on Page 161)—(Continúa en la pag. 161).

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

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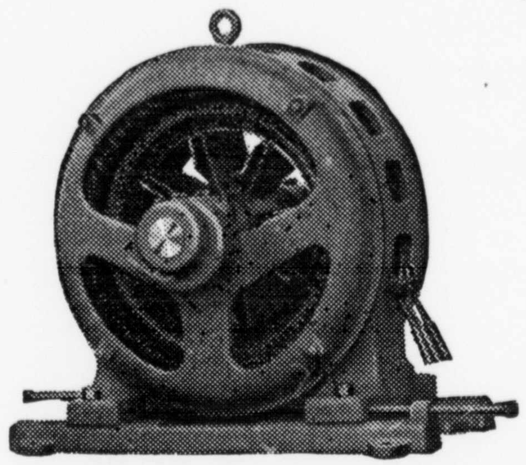

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46 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN ORIENTE—46 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN ORIENTE

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Alto Cedro	Marcané	Central Alto Cedro Co.,.....A	Obispo 7, Havana	J Hanselman	164,000	200,000	
América	América	F. Fernández Rosillo.....S	América	F Fernández Casas	108,000	160,000	
Baguanos	Cueto	C. Azucarera Antilla, S. A.C	Aguiar 75	Jorge A. Hernández	93,861	150,000	
Bio	Bio	Blanco Hermanos	Santiago de Cuba	L. de Hechavarria	Grinds 1922	60,000	91,744
Borjita	Dos Caminos	S. A. Ing. Cen. Borjita.....A	Marina 1, Santiago	H. Harty Gen. Mgr	61,888	600,000	19,039
Boston	Banes	United Fruit Co	131 State St. Boston	E. Rejis	527,486	80,000	
Cacocum	Cacocum	Cía. Az. Central Cacocum.C	L. del Comercio 514		22,303	100,000	
Canarias	San Germán	Am. Torn. Bh	138 Front St. N. Y.	G. R. Buchanan	7,352	100,000	104,927
Cape Cruz	Ens. de Mora	Cape Cruz Co.....A	Robins Bldg. Havana	Dr Molinet	106,210	550,000	
Chaparra	Puerto Padre	Cuban Amer. Sugar Co.....A	49 Federal St. Boston		420,120		
Coloradas	Chucho Nar'jo	Coloradas Sugar Co	Apt. 156, Gu'ntán'mo	Manuel Orta Toscano	Grinds 1922	75,000	154,703
Confluente	Guantánamo	The Confluente Sugar Co..S	Edificio Horter Hav.	M. R. Abbey	45,000	180,000	
Cupey	Cupey	C. Cupey Sugar Co. S. A..C	Robins Blg. Havana	Ernest A. Brooks	146,668	800,000	
Delicias	Puerto Padre	San Manuel Sugar Co.....A	Cienfuegos	H. Pino y Rodríguez	268,378	55,000	62,500
Dos Amigos	Campechuela	Nicolás Castaño.....S	Obrapía 19, Havana	F.S.A. Chateauvieux	63,558	125,000	186,980
Ermita	Ermita	Ermita Sugar Corp.....A	Apdo. 154, Gu'nt'na'o	Antonio Arias	121,004	150,000	
Esperanza	Guantánamo	C. A. Oriental Cubana.....C	Horter Bldg., Hav	J. E. Boykin	55,598	90,000	132,704
Hatillo Almeida	Hatillo	Santa Ana Sugar Co.....A	Holguín	Sánchez Hnos	105,499		
Holguín	Holguín	Cía. Az. Cen. Holguín.....C	Guantánamo	D. Charlton	Grinds 1922		102,590
Isabel	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.....A			63,644	85,000	

(Continued on page 166)—(Continúa en la pág. 165)

Suplicamos a los Colonos corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista

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Havana, Republic of Cuba

46 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN ORIENTE—46 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN ORIENTE (Continued)

Isabel	Media Luna	Beattie Sugar Co., S. A.	B	Manzanillo	Edgar Garnett	167,000	250 000	251,0 6
Jibacoa	Manzanillo	Godwoll Maceo & Co.	C		M. A Centurion	3 ,625	100,0 0	86,980
* Jobabo	Jobabo	Compañía Cubana	C	52 Wm. St., N. Y.	C R. Stuntz	257,868	375,000	301,638
Los Caños	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	A	Guantánamo	Ray McCracken	91,454	112,00	
Mabay (Carm'n	Julia	C. A. de Manzanillo	C	B. Nac. 518, Havana	Obdulio Suros Reyes	45,463	50,000	
Madrazo, Jibac	Manzanillo	Cía. Az. Jibacoa	S	Apar' 19, Manzanillo	M. A. Centurión	36,625		
Manatí	Manatí	Manatí Sugar Co	A	Barraqué Blg. Hav.	E D. de Ulzurrun	400,400	60 ,000	
Margarita	Jiguaní	Cía. Az. Cubana	C	Jiguaní	Angelo Bolar, Pr.	Grinds 1922		
Marimon	Marimón	Federico Almeida	F	Marimón	Lorenzo Leguina	36,633	40 000	
Miranda	Miranda	Miranda Sugar Co	C-A	M. Gómez. 226, Hav.	Julio Martell	131,764	200,000	
Monona	Guantánamo	Manuel Espino y Cía	C	Guantánamo		10,604		
Niquero	Niquero	New Niquero Sugar Co.	A	100 Broadway, N. Y.	Ricardo Narganes	175,261	175,000	153,142
Oriente	Xavier	Cía. Az. Oriente S. A	C	Hartmann b, 10. Stgo	F. E. Thurston	123,047	125,000	211,612
Palma	Palma Soriano	Palma Sugar Co	C	W. I. S. F, Corp.	P. G. Bishop	261,663	250,000	
Palmarito	Palmarito Cto.	Miranda Sugar Co	A	M. Gómez 226, Hav.	Julio Martell	14,445		
Preston	Preston	Nipe Bay Co. U. F. Co.	A	131 State St. Boston.	F. W. B. Hogge	543,500	60 000	
Rey	Rey	C. A. Cen. Rey, S. A.	C	Royal Bnk 314, Hav.	Antonio Bermúdez	36,000	20,000	
Río Cauto	Río Cauto	Cuban-Can. Sug. Co	C	Río Cauto	Geo. T. Walker	165,558	165,000	207,000
Romelie	Guantánamo	Central Romelie, S. A.	C	Gu'ntán'mo, Apt. 89	Francisco de Pando	56,979	60,000	72,160
Salvador, El	Manzanillo	Godwall, Maceo y Ca	C	Manzanillo, Apt. 224	Ramón D. Escobar	64,291	no moli'ndo	
San Antonio	Rio Seco Ytras	Sucrs. Luis Redor	F	Apdo. 124, Guantmo.	A. Pérez M. de Oca.,	51,390	82,000	
San Germán	San Ramón	Fdez. Vázquez y Ca	C	Manzanillo	Genaro Fernández	42,053	60,000	60,775
San Ramón		Fidelity Sugar Co.	C	Aguiar 86	Francisco Alba	7,000	100,000	48,568
Santa Ana	Auza	Cuban Dom. Sugar Co.	A		Walter Wedde	59,527	100,000	207,369
Santa Cecilia	Guantánamo	Santa Cecilia Sugar Corp.	A	Apt. 106, Gu'ntán'mo	Hector Haget	59,960	90,000	
Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía Co., S. A.	C	Santa Lucía	William Dunn	356,463	350,000	
Santa María	Guantánamo	Cía. Az. Santa María	C	Ap. 129, Guantmo	M. A. Labarraque	43,929		24,047
Sofía	Bayamo	Sucrs. J. Alsina	C	Apdo 76, Manzanillo.	Juan Alsina	23,240	40 000	141,665
Soledad	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co	A	Guantánamo	J. R. McCracken	98,823	161,000	
Tacajó	Sn G'nimo. Tco	Tacajó Sugar Corp	A	Edificio Barraqué	G. G. Trowbridge	124,777	130,000	
Tanamo	Cayo Mambí	Atlantic Fruit Co.	A	61 B'way N. Y. C.	E. G. Miller Tanamo		170,000	
Teresa	Ceiba Hueca	Central Teresa Sugar Co.	A	Munsey Blg Balto.	James R. Biggar	61,454	60,000	59,321
Unión	San Luis	Cía. Az. Santiago	C	Ap. 151, Santiago	José Rousseau	65,000	100,000	92,750
Villafranca	Belona	Cía. Az. Central Belona	C	Banco Español Hav.	C. Taquechel	Grinds 1922		
Yaguanabos	Omaja	Cía. Az. Yaguanabos	C	Holguín	Eugenio Barbero	Grinds 1922		
Yara	Yara	Yara Sugar Co	C	Carlos Mendieta, Pr.	Martínez Lufriu	Grinds 1922		
					Sacos (Bags)	6,487,309	7,344,000	

*John R. Bullard is general manager of all Compañía Cubana sugar properties.

(Continued on page 168)—(Continúa en la pág. 168)

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

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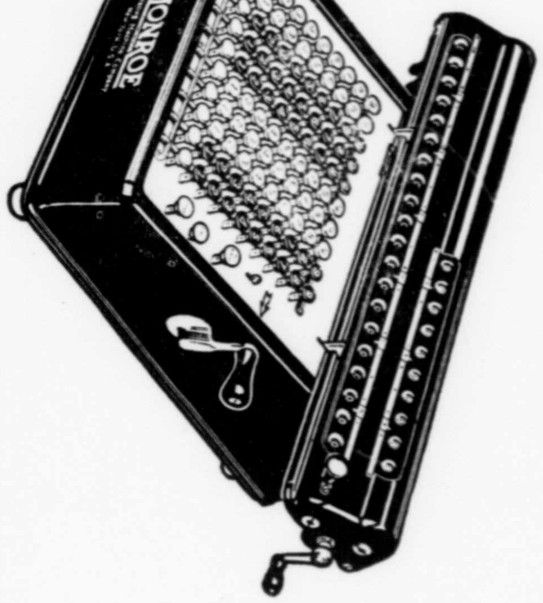

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46 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN ORIENTE—46 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN ORIENTE (Continued)

Isabel	Media Luna	Beattie Sugar Co., S. A.	B	Manzanillo	Edgar Garnett	167,000	250,000	251,046
Jibacoa	Manzanillo	Godwoll Maceo & Co.	C		M. A. Centurion	3,625	100,000	86,780
* Jobabo	Jobabo	Compañía Cubana	C	52 Wm. St., N. Y.	C. R. Stuntz	257,868	375,000	301,638
Los Caños	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co	A	Guantánamo	Ray McCracken	91,434	112,000	
Mabay (Carm'n	Julia	C. A. de Manzanillo	C	B. Nac. 518, Havana	Obdulio Suros Reyes	45,468	50,000	
Madrazo, Jibac	Manzanillo	Cía. Az. Jibacoa	S	Apar' 19, Manzanillo	M. A. Centurión	36,625		
Manatí	Manatí	Manatí Sugar Co	A	Barraqué Blg. Hav.	E D. de Ulzurrun	400,400	600,000	
Margarita	Jiguaní	Cía. Az. Cubana	C	Jiguaní	Angelo Bolar, Pr.	Grinds 1922		
Marimon	Marimón	Federico Almeida	F	Marimón	Lorenzo Leguina	36,633	40,000	
Miranda	Miranda	Miranda Sugar Co	C-A	M. Gómez, 226, Hav.	Julio Martell	131,561	200,000	
Monona	Guantánamo	Manuel Espino y Cía.	C	Guantánamo.		10,401		
Niquero	Niquero	New Niquero Sugar Co.	A	100 Broadway, N. Y.	Ricardo Narganes	175,261	175,000	153,142
Oriente	Xavier	Cía. Az. Oriente S. A.	C	Hartmann b, 10. Stgo	F. E. Thurston	123,047	125,000	211,612
Palma	Palma Soriano	Palma Sugar Co	A	W. I. S. F. Corp.	P. G. Bishop	261,663	250,000	
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Preston	Preston	Nipe Bay Co. U. F. Co	A	131 State St. Boston.	F. W. B. Hogge	543,500	60,000	
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Río Cauto	Río Cauto	Cuban-Can. Sug. Co	C	Río Cauto.	Geo. T. Walker	165,558	165,000	267,000
Romelie	Guantánamo	Central Romelie, S. A.	C	Gu'ntán'mo, Apt. 89	Francisco de Pando	56,979	60,000	72,160
Salvador, El	Manzanillo	Godwall, Maceo y Ca	C	Manzanillo, Apt. 224	Ramón D. Escobar	64,291	no molió	
San Antonio	Río Seco Ytras	Sucrs. Luis Redor	F	Apdo. 124, Guantmo.	A. Pérez M. de Oca,	51,390	82,400	60,775
San Germán	San Ramón	Fdez. Vázquez y Ca	C	Manzanillo	Genaro Fernández	42,033	60,000	48,568
San Ramón		Fidelity Sugar Co.	C	Aguiar 86	Francisco Alba	7,000	100,000	207,369
Santa Ana	Auza	Cuban Dom. Sugar Co.	A		Walter Wedde	59,527	100,000	
Santa Cecilia	Guantánamo	Santa Cecilia Sugar Corp.	A	Apt. 106, Gu'ntán'mo	Hector Haget	59,960	90,000	
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Tacajó	Sn G'rmo. Tco	Tacajó Sugar Corp	A	Edificio Barraqué	G. G. Trowbridge	124,777	130,000	
Tanamo	Cayo Mambí	Atlantic Fruit Co.	A	61 B'way N. Y. C.	E. G. Miller Tanamo		170,000	
Teresa	Ceiba Hueca	Central Teresa Sugar Co	A	Munsey Blg Balto.	James R. Biggar	61,454	60,000	59,321
Unión	San Luis	Cía. Az. Santiago	C	Ap. 151, Santiago	José Rousseau	65,000	100,000	92,750
Villafranca	Belona	Cía. Az. Central Belona	C	Banco Español Hav.	C. Taquechel	Grinds 1922		
Yaguanabos	Omaja	Cía. Az. Yaguanabos	C	Holguín	Eugenio Barbero	Grinds 1922		
Yara	Yara	Yara Sugar Co	C	Carlos Mendieta, Pr.	Martínez Lufriu	Grinds 1922		
						Sacos (Bags)	6,487,309	7,344,000

(Continúa en la pág. 168)

*John R. Bullard is general manager of all Compañía Cubana sugar properties.

(Continued on page 168)—(Continúa en la pág. 168)

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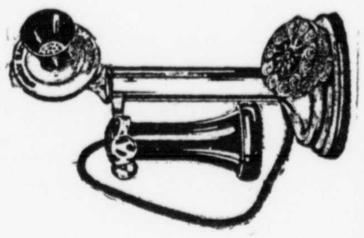
RECAPITULACION—192 CENTRALES EN PRODUCCION—192 CENTRALS IN OPERATION

PROVINCIA PROVINCE	No.	1911 SACOS BAGS	1912 SACOS BAGS	1913 SACOS BAGS	1914 SACOS BAGS	1915 SACOS BAGS	1916 SACOS BAGS	1917 SACOS BAGS	1918 SACOS BAGS	1919 SACOS BAGS	1920 SACOS BAGS	1921 SACOS BAGS	1922 Cálculo Estimate
Pinar del Rio	12	153,921	332,190	354,105	352,002	332,620	301,583	496,081	521,051	710,743	752,082	802,551	845,000
Havana	19	961,421	1,809,182	1,983,031	2,184,097	1,942,969	2,566,275	2,722,416	2,446,595	2,697,002	2,411,817	2,979,313	2,450,000
Mantanzas	35	2,083,350	3,103,302	3,836,029	3,767,077	4,216,060	4,518,475	4,387,773	4,730,964	5,161,913	4,409,033	5,012,344	3,664,000
Santa Clara	61	3,807,478	3,821,844	5,709,396	5,160,506	5,697,857	6,520,539	6,746,634	6,252,690	6,809,816	6,627,221	6,654,150	5,691,000
Camagüey	23	780,177	907,474	1,192,374	2,111,026	1,801,775	2,356,599	2,053,540	3,884,079	5,436,133	5,840,974	5,612,912	6,600,000
Oriente	46	2,453,690	2,980,095	3,698,896	4,601,263	4,078,697	4,780,447	4,733,111	6,176,854	6,985,564	5,932,040	6,487,309	7,344,000
Total Sacos	196	10,240,037	12,954,087	16,773,831	18,175,971	18,069,971	21,043,918	21,139,555	24,112,233	26,801,161	25,973,167	27,548,579	26,594,000
Total Tons		1,480,217	1,893,687	2,429,240	2,596,567	2,581,425	3,006,274	3,019,936	3,444,605	3,971,594	3,935,511	3,922,267	3,799,148

NOTE: The figures in bags for 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 are by Willett & Gray; 1914 by Himely; others by Himely. The Times of Cuba and Guma & Meier. Total production up to July 1, 1922, 3,933,385 tons compared with 2,930,702 in 1921 and 3,241,272 in 1920; 23 centrals grinding compared with 19 in 1921 and 17 in 1920.

NOTA: El número de sacos para las zafras de 1910, 1911, 1912 y 1913 es el dado por los Sres. Willett & Gray; el de 1914 por Himely, y el resto por Himely, "The Times of Cuba" y Guma y Meier. Total de la producción hasta Julio 1, 1922, 3,933,385 toneladas, comparado con 2,930,702 en 1921 y 3,241,272 en 1920; 23 centrales moliendo comparado con 19 en 1921 y 17 en 1920.

No se aleje de su teléfono después de hacer una llamada de larga distancia



Es mortificante el ser interrumpido por una llamada de larga distancia para que le digan que el interesado ha salido y que le volverán a llamar.

No se aleje de su teléfono después de una llamada de larga distancia a fin de que Ud. pueda ser avisado prontamente cuando la otra persona conteste.

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AZUCARES CUBANOS EN 68 AÑOS—68 YEARS OF CUBAN SUGAR

1853...	322,00	1867...	597,000	1881...	493,764	1898...	305,543	1909...	1,513,582
1854...	374,000	1868...	749,000	1882...	595,837	1895...	1,004,264	1910...	1,804,349
1855...	392,000	1869...	726,000	1883...	460,397	1896...	225,221	1911...	1,480,217
1856...	348,000	1870...	726,000	1884...	553,987	1897...	212,051	1912...	1,893,687
1857...	355,000	1871...	547,000	1885...	631,967	1899...	345,260	1913...	2,429,240
1858...	385,000	1872...	690,000	1886...	731,723	1900...	308,543	1914...	2,596,567
1859...	536,000	1873...	775,000	1887...	649,578	1901...	635,856	1915...	2,582,845
1860...	447,000	1874...	681,000	1888...	656,719	1902...	850,181	1916...	3,006,274
1861...	466,000	1875...	718,000	1889...	560,333	1903...	998,878	1917...	3,019,936
1862...	525,000	1876...	590,000	1890...	632,368	1904...	1,040,228	1918...	3,444,695
1863...	507,000	1877...	520,000	1891...	819,760	1905...	1,163,258	1919...	3,971,594
1864...	575,000	1878...	533,000	1892...	976,789	1906...	1,198,749	1920...	3,822,267
1865...	620,000	1879...	670,000	1893...	815,894	1907...	1,427,673	1921...	3,935,511
1866...	612,000	1880...	530,000	1894...	1,054,214	1908...	961,958		

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY Esta compañía, de la cual R. B. Hawley es presidente y que tiene sus oficinas en el número 129 Front St., ciudad de New York, y sexto piso, Casa Robins, Habana, explota las siguientes compañías y centrales: Provincia de Oriente—Chaparra Sugar Co., (Central Chaparra), San Manuel Sugar Co. (Central Delicias, en producción, y el Central San Manuel, inactivo, que proporciona caña al Central Delicias); Provincia de Santa Clara—Colonial Sugar Co. (Central Constancia), United Sugar Co. (Central Unidad); Provincia de Matanzas—Tinguaro Sugar Co. (Central Tinguaro), Cuban Sugar Co. y el Central Nueva Luisa, inactivo, proporcionando caña al Tinguaro; Provincia de Pinar del Río—Mercedita Sugar Co. (Central Mercedita).

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY This company, of which R. B. Hawley is president, and which has offices at 129 Front street, New York City, and Sixth floor, Robins bldg., Havana, operates the following companies and centrals: Oriente province—the Chaparra Sugar Co. (Central Chaparra), the San Manuel Sugar Co. (Central Delicias, active, and Central San Manuel, inactive, furnishing cane to Delicias); Santa Clara province—Colonial Sugar Co. (Central Constancia), the United Sugar Co. (Central Unidad); Matanzas province — the Tinguaro Sugar Co. (Central Tinguaro), the Cuban and Central Nueva Luisa, inactive, supplying cane to Tinguaro; Pinar del Río province—Mercedita Sugar Co. (Central Mercedita).

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION Esta compañía, que tiene oficinas en el número 112 de Wall St., ciudad de Nueva York, y en el edificio "Barraqué," Amargura 32, Habana, se incorporó en New York, el 29 de Diciembre de 1915, con un capital de $50,000,000, y es la compañía azucarera mayor del mundo. Es propietaria de los 16 Centrales siguientes: Provincia de Habana—Julia; Matanzas—Alava, Conchita, Felix, Mercedes, Santa Gertrudis, Socorro y Soledad; Santa Clara—Lequeitio, María Victoria y Perseverancia; Camagüey—los siguientes centrales de la Cuba Cane operan bajo el nombre de la Eeastern Cuba Sugar Corporation: Jagüeyal, Lugareño, Stewart, Violeta y Morón. Sus propiedades en terrenos exceden de 550,000 acres, y posee aproximadamente 420 millas de líneas férreas en los Centrales. La producción de azúcar excede de 500,000 toneladas, o casi una sexta parte de la producción total de Cuba. El Sr. M. Rionda es el presidente, Leandro Rionda y Miguel Arango, administradores generales. Regino Truffin es el representante en Cuba, y el Dr. A. Sánchez Bustamante es el abogado.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION This company, with offices at 112 Wall street, New York City, and "Barraqué" Bldg., Amargura 32, Havana, was incorporated in New York on December 29, 1915, with a capital of $50,000,000, and is the largest sugar company in the world. It owns the following sixteen centrals: Habana—Julia; Matanzas—Alava, Conchita, Feliz, Mercedes, Santa Gertrudis, Socorro and Soledad; Santa Clara—Lequeitio, María Victoria and Perseverancia; In Camagüey the following Cuba Cane centrals are operated under the name of the Eastern Cuba Sugar Corporation: Stewart, Jagüeyal, Lugareño, Violeta and Morón. Its land holdings exceed 550,000 acres and it owns nearly 420 miles of plantation railways. The sugar production exceeds 500,000 tons, or almost one-sixth the total sugar output of Cuba. Manuel Rionda is president, Leandro Rionda and Miguel Arango general managers. Regino Truffin is representative in Cuba and Dr. R. Sánchez Bustamante is attorney.

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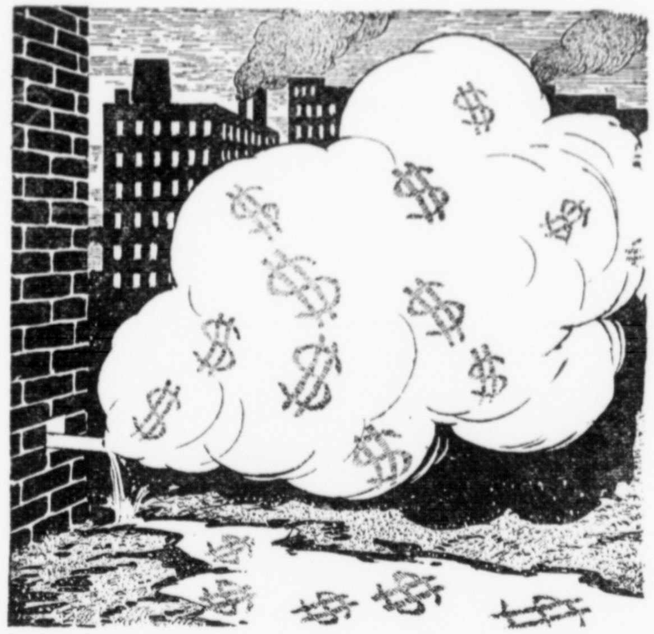

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Los Colonos de Cuba—Sugar Planters of Cuba

THE TIMES OF CUBA publica cada mes una lista corregida de sembradores de caña, (estos son conocidos en Español como Colonos, y sus sitios, Colonias) quienes han producido más de 500,000 arrobas (12,500,000 libras) de caña anual. Se hace todo el esfuerzo posible para mantener estas listas completas y correctas y son corregidos en cada publicación, debido a las alteraciones de nombres y números. En casi todos los casos las informaciones han sido facilitadas por los mismos Propietarios de Ingenios y Colonos y pueden considerarse como datos oficiales. THE TIMES OF CUBA fué la primera en dar publicación en Cuba de estas listas de Colonos e Ingenios y la única publicación que queda que las publica. Solicitamos con sinceridad la cooperación de los Colonos e Ingenios en hacer las correcciones cuando nuestras listas se vean equivocadas.

The Times of Cuba publishes each month corrected lists of the sugar planters (they are known as colonos and their plantations as colonias in Spanish) who grow more than 500,000 arrobas (12,500,000 pounds) of cane yearly. Every effort is made to maintain these lists as complete and correct as possible, and they are changed in each issue as new information alters names and figures. In nearly every case the information is furnished by the sugar mills themselves and can be considered official. The Times of Cuba was the first publication in Cuba to publish a list of either sugar mills or colonos and remains the ONLY publication publishing both. We earnestly solicit the co-operation of the colonos and mills in making corrections wherever our information may be inaccurate.

Suplicamos a los Centrales corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista

PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO—PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Andorra	**Artemisa**	
José Pérez Rodríguez	Id.	
José Pérez Corrales	Id.	
Dr. Emilio Carrera	Id.	
José Fernández Lorenzo	Id.	
Santibáñez y Ca	Id.	
Sr. Sotolongo	Id.	
Antonio Gutiérrez	Id	
Isaac Cowley	Id.	
Patricio Aizcorbe	Candelaria	
Juan Lorente y Ca.	Id	
Dr José I. Colón	Candelaria	
Martínez yLago	Id	
Central Galope	**Galope**	
Saiz Sobrinos & Ca	S. Juan y Martínez	1,000,000
Fernando Fueyo	Sábalo	2,000,000
Central Galope	**Galope**	
Pablo L. Pérez	S. Luis	2,000,000
R. Argüelles	Guane	1,500,000
Rafael Quintana	Guane	400,000
Francisco Ma. Pérez	S. Juan y Martínez	900,000
Rafael Báster	Galope	600,000
Félix Rodríguez	Galope	700,000
Central Niágara	**Oficina Banco Canadá**	
Antonio Fuentes	Adolfina, Canje y Ceiba	
José Inclán	Inclán	
José A. Cruz	Audelina, Birma y Carmen	
José L. Linares	Serafina, Zoraida y Anita	
J. Brodermam	Dolores	
J. Abreu	Flora	
Santana y Ca	La Cotorra	

[Continued on page 175]—[Continúa en la página 175]

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA—HAVANA PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Amistad	**Habana**	
Rafael Rubí	Varias	2,500,000
Francisco Tejera	Esperanza y otras	1,600,000
Alfredo Rodríguez	Ayala	1,000,000
Pedro Llano	Palenque	1,600,000
José A. Capó	María	1,500,000
Francisco de Torres	Catalina	1,100,000
Antonio de Armas	Catalina	1,400,000
Agustín Lavin	Catalina	1,700,000
José A. Suárez	Amistad	700,000
Pedro Urruela	Amistad	600,000
Francisco Alvarez Pérez	Varias	600,000
Fdo. López Muro	Buenos Aires	600,000
Desiderio Hernández	Pedroso	700,000
Julián Cabargas	Armenteritos	600,000
Central Gómez Mena	**San Nicolás**	
Filomeno Izquierdo	San Nicolás	300,000
Rafael Rubí	Río Seco	1,500,000
Mestre y Machado	San Nicolás	700,000
Antonio María Jacomino	San Nicolás	600,000
Manuel Alonso	Vegas	1,000,000
José Rodríguez	Nueva Paz	2,000,000
Felipe Torres	Nueva Paz	1,000,000
Gutiérrez y Oliveros	Nueva Paz	2,000,000
Rafael Conde	San Nicolás	500,000
Secundino Hernández	Vegas	500,000
Enrique Cabrera	Nueva Paz	500,000
Manuel Quiroga	Matanzas	500,000
Manuel A Castillo	Nueva Paz	1,500,000
Nicolás Padrón	Vegas	500,000
Tomás Pérez Venero	Palos	1,500,000
Cuello y Maderal	Lima	900,000
Ochotorena y Hermano	Unión de Reyes	500,000
Collantes y Gutiérrez	Bermeja	800,000
Ignacio Padrón	Unión de Reyes	500,000
Central Josefita	**Palos**	
Luis Valera	Herculano, Palos	
Tomás Pérez Venero	Varias Palos	
Ismael Martínez	San Pedro y otras, Palos	
Esteban Portela	Varias Cabezas	
Francisco Carballosa	Varias Palos	
Francisco Fleites Alemán	Varias Palos	
Central La Julia	**Durán**	
Maza y Co	Colonia "La Gía"	700,000
Miguel A. Díaz	" "Alfaro"	750,000
Juan Fernández	Chucho "Martinto"	550,000
Francisco Rodríguez	Colonia "Aljovín"	900,000
Felipe Rabelo	Chucho "Ferreira"	780,000
Felipe Porres	San Felipe	500,000
José M. Regueira	Colonia "Serafina"	500,000
Juan C. Cortés	Chucho "Vadía"	500,000
Ramón Ruíz	" "San Manuel	700,000
Bruno Huerga	" "Gonzalito"	500,000
Central La Julia	**Durán**	
Braulio García	San Antonio de las Vegas	500,000
Maza y Compañía	"La Gia", Durán	700,000
Indalecio Barrios	"Plazaola", Batabanó	500,000
Miguel A. Díaz	"Alfaro", Durán	750,000
Juan Fernández	Guara	600,000
Francisco Rodríguez	"Aljovin", Durán	800,000
Felipe Ravelo	San Felipe	750,000
Nicolás Núñez	"	500,000
Felipe Torres	"	500,000
Florentino Martínez	"	500,000
J. M. Regueira	Batabanó	600,000
Juan C. Cortes	"	600,000
Bruno Huergo	Quivicán	600,000
Rosete y Cofiño	"	500,000
Central Nombre de Dios	**Güines**	
Manuel Alonso Sotolongo	Vegas	
Miguel Carreño	Catalina de Güines	
Dou y Hno.	San José de las Lajas	
Tomás Roque	Id. Id.	
Manuel Alfonso Cabrera	Güines	
Central Providencia	**Güines**	
Herederos de C. Balerdi	Bizarren	1,500,000
Balerdi y Oyarbide	Aranguito	2,100,000
Juan Mato Rivero	Coca	700,000
Domingo Alfonso	Ariza	500,000
Juan de la Cruz S. A.	Juan de la Cruz	600,000
Viuda de Ramón Izquierdo	Santa Ana	700,000
Gerardo Moré	Cocuyo	600,000
Román Llanes	Lemus	500,000
Francisco de la Torre	Cafunagá	600,000

(Continued on page 176)—(Continúa en la página 176)

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

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PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA—HAVANA PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central San Antonio	**Madruga**	
José M. Aguirre	Colonia San José de Aguirre	
Máximo Du Bouchet	id. id.	
Víctor Simón	Bainoa	
Pérez y Carvajal	Aguacate	
José M. Perés	Madruga	
Manuel Fernández	"	
Gonzalo Balbín	Catalina de Güines	
Central Toledo	**Marianao**	
Faustino Alvarez	Mártires 53. Guanajay	
Centtal Toledo	**Marianao**	
Juan Inda	Guanajay	
Patricio Sánchez	Guanajay	
Faustino Guerra Puente	Concordia 116 Habana	
Tomás del Calvo	Quivican	
José A. Bolaños	Quivican	
Manuel Díaz Rodríguez	Guanajay	
Mesa y Ruíz	Fca. "La Marquesa" P. Brava	
Fernando González	Id. "Valdespino" Caimito	
Ricardo Beltrán	Hoyo Colorado	
Jorge Godines	Hoyo Colorado	

PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS—MATANZAS PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Alava	**Banaguises**	
Julio Rodríguez	Guanutas	3,000,000
J. Gómez y Ca.	Banagüises	4,000,000
José H. Martínez	Agüica	1,500,000
Ricardo García	Conclusión	1,000,000
Emilio Sotolongo	San Julián	2,000,000
José Mayor	Mayor	600,000
Vicente Hernández	Semillero	1,000,000
Luis Hernández	"	600,000
Juan Jiménez	Hatuey	500,000
José Poullen	Chico	500,000
José Mendiaveitia	Carbonera	500,000
José Aguiar	Júcaro	500,000
Central Australia	**Jagüey Grande**	
Venancio González y Hnos		
Angel Lorenzo		
Lucio Escalante		
Alvaro G. Haedo		
Hered. de Antonio Matheu		
M. y R. Carrasco		
Simón Pérez Hernández		
Colonia "Victoria"		
Carlos Ducassi		
Juan A. Plasencia		
Central Australia	**Jagüey Grande**	
José Beveda Gutiérrez		
García y Fernández		
Ezequiel Revilla y Sbno.		
Feliciano Magadan		
Central Cuba	**Pedro Betancourt**	
Juan Girbau	P. Betancourt	500,000
Ramón G. Quevedo	Unión de Reyes	1,000,000
Manuel Sordo	P. Betancourt	800,000
José G. Alvarez	P Betancourt	600,000
Ismael Camaraza	Navajas	1,000,000
Ignacio Padrón	Unión de Reyes	1,000,000
Antonio Camaraza	Navajas	1,000,000
Miguel Pumariega	P. Betancourt	1,000,000
José Reiz	P. Betancourt	600,000
Raimundo Arce	Unión de Reyes	650,000
Juan de Dios Nodal	Unión de Reyes	550,000
Miguel Fundora e Hijo	Bolondrón	700,000
Central Dolores	**Jovellanos**	
Francisco García González	Pedro Betancourt	

[Continued on page 177]—[Continúa en la página 177]

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS—MATANZAS PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Feliz	**Unión de Reyes**	
Salvador Guides	Feliz	3,000,000
Manuel Montoro	Sabanilla	3,000,000
Dr. Clemente Mesa	Unión de Reyes	2,000,000
Central Flora	**Güira de Macuriges**	
Antonio González	Flora Güira de Macuriges	
Alberto Martínez	Santa Rosalía Id.	
Enrique Alvarez	Dichoso Id.	
Colonia Maravilla	Id. Id.	
Pedro P. Fernández y Co.	San Miguel Id.	
Juan Girbau	Louisiana Id.	
Central Porvenir	**Aptdo. No. 20, Cidra**	
Adolfo Méndez Guedes	"Vellocino," Cidra	600,000
Bautista Cañizo	San Ignacio, Cidra	700,000
Amador Rodríguez	"Amparo" C. Porvenir, Cidra	500,000
Central San Ignacio	**Agramonte**	
Martín del Castillo	San Vicente, Agramonte	500,000
Zumalacarregui y Hno.	San Ramón, Agramonte	500,000
Pedro Sotolongo	Oriente, Agramonte	700,000
Rafael Sánchez	San Juan, Agramonte	600,000
Amado Marcos	Agramonte	600,000
Calderón, Flor y Co.	"	500,000
Antonio del Toro	"	500,000
Central Socorro	**Socorro, Matanzas**	
Colonias de Admón.	Socorro	1,500,000
Pedro Arenal	Habana	10,500,000
José E. Girbau	Socorro	500,000
Obregón y Alvárez	Socorro	850,000
Alfredo de la Ferté	Pedroso	600,000
Ignacio González	Pedroso	1,150,000
Ramón Díaz	Torriente	2,150,000
Suc. Severino Abreu	Ysabel	500,000
Suc. Domingo Martín	Torriente	500,000
Suc. Juan Cruz y Cía.	Crimea	1,500,000
Francisco Suárez	Jagüey Grande	1,800,000
Central Socorro	**Socorro, Matanzas**	
Ceferino Alonso y Ca.	Ysabel	1,200,000
Sánchez y Torres	Pedroso	600,000
Joaquín Lorenzo	Torriente	500,000
Francisco Dans	Torriente	800,000
Central Santa Gertrudis	**Santa Gertrudis**	
Pedro Alcebo	Colonia "Pintó"	1,509,000
Pedro Alcebo	" "Sta. Catalina"	1,200,000
Emeterio Díaz	" "Echeverría"	1,388,000
Cuesta y Alcebo	" "Peñón"	969,000
Avelino Hernández	" "Libano"	6,500,000
Diego Triana	" "San José"	1,300,000
Arias y González	" "Algorta"	1,000,000
Central Saratoga	**Güira de Macuriges**	
Isidro García	Majagua	500,000
Enrique Flores	Morejón	650,000
José Macias	Saratoga	550,000
José Lima y Ca.	Gabriela	540,000
Central Soledad	**Jovellanos**	
Rafael G. García	"Tumba" "Juanita" y "Paula"	850,000
Fernández García	"San Joaquín"	325,000
Hernández & Marquez	"Esperanza"	260,000
García Barbón y Cía.	"La Antonia"	825,000
Félix Travieso	"San Juan"	950,000
González, Alonso y Co.	"Oxamendi"	510,000
Pedro Rodríguez e Hijos	"La Quinta"	950,000
Ignacio López	"Romero"	775,000
Gorgonio Blasco	"Desempeño"	565,000
Francisco González	"Esperanza" y "Tres Hnas."	1,010,000
Central Tinguaro	**Tinguaro**	
José Gonzalez García	Chucho Urumea, Colón	1,225,000
Juan García	Calimete	724,400
Enrique Barreto	Calimete	756,910
Carlos La Rosa	Calimete	5,000,000

(Continued on page 178)—(Continúa en la página 178)

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Suplicamos a los Colonos corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA—SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Adela	**Correo Adela**	
Gómez y Posada	General Carrillo, Santa Clara	1,000,000
Central Caracas	**Caracas**	
Torres, González y Ca	Esperanza, Prov Santa Clara.	5,000,000
Ledo García y Ca.	Esperanza, Prov. Santa Clara.	1,500,000
Llanes, Pedro	Lajas, Provincia Santa Clara.	1,000,000
Liberato Fuentes	Lajas. Provincia Santa Clara.	500,000
Central Cieneguita	**Abreus**	
Santiago Fernández	La Caridad Charcas Cienfuegos	523,000
Martín Rodríguez del Rey	Ponce Id. Id.	600,000
Estrada y Alonso	Cienega Cieneguita Abreus	500,000
Central Carmita	**Vega Alta**	
Evangelista Herrera	San Antonio de las Vueltas	600,000
Central Fé	**Salamanca**	
Ramón G. Barreto	Lobaton Salamanca	550,000
Prieto y Hendricks	Lobaton Salamanca	1,300,000
Colonia Macagualito, S. A.	Macagualito Vueltas	5,000,000
Pressas y Cia	Esperanza "	1,360,000
Manuel A. Cuervo	Cuervo "	500,000
Fernando J. del Pino	Pino "	800,000
José H. Valdés	José "	920,000
Nazario Isla	San Pedro	560,000
Modesto Gutiérrez H	Cristo y Mamey Remedios	815,000
Antonio Gutiérrez H	Pesquero "	885,000
Central Dos Hermanos	**Cienfuegos**	
José Ferrer	Dos Hermanos	1,000,000
José Ferrer	Columbia	700,000
Felipe Azconegui	Aguadita	900,000
Felipe Azconegui	Dos Amigos	500,000
Felipe Azconegui	Santa Susana	500,000
Rufino Macias	El Estero	700,000
Central Lequeitio	**Lequeitio**	
Andrés Bardelás	Central Lequeitio	1,600,000
Elio Alvárez	Rodas	1,300,000
Luis Agudo	Santa Lucía, Cascajal	1,200,000
Rodríguez y Allen	Arriete	1,000,000
Lucas Nieblas	Manacas	900,000
Bernardo Cuesta	Manacas	600,000
Nicanor Pedrayes	Mordazo	600,000
Central Macagua	**Mata**	
Dr. Isidoro Tristá	Hayagan	500,000
Gómez Hermanos	"	500,000
Central María Luisa	**Zulueta**	
Francisco de Armas	San Cayetano, Remedios	2,000,000
Gral. Francisco Carrillo	Mochocolo	2,000,000
Central Pastora	**San Juan de los Yeras**	
Maximino García	El Brillante, Santa Clara	1,000,000
Leopoldo Ramos	Cuba, San Juan de las Yeras	600,000
Central Purio	**Calabazar de Sagua**	
López, Rams y Co	Colonia Itabo, Encrucijada	1,200,000
Peñate, Marrero y Hno	Colonia Itabito, Encrucijada	1,000,000
Manuel Rodríguez	Colonia Combate, C. de Sagua	900,000
Eugenio Suero	Colonia Parrao, C. de Sagua	600,000
José Alonso	Colonia Algodonera, C. de Sag	600,000
Alejo Gómez	Colonia Martillo, C. de Sagua	500,000
Central Resulta	**Aptdo. 65, Sagua la Grande**	
José Arco	Sagua la Grande	1,400,000
Cándido Autié	Central Resulta	1,600,000
Luis Vega	Sagua la Grande	950,000
Mariano García	Central Resulta	550,000
Manuel Cepero	Central Resulta	770,000
José Ramón García	Sagua la Grande	600,000
Donato Alvárez y Ca.	Ac. Maribona y Ca., Sagua	1,900,000
Central San Cristóbal	**San Cristóbal**	
José Hernández	Mataguá	1,000,000
Pablo Miyar	Mataguá	1,200,000
Central Reforma	**Caibarien**	
C. A Central Reforma S. A.	Varias colonias Refugio	857,898
Juan Cadalso	Mujica Id.	1,093,884
José Fernández	La Perla Id.	554,959
Gregorio Alonso	Blanquita Id.	733,605
Camacho Quorra & Co.	Gorordo Id.	1,326,907
I. Pertierra S. en C.	Villanueva Id.	566,825
Manuel Pérez Martínez	Martínez Id.	238,136
General Francisco Carrillo	Guajabana C. Reforma	1,405,578
Francisco de Armas	La Legua Altamira	569,157
José Capellá	La Gloria Refugio	630,427
Juan Roca Camps	Lara Id.	509,000
Suc. de M. J. de Rojas	Los Cocos Remedios	1,074,454
Anacleto Lapeyre	Caña Castilla C Reforms	700,000

(Continued on page 179)—(Continúa en la página 179)

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA—SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Direccion	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Rosa María	**Mayajigua**	
Antonio González	Valencia	1,000,000
Rolando Pardo	Porvenir	450,000
" "	Rolando	2,000,000
Luis F. Almagro	Almagro	800,000
" " "	Marianao	700,000
Manuel Ramos	Progreso	500,000
Juan Laudaluce	Esperanza	250,000
" "	San José	300,000
" "	Magdalena	200,000
Gerardo Pérez	Número 4	450,000
José Sosa	Estrella	500,000
Luis Martínez Cárrara	La Güira	1,500,000
Cortez y Guerrero	Cortez Guerrero	500,000
Central San Agustín	**Caibarien**	
José Francisco Delgado	Colonia Los Quemaditos Mses.	730,000
José Saturnino Delgado	" La Caridad Meneses	1,300,000
Adriano C. Delgado	" La Fortuna Id.	2,300,000
José Sierra González	" Mugica Zulueta	3,400,000
Valdesuso y Ca.	" Lebisa Mamey	2,600,000
Central "San Agustín"	**Cruces**	
Luis Bada	Paradero de Camarones	500,000
Juan Sánchez	Cumanayagua	560,000
Evaristo García	Cumanayagua	520,000
Ramiro Lavandero	Ranchuelo	2,000,000
Central San José	**San José**	
Gregorio Torres.	Sabanilla, San José	625,000
Central Santa Isabel	**Fomento**	
Dimas Esquivel	Fomento	2,000,000
Arturo Viñas	"	500,000
Fernández y Pérez	"	500,000
Carlos Alvárez	"	700,000
Hernández y Rojas	Baez	1,500,000
E. Amores y Ca	Fomento y Baez	3,000,000
Cabrera y García	Baez	2,000,000
F. Mora	Placetas	2,500,000
Central San Isidro	**Quemados de Güines**	
Villar y García	"Lutgardita"	3,000,000
F. Allongo	Caguaguas	2,000,000
J. Bilbao	Quemados de Güines.	1,000,000
Central Trinidad	**Trinidad**	
Vicente Gabiola	Cacaibán y San José	1,000,000
Germán Meyer	Las Bocas	500,000
Carlos Meyer	Güinía	600,000
Central Ulacia	**Rodrigo**	
Manuel G. Quirós	Palmarito Ap. 34 Sagua	800,000
Manuel Felipe Núñez	Rodrigo	700,000
Central Ulacia	**Rodrigo**	
Espinosa, Machado y Ca.	Santo Domingo	1,200,000
Mora-Oña Marianao	Apartado 45 Sagua	600,000
José Isabel Martínez	Santo Domingo	500,000
Vergara y Compañía	Salvador	500,000
Pedro de León	Santo Domingo	500,000
Sierra y Compañía	Cifuentes	500,000
La Finca (C. Ulacia)	Central Ulacia Rodrigo	1,800,000
Central La Vega	**Guayos**	
J Insua y Ca.	Guayos	2,200,000
Benigno García y Ca.	Zaza del Medio	6,000,000
Juan Arguiz	Sancti Spíritus	500,000
Justo Ledesma	Cabaiguán	1,500,000
Unidad	**Unidad**	
Sánchez Valle & Ca.	El Piñón, Calabazar de Sagua	5,000,000
Alvera y Tejo	Fletes " "	4,000,000
Octavio Pimienta	Pimienta. " "	1,000,000
Blanco & Cía	Oriente. " "	600,000
Narciso Sánchez	Banguela " "	800,000
Ambrosio Pérez	Juanita, Cifuentes	1,000,000
Central Zaza	**Placetas del Norte**	
J. Garraus y Ca.	La María	2,400,000
Eligio Torres	Cacique	1,700,000

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Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Adelaida	**Falla**	
Isabelita S. en C.	Isabelita	1,700,000
Teresa S. en C.	Teresa	1,400,000
Josefina S. A	Josefina	1,200,000
Ceiba Grande	Ceiba Grande	1,700,000
Odon Gonzáles	Julito	1,800,000
Herederos Juan Martínez	Estrella	500,000
Pérez Chenard y Morales	Los Aliados	800,000
Celestino Menéndez	Conchita	700,000
Pablo Hernández	Mariana	600,000
Antonio Matos	Delicias	600,000
Nicasio Valdéz y Ca	Caridad	600,000
Antonio Quiñones	América	1,150,000
La Rosa y La Fé	San José	500,000
La Unión S A	Unión	2,600,000
José C. Sierra	Palma	1,450,000
Andreita S. en C.	Andreita	1,800,000
Vicente Hernández	Editha	500,000
Gabriel Gonzalez	Panchita	500,000
Central Agramonte	**Agramonte**	
Francisco Fernández	Central Agramonte	1,211,000
Teodoro Estomba	"	1,500,000
Comas y Hnos	"	540,000
Alfredo Romagosa	"	870,000
Ferret Gentil	"	690,000
José G. Nápoles	"	650,000
Rafael Fernández	"	550,000
Pedro Leal	"	1,470,000
Guillermo Mena	"	1,000,000
Rafael Barreras	"	1,950,600
Joaquín A. Piedra	"	2,900,000
Carreras y González	"	2,040,000
Felipe Bradshaw	"	1,000,000
Juan M. Clark	"	960,000
Godals y Gutiérrez	"	1,500,000
Faustino Leal	"	530,000
Ceferino González	"	870,000
Guillermo Mena	"	1,450,000
Central Baraguá	**Baraguá**	
Domingo Dones	Central Baraguá	17,000,000
Jesús Alemán	"	3,000,000
Alvarez & Martinó	"	1,500,000
Central Baraguá	**Baraguá**	
Yañez y Benguria	Central Baraguá	500,000
M. Carrillo	"	1,000,000
Alberto Casas	"	1,400,000
Cobb y Fox	"	2,000,000
Andres Gutiérrez	"	500,000
Gomez y Hno	"	2,000,000
Antonio Hernandez	"	500,000
Ignacio López	"	1,000,000
Manuel López	"	1,200,000
Luis Melcon	"	2,000,000
Lorenzo Medrano	"	1,000,000
Juan Manzor	"	800,000
Antonio Poveda	"	500,000
José Poveda	"	500,000
Laureano Robaina	"	700,000
M. Alarcon	"	600,000
Julián Blanco	"	600,000
Cepero y Alarcón	"	500,000
Pedro Martín	"	1,500,000
Serafín Duménigo	"	700,000
Flores Conde	"	500,000
Taño y Gómez	"	800,000
Central Camagüey	**Oficina: O'Reilly 11, Habana**	
Santiago Pérez	Colonia Ana Luisa, Piedrecitas	5,000,000
Sergio Alvarez	" Esperanza "	1,500,000
Antonio Rodríguez	" Piedrecitas "	500,000
Pablo Hernández	" Guanábana "	500,000
Julio Quirch	" Quirch "	1,000,000
Antonio Pujol	" Carmelina "	2,000,000
Hilario Rodríguez	" Providencia "	2,000,000
José M. García	" Siguanea "	1,000,000
Jacobo de Marchena	" Trinidad "	1,000,000
David M. L. Maduro	" Lola "	1,000,000
Emilio Peláez	" La Salud "	530,000
Francisco Prieto	" Siguanea "	500,000
Juan Portigo	" Nueva "	1,000,000
Rodolfo Marchena	" Julita "	1,000,000
Central Céspedes	**Céspedes, Camagüey**	
Antonio Pérez	Céspedes	15,000,000
Antonio Pacin	Céspedes	2,000,000

(Continued on page 181)— (Continúa en la página 181)

PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Céspedes	**Céspedes, Camagüey**	
Francisco Bermudez	Céspedes	1,500,000
Agustín Rodríguez Hno.	Céspedes	1,500,000
Santiago Pérez	Florida	1,000,000
Pablo Rodríguez	Céspedes	1,000,000
Antonio Rodríguez	Piedrecita	1,000,000
Camín & González	Céspedes	800,000
Carlos Moeller	Florida	800,000
Tomás Rodríguez	Céspedes	500,000
Adolfo Luciano	Céspedes	500,000
Eladio Peláez	Céspedos	500,000
Ernesto Batista	Camagüey	800,000
Francisco Rodríguez	Florida	800,000
Central Estrella	**Céspedes**	
León y Roque	Estrella, Céspedes	19,000,000
Francisco García	Piedrecitas	1,300,000
A. García y Ca.	Zaza del Medio	700,000
Pedro Varona	Céspedes	700,000
Manuel Ramírez	Manzanillo	2,000,000
Sergio Alvarez	Piedrecita	1,700,000
Francisco Bermudez	Id.	800,000
Canel y Díaz	Id.	800,000
Carrión Hno. y Ca	Ciego de Avila	900,000
Severo Pina	Habana	500,000
Hermanos Ríos	Jatibonico	2,000,000
Laureano Limoggi	Ciego de Avila	1,100,000
Central Florida	Florida	2,500,000
Central Florida	**Florida, Camagüey**	
Cándido González.	Florida, Camagüey	3,000,000
Hermanos Rodríguez	" "	1,700,000
Rivero y Cia	Florida, Camagüey	1,000,000
Sociedad Agrícola Urabo	" "	1,500,000
Antonio Rodríguez	" "	500,000
Pedro Darias	" "	560,000
John Mitchell	" "	1,200,000
González Hno. y Ca.	Camagüey	500,000
Aniceto Alfonso	Florida	3,000,000
Hermanos Luaces	Margaritas	3,000,000
John G. Kunz	Florida	3,000,000
Rafael G. Freyre	Camagüey	3,000,000
Central Florida	**Florid,a Camagüey**	
González y Restoy	Florida	1,000,000
Rafael Castro	Florida	2,750,000
José Perdomo	Central Florida Florida	1,000,000
Perfecto Seoane	" " "	1,000,000
Central Jagüeyal	**Jagüeyal**	
Alfonso y Hermanos	"Jacinta"	1,750,000
J. M. Batallan	"Cedro"	1,370,000
Francisco E. Bravo	"1 2 y 3"	4,757,000
Alberto Casas	"Yumurí"	1,785,000
Miguel Carrillo	"Liliita"	567,000
Miguel Carrillo	Sub-Colonos Asiento"	685,000
Benito Candas	"Altagracia"	520,000
Mario E. Ferrer	"Ofelia"	725,000
Mario E. Ferrer	"Bellamar"	1,086,000
Marcelino Gutiérrez	"Piñi"	1,335,000
Miguel Gómez Mayo	"Lima"	736,000
Miguel Gómez Mayo	"Lucas"	587,000
José García Vega.	"Eva"	580,000
Hoyo Caimán S. A.	"Santa Rosa"	1,630,000
Hoyo Caimán S. A.	"María"	770,000
Morales y Echevarría	"Graciela"	1,686,000
Martín Rodríguez	"Alba"	760,000
Viuda de Roche	"La Palma"	500,000
Francisco Riscart	"Hoyo Caimán"	960,000
Rodríguez y Cia	"Vista Hermosa"	525,000
Amado Santos	"Josefa"	580,000
Manuel Torros	"San Francisco"	1,920,000
Manuel Torros	"Ampudia"	895,000
Manuel Torros	"Crucita"	580,000
Manuel Torros	"Perseverancia"	630,000
Manuel Torros	"Jucarito"	600,000
Manuel Torros	"Gloria"	590,000
Manuel Torros	"Palenque"	2,350,000
Manuel Torros	"Aquekarre"	680,000
Manuel Torros	"Unión"	6,500,000
Dr. L. G. Toledo	Sarah	572,000
Manuel Torros	Infierno	1,030,000
Manuel Torros	La Paz	550,000

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Suplicamos a los Colonos corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista

PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Jatibonico	**Jatibonico**	
Domingo Dones	Majagua	15,000,000
Fernando Ortiz	Jatibonico	1,500,000
B. Weiss & Company	Jatibonico	1,250,000
M. Concepción y Socios	Jatibonico	1,100,000
Tomás Marsulí	Majagua	850,000
José Marsulí	Majagua	750,000
Eduardo López y Hermano	Jatibonico	650,000
Cobb & Fox	Jatibonico	850,000
Luis Ledesma	Jatibonico	675,000
Emilio de Sena	Jatibonico	625,000
Colonia Zaza	Zaza del Medio	630,000
Andrés Borroto	Jatibonico	500,000
Central Mocareño	**Manopla**	
Martín Caparroz	Manopla, Camagüey	762,000
Juan Lecusay	" "	1,025,000
José Santisteban	" "	1,020,000
George Carr	" "	2,960,000
Fluriach & Castillo	" "	250,000
Julio Alvarez	" "	2,018,000
Maximino Alvarez	" "	500,000
Salvador Fluriach	Manopla, Camagüey	1,150,000
Hernández, R. & Hndez.	" "	970,000
Emilio Marcheco	" "	829,000
Estanislao May	" "	951,000
G. Ferralis	" "	781,000
Manuel Vega	" "	1,258,000
Ramón San Pelayo	" "	1,400,000
H. Arredondo	" "	300,000
Vicente Hernández	" "	1,000,000
A. W. Rodríguez	" "	2,300,000
Rodríguez & Xiqués	" "	1,683,000
R. J. Vidal	" "	1,410,000
Santiesteban, Lecusay	" "	929,000
H. Rodríguez	" "	897,000
E. May (Pino)	" "	2,496,000
Central Morón	**Pina**	
Evaristo Hernández	"Margarita," Pina	2,000,000
Gabriel González	"Fontanals," Pina	1,000,000
P. Peiegrín y Co.	"Santa Ana," Pina	600,000
Ireneo Perdomo	"La Corona," Pina	800,000
Morales y Hernández	"Elida," Pina	2,000,000
Central Morón	**Pina**	
Rafael González Delgado	"Jucaral," Pina	800,000
Cabrera y Díaz	"Manuel Rogelio," Pina	1,000,000
Miguel Morales	"Casimbitas," Pina	500,000
Antonio Silva	"La Flora," Esmeralda	1,000,000
Andrés Perdomo	"Cuba," Morón	600,000
Ramón Oliveros	"La Gabriela," Pina	1,000,000
Luis M. Quesada	"Quesada," Ciego de Avila	5,000,000
Antonio Quesada	"Concepción," Ciego de Avila	2,000,000
Rafael de Quesada	"Caobal," Ciego de Avila	800,000
Manuel López Esquivel	"La Carrera," Gaspar	2,000,000
Arango y Duquesne	"Tres Marías," Pina	1,000,000
Calixto Granados	"Amalia," Ciego de Avila	1,000,000
Alvárez y Martinó	"La Mascota," S. J. de Dios	4,000,000
Francisco de P. Valiente	"San Isidro," Pina	3,000,000
Nicolás Adan	"Caimanes," Ciego de Avila	2,000,000
José L. Meneses	"Desengaño," Pina	1,000,000
Pablo Pelegrín	"Dolores," Pina	1,000,000
Ventura y Raurell	"Natividad," Morón	900,000
Rafael Martín	"Sitio Medio," Ciego de Avila	1,500,000
J. Gómez y Hno	"Hermosa," Ciego de Avila	2,000,000
Rafael Graso	"Veracruz," Morón	800,000
Juan Ramírez	"Esperanza," Pina	1,000,000
Alfonso Morales y Co	"Pesquería," Pina	3,000,000
Central Najasa	**Hatuey**	
Nicanor Mandiedo	Colonia Esperanza Mira Flores	1,500,000
Ulices Betancourt	Ulices, Mira Flores	1,000,000
José R. Fernández	Virginia, Camagüey	3,000,000
Aurelio Carmenate	Hatuey	1,000,000
Ricardo Cagigas	Hatuey	1,000,000
Luis Leiva	Hatuey	2,000,000
D. M. L. Maduro	O'Reilly 11	4,000,000
Aficdo Simior	Hatuey	1,000,000
Central Patria	**Morón, Camagüey**	
Frco. E. Peralta, S. en C.	Central Patria	650,000
Juan Sardiñas	" "	500,000
Narciso Cervantes	Cols. Estrella, Mariana, Flora, Lucila y Ocuje	1,500,000
Manuel López Esquivel	Josefina y Cajón	1,000,000
Miguel Borroto	La India	800,000
Casas & Rodríguez	La Celia	750,000
Suárez & Hnos	Morón	1,000,000

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PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Pilar	**Gaspar**	
Miguel Robaina	Central "Pilar"	6,000,000
Fco. Aguirregaviria	Gaspar	2,100,000
Manuel Vila	Apartado 11, Ciego de Avila	1,300,000
Jose Capellá	Central "Pilar"	1,150,000
Gregorio Nuazu	Gaspar	660,000
García y Martínez	Central "Pilar"	525,000
Andrés González	Gaspar	550,000
Ruperto Hernández	Gaspar	500,000
Central Santo Tomás	**La Redonda**	
Cook & Cook	Purial, Ceballos	1,500,000
Carrión Hno. y Ca.	Palizada	2,500,000
Antonio Melcón	Casimba Ciego de Avila	1,800,000
Camilo Ruspoli	Sta. Eleno La Redonda	1,700,000
Gómez y Pastores	Ciego de Avila Col. Altamira	1,200,000
Plácido Izquierdo	Josefa Ceballos	1,000,000
Central Santo Tomás	**La Ronda**	
Josue A. Esteva	Oxaca Ceballos	500,000
José A. Calleja	Sindico Ceballos	700,000
Luis A. Mola	Candito Domínguez	700,000
Mora y Figueras	Las Palmas, Júcaro	1,300,000
Brunet y Sons	Santa Gertrudis, Júcaro	500,000
Fabián Barroso	Bienvenida Domínguez	500,000
José Ramos	Estanislao, Morón	700,000
Central Senado	**Camagüey**	
Mola Sánchez	Camagüey	8,000,000
Escipión de Varona	Id.	2,000,000
Alvaro Sánchez	Id.	2,500,000
Arcadio Cammañ	Id.	2,225,000
Andres Pérez	Id.	750,000
Antonio Miranda	Id.	750,000

PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Baguanos	**Cueto, Oriente**	
J. J. Hernández 'Baguanos'	Central Baguanos	2,000,000
Gabriel Mouriño Bello	"	1,600,000
Manuel Llenin "Pinillo"	"	500,000
Palomo y Hns. "Baguanos"	"	1,500,000
Comp. Azucarera Antilla	"	500,000
Moisés Gordon Calzadilla	"	700,000
Sixto Paneque	"	690,000
Palomo y Compañía	"	800,000
Miguel I. Aguilera	"	700,000
Palomo y Hnos. "Dumois"	"	1,600,000
J. J. Hernández "Narbona"	"	600,000
Pérez y Hermanos	"	1,500,000
Felino Paneque	"	900,000
Lcdo. E. Rodríguez Fuentes	Holguín, Oriente	3,600,000
Joaquín Peña y Pinillos	Cueto, Oriente	1,800,000
Antonio Rodríguez y Comp.	Banes, Oriente	1,200,000
Barraqué y San Martín	Habana	900,000
Central Baguanos	**Cueto, Oriente**	
Suc. Juan Suárez Prieto	Central Baguanos	800,000
Narciso Tauler Pérez	"	1,900,000
Hnos. Sánchez Hernández	"	900,000
Manuel F. de la Vega	Holguín	500,000
Francisco Serrano Pérez	Central Baguanos	1,200,000
Consuelo Marrero	"	1,000,000
Pablo García Roch	"	3,700,000
Pereda y Compañía	Holguín, Oriente	1,100,000
Puente y San Miguel	Cueto, Oriente	500,000
Central Boston	**Oriente**	
Armando Feria	Calabazas-Herrera	2,490,288
J. M. Domínguez	Banes	1,879,260
Dumois y Dorado	"	706,036
Dumois y Aguilera	"	1,030,560
José Moralejos	"	897,924
Manuel Paz y Hno.	Río Seco	913,156

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PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Boston	**Oriente**	
Francisco Pérez	Banes	953,964
Melchor Pérez	"	675,116
Liduvino Quiñones	"	1,066,076
Teodoro Rodríguez	"	1,095,700
Central Boston	**Banes**	
Víctor Ruiz	Naranjo Dulce	771,396
José Zaldívar Feria	Banes	504,280
Central Cacocum	**Cacocum**	
Benjamín Cuadrado	La Victoria	800,000
Julián Ojeda	Margarita	1,200,000
José Olasagasti	Josefita	1,000,000
Julio Batista	Angelita	2,000,000
Urquiola y Hno		2,500,000
Ramón Tejeda		1,400,000
Pedro Talavera	La Mora	1,400,000
Cardet y Gastón		600,000
Central Alto Cedro	**Marcané**	
V. Martin	Marcané, Oriente	1,200,000
V. Sánchez	"	500,000
José Sera	"	500,000
Nieto & Prado	"	700,000
Mulet	"	500,000
Núñez Hermano	"	1,700,000
R. González	"	2,500,000
Blanco Hermano	"	3,700,000
Silva Hermano	"	3,800,000
A. F. Cuervo	"	1,400,000
L. G. Michaelsen	"	1,300,000
E Dumois	"	2,400,000
José Reyes	"	1,100,000
Lecusay	"	800,000
Suárez & Astigarraga	"	900,000
Central Confluente	**Guantánamo**	
L. Frometa & Cía	Apartado 156	900,000
Joaquín Amadeo	Calixto García, Guantánamo	500,000
José Fronfrias	Guantánamo	650,000
Cía. Agrícola de Gtamo	Apartado 156	600,000
Rafael Diaz	Guantánamo	600,000
Central Cupey	**Cupey, Oriente**	
D. D. Pascol	Sin Nombre	4,000,000
Leonardo Rodríguez	Juanita	1,200,000
Eduardo Rodríguez	Sin Nombre	1,200,000
L. J. Garriga	Carmen y Beatriz	1,200,000
Talavera y Gastón	Sin Nombre	2,500,000
Basil Hone	Inglaterra	750,000
Basil Hone	Francia	2,000,000
G. del Cust	Lanier	500,000
V A. González	Sin Nombre	500,000
Belarmino Mi	"	500,000
Dr. B. Batallan	Paca	1,000,000
R. Padierne	Esperanza	1,000,000
Colonia Dos Amigos	**Campechuela**	
Angel Piña	Campechuela	500,000
Diego Gasso	"	800,000
Concepción Frias	"	500,000
Central "Dos Amigos"	"	3,500,000
Central Esperanza	**Guántanamo**	
Faure & Cía	Manantial	1,000,000
Luis Mirabent	Esperanza	750,000
Francisco Ferret	Esperanza	600,000
David Herrero	Esperanza	570,000
Central Ermita	**Ermita**	
Cía. Azucarera Cendoya	Palmarejo	3,000,000
Antonio Alemany	Ermita	1,500,000
Eugenio de Boyrie	"	1,500,000
Sucesión Viso	Jurisdicción	1,000,000
A.G. Stodart Chateauvieuz	Sabanilla	750,000
Sucesión Mallet	Manantial	750,000
Central Hatillo	**Hatillo**	
P. L. Robinson	Condonga, Oriente	2,000,000
Fulgencio Puig	Palma Soriano	500,000
Manuel y Ricardo Martínez	" "	500,000
Juan Almeida	San Luis, Oriente	1,000,000
Central Isabel	**Manzanillo**	
Carlos Manuel de Céspedes	La Junta	3,300,000
Félix Vázquez	Vicana Arriba	1,800,000
Alfredo Suástequi	Betancourt	1,500,000
Pedro Ferrales	Vicana Arriba	1,500,000

(Continued on page 185) — (Continúa en la página 185)

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Jibacoa	**Manzanillo**	
Rafael Curbelo	San Miguel	500,000
Enrique Pomares	Pozón	500,000
Manuel Ramírez	Ciclón	600,000
José Yturriaga	La Granja	500,000
Moreno Hnos	Ingenio Esperanza	1,500,000
Y. Boronat	Agracejal	500,000
Central Jobabo	**Oriente**	
Cuba B. Plantations, Ltd	Bartle, Oriente	6,500,000
Sirvén, León y Cía	Ingenio Jobabo	5,500,000
Hijos de Alvárez y Florez	Elía, Camagüey	2,500,000
José Ortega	Martí Camagüey	2,500,000
Lorenzo Roque	Ingenio Jobabo	2,500,000
Vicente Concepción	Omaja, Oriente	2,400,000
Fernández y Corral	Berrocal, Camagüey	2,000,000
Serafín Muñoz	Ingenio Jobabo	2,000,000
González y Escalante	Ingenio Jobabo	2,000,000
Juan F. Peña	Ingenio Jobabo	1,500,000
Raúl Cossio	Ingenio Jobabo	1,400,000
Pedro Portuondo	Ingenio Jobabo	1,200,000
Escobar y Cía	Ingenio Jobabo	1,200,000
D. M. L. Maduro	Tana, Camagüey	1,200,000
José M. Santana	Ingenio Jobabo	1,100,000
Miguel A. Cabrera	Ingenio Jobabo	1,100,000
Berdeal y García	Ingenio Jobabo	1,000,000
Aguilera y Molinet	Berrocal, Camagüey	1,000,000
Ramón Iglesias	Ingenio Jobabo	1,000,000
Arthur Robertson	Hatuey, Camagüey	800,000
A. Sánchez Clavel	Tana, Camagüey	700,000
Federico Alemán	Ingenio Jobabo	700,000
Freyre e Hijos	Canario, Camagüey	600,000
Arturo Primelles	Tana, Camagüey	500,000
Angel Sánchez Caballero	Ingenio Jobabo	500,000
Central Los Caños	**Guantánamo**	
Antonio Santos	El Peral	1,000,000
Manuel Rodríguez	Adela	1,100,000
Agustín Charon	Santa Rita, Los Caños	500,000
Simeón Herrera	Victoria "	800,000
Manuel Alvarez	Socorro	1,100,000
"Colonia Maquey"	Colonia Maquey	5,000,000
Central Mabay	**Julia, Oriente**	
Surós y Paneque	Julia, Oriente	2,500,000
Francisco González	" "	3,000,000
Martínez y Cueto	" "	200,000
Víctor Guardado	" "	600,000
Martínez y Hno	" "	500,000
Surós Reyes	" "	2,500,000
Central Manatí	**Manatí**	
Isidoro L. Mederos	San Pablo	525,600
Hermenegildo García	Hortensia	600,000
Julio R. Zell	La Victoria	1,100,000
Higinio Fanjul	Aita	1,200,000
Cols de Caña Rabel	Gratitud	600,000
Francisco Etchegoyen	Laura	800,000
José L. Salcines	San Antonio	800,000
Armando Callejas	Mascota	900,000
Jose B. Sánchez	Lote No. 1	1,500,000
Figueredo y Cia	Santa Cristina	900,000
Manuel Brea, S. en C	Horqueta	800,000
Guillermo del Monte	La Margarita	1,000,000
Nicolás R. Adan	Habana	1,600,000
Cols. de Caña Rabel	Santa Teresa	1,000,000
Manuel F Pedroso	Los Coroneles,	600,000
Norberto Plá	Julia	1,300,000
Manuel Dosal	Lagunas	1,500,000
José Velázquez	Cayo Romano	1,400,000
Felipe Zayas Tristá	La Horqueta	1,000,000
Luis Queral	Blanca	900,000
Mora y Vieta	Dos Amigos	3,000,000
Charles M. Milligan	Santa Isabel	4,000,000
Avila y Rodríguez	Santa Brígida	2,500,000
Octaviano Mariño	La María	2,500,000
Blas Pérez	Emilia	1,800,000
José Velázquez	Vista Alegre	1,600,000
B. García y Cía	Unión	3,500,000
C. J. Ross	Elena	1,500,000
Mariategui y Cia	Guasimal	1,700,000
Raul del Monte		1,900,000
Central Oriente	**Oriente**	
Cía. Agrícola Cubana	Buenavista, Central Oriente	4,000,000
A. C. de Ribas, S. en C	Carmelie " "	3,000,000

(Continued on page 186) — (Continúa en la página 186)

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Suplicamos a los Colonos corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista

PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Oriente	**Oriente**	
Ernesto Cadenas. S. en C.	Sara Central Oriente	2,000,000
Luis Fernández Casas	Santa Rita " "	1,500,000
José Hill Feliu	Palo Picado " "	1,500,000
Armando Feria	Carmencita " "	1,250,000
Marion B. Mc Millan	Conchita " "	750,000
Florentino Reyes	Esperanza " "	750,000
Enrique Stable	Caridad " "	600,000
Cayetano de Ribas	Gloria " "	600,000
Central Romelie	**Guantánamo**	
José Olivares	San Gerónimo, Carrera Larga	800,000
León Britis	Central Romelie	750,000
Agustín Pérez	"	500,000
Juan Sánchez	"	500,000
Central Salvador	**Aptdo. 224, Manzanillo**	
Olimpio Santisteban	"La Bermeja"	
Concepción Frías	"Cieneguilla"	
Juan Ramón Reyes	"La Larga"	
Rafael Curbelo	"Limones"	
Camilo Rodríguez	"Guabeje"	
Rafael Frías	"Fustete"	
Eugenio Castillo	"La Juba"	
Baltazar Granda	"Fabiancito"	
Ramiro Palma	"Demajagua"	
Central San Germán	**San Germán**	
Gutiérrez Bravo	San Germán	4,000,000
Rivero & Ros	"	3,000,000
Rafael Dominguez	"	6,000,000
Rivero & Frías	"	6,000,000
Manduley Gómez Cía	"	2,000,000
Ceferino Sánchez	"	500,000
Bajuelos & Campins	"	800,000
Freire y Rodríguez	"	1,500,000
R. Castro	"	500,000
Cía Agríc. San Francisco	"	12,000,000
Central Santa Ana	**Auza**	
Armando Feria	San Nicolás	1,000,000
Francisco de P. Auza	Santiago	2,000,000
H. W. Thompson	San Felipe	1,200,000

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central San Antonio	**Guantánamo**	
Pablo Gil	Central San Antonio	700,000
León Britis	" "	700,000
Alejandro Pouymiró	" "	700,000
Castillo & Britis	" "	500,000
Central Santa Cecilia	**Cuantánamo**	
Manuel Fernández	Los Ramos	720,000
Mourthe & Hermano	Olimpo	1,500,000
Central Santa Lucía	**Santa Lucía**	
Arsenio Núñez	Santa Lucía, Oriente	800,000
Núñez y Sánchez	" "	1,000,000
Gil y Ramos	" "	1,100,000
Herederos A. C. Sánchez	" "	1,100,000
Rafael L. Sánchez	" "	1,700,000
Jorge W. Sánchez	" "	1,100,000
Sindicato S. C.	" "	1,100,000
Sánchez y Neira	" "	3,000,000
Trillan & Hno.	" "	1,100,000
Román Gastesi	" "	750,000
José Pérez Berrueso	" "	500,000
Central Santa Lucía	**Santa Lucía, Oriente**	
Rafael González H	Potrerillo, Sta. Lucía, Oriente	800,000
Núñez y Sánchez	Santa Lucía	1,200,000
Arsenio Núñez	" "	1,000,000
Pedro L. Dulzaides	" "	505,000
José Pérez Berruezo	" "	600,000
Alberto Quiñones	Banes	500,000
Pedro P. Interian	Santa Lucía	500,000
Gil y Ramos	" "	1,400,000
Suc. J. Cernadas y Cuervo	" "	550,000
Hermanos López Sánchez	" "	525,000
Herd. Alberto Sánchez	" "	1,000,000
Rafael L. Sánchez	" "	1,600,000
Jorge W. Sánchez	" "	1,000,000
Sindicato S. C.	" "	1,600,000
Sánchez y Neyra	" "	3,500,000
J. Tillan y Hno.	" "	1,000,000
Antonio V. Medina	Calle 17 No. 319, Vedado	1,400,000
Román Gastesi	Peralejo No. 88, Holguín	1,000,000

(Continued on page 187)—(Continúa en la página 187)

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Soledad	**Guantánamo Sugar Co., Guant.**	
Florentino Salcines	Chapala, Sam-pré	1,300,000
Josefa Morlote	" "	500,000
Central Tacajó	**Tacajó**	
Moralejo & Nieto		1,500,000
Adolfo Girala		2,500,000
Faustino Sirven		1,500,000
Daniel Rodríguez		500,000
Dumois & Ochoa		1,000,000
M. Paz & Hermanos		1,000,000
Luis Ochoa Feria		750,000
Jaime Almirall		1,000,000
Suárez & Sobrinos		2,500,000
Antonio Rodríguez		2,000,000
Pablo Beola		2,500,000
Filiberto Proenza		750,000
Central Teresa	**Ceiba Hueca**	
Luis Roca y Hnos	"El Rayo"	1,200,000
Angel Naranjo	"ElAjí"	500,000
Narciso Martín	"Las Mercedes"	500,000

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Tánamo	**Cayo Mambí, Oriente**	
José Alvárez Fuentes	"Carenerito," Cayo Mambí	4,250,000
Luis J. Garriga	"La Conchita" " "	2,900,000
Francisco Pinceira	"Legua Pájaro," Cayo Mambí	2,500,000
Daniel Rodríguez	Téneme" " "	2,100,000
Cuesta y de la Torre	"Barrederas" " "	1,050,000
E. Domínguez	" " "	4,200,000
A. J. Dumois	" " "	4,000,000
L. González	"Collazo" " "	3,000,000
J. Lecusay	"Río Grande" " "	1,250,000
J. D. Ricardo	"Río Frío" " "	1,000,000
F. Durán	"Colorado" " "	750,000
J. López Fernández	"Arroyón" " "	800,000
Gil y Hermano	"Vidalina" " "	2,500,000
J. y L. Orrett	"Guagenal" " "	2,000,000
F. Lambert	"Guajaca" " "	2,300,000
L. Lambert	"Saltadero" " "	1,000,000
A. Cuesta	"Cayo Acosta" " "	750,000
A. Fusté	"Cayo Acosta" " "	900,000
Sagua Sugar Co	"Juan Díaz" " "	2,000,000
R. Luguera	"Bazán" " "	700,000
José Nin	"Bazán" " "	600,000
José Rigñac	"Aflijes" " "	500,000

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LA INDUSTRIA MINERA DE CUBA
THE MINING INDUSTRY OF CUBA

The Times of Cuba publica cada mes una lista corregida y completa de las minas activas en Cuba, su situación, los nombres de las compañías que las explotan, sus oficinas y los nombres de sus administradores o gerentes, así como tales otras noticias que nos permite el lugar. No se incluyen en esta lista todas las denuncias hechas, pues en muy pocas se llevan a cabo los trabajos de exploración regular. Los minerales principales que se explotan en Cuba son cobre, hierro, manganeso, petróleo y asfalto. De modo que esta lista sea lo más correcta posible. The Times of Cuba suplica encarecidamente cooperen a tal objeto todas las compañías mineras, pues recibirá con agrado todas las rectificaciones y adiciones a la información adjunta. Cada propietario o administrador de todas las minas activas en Cuba recibe un ejemplar marcado de cada edición de The Times of Cuba. **ESTAS LISTAS SE CORRIGEN EN CADA EDICIÓN.**

The Times of Cuba publishes each month a list of all active mines in Cuba, their location, their operating companies, their offices, and the names of their administrators or managers, together with such other information as space may permit. These lists do **NOT** include the many hundreds of denouncements made of mining claims, only a very small percentage of which have ever proceeded further. The chief minerals under development in Cuba are copper, iron, manganese, oil and asphalt. To the end that these lists be as correct as possible, The Times of Cuba earnestly requests the co-operation of the mining companies, and will welcome all corrections or additions to the information given herewith. Every owner, lessee or manager of every active mine in Cuba receives marked copies of every number of The Times of Cuba. **THESE LISTS ARE CORRECTED IN EACH ISSUE.**

ABREVIACIONES (ABBREVIATIONS): C. M.—Compañía Minera (Mining Company); Pa.—plata (silver). C.—cobre (copper); P.—petróleo (petroleum); M.—manageso (manganese); H.—hierro (iron); Ch.—chromo (crome-iron); A.—asfalto (aspalt); Az.—azufre (sulphur); Z.—zinc; O.—oro (gold; Pl.—plomo (lead). Véase "La Industria Azucarera de Cuba por otras abreviaciones. See "The Sugar Industry of Cuba" for other abbreviations

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN PINAR DEL RIO
MINING COMPANIES IN PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACIÓN LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCIÓN ADDRESS
C. M. Asiento Viejo	Guan	C	Juan Pérez Suárez	San Ignacio 31, Havana
C. M. de Cobre de Pinar del Rio y San Juan...	San Juan y Martínez	C	P. González Mendive	Obispo 59, Havana
Constancia Copper Co.....	Viñales	C	Antonio Muñoz, Secretary.	San Ignacio 53, Havana
Cuban Asphalt Co., Ltd...	Mariel	A	Thomas Draper	Teniente Rey 11, Havana
Minero "Auro-Cuprica," S.A.	Gramales	C	Pedro Creuheras	502 Manz. Gómez, Havana
C. M. La Estrella.....	Guane	C	Fábrica de Chocolate.....	Teniente Rey 11, Havana
Cuban Industrial Ore Co..	Sabalé	PlPa	Juan M. Reposo.....	Infanta 62, Havana
El Informador Mineral....	Bahía Honda	C	J. F. Hoskinson.....	Man-Gómez 417, Havana
Francisco Mining Co.....	Las Acostas	C	Tirso Mesa, President	Aguiar 116, Havana
La Mejor Mining Co.....	Guane	C	F. F. Rutherford, President	Obispo 61½, Havana
Minas de Matahambre....	Mahathambre	C	M. L. Díaz, President....	Consulado 55, Havana
Pinar Copper Co.....	El Mono	A	James Hazen Hyde, Pres...	New York City

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN LA HABANA
MINING COMPANIES IN HAVANA PROVINCE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACIÓN LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCIÓN ADDRESS
Cienfuegos Petroleum Co...	Habana y Santa Clara	P	N. E. Allen, President	Consulado 17, Havana
Jarueo Oil Co.....	Jacuro	P	N. L. Kleinsmith.....	Oficios 48, Havana
Madruga Petroleum Co....	Madruga	P	Edgardo Crabb, Sec. & Ad.	503 Manz. Gómez, Havana
Unión Oil Co.....	Bacuranao	P	T. D. Crews	Obispo 56, Havana

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN MATANZAS
MINING COMPANIES IN MATANZAS PROVINCE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACIÓN LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCIÓN ADDRESS
Cárdenas-Sabanilla Pet.Co.	Las Palmas, Marti...	P	Cuban O. & M. Corp., L.	502 Manz. Gómez, Havana
Matanzas Oil Co.....	Yumuri Valley	P	Albert Levy	Milanés 52, Matanzas

(Continued on Page 190)—(Continúa en la pág. 190)

Every Mining Company is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

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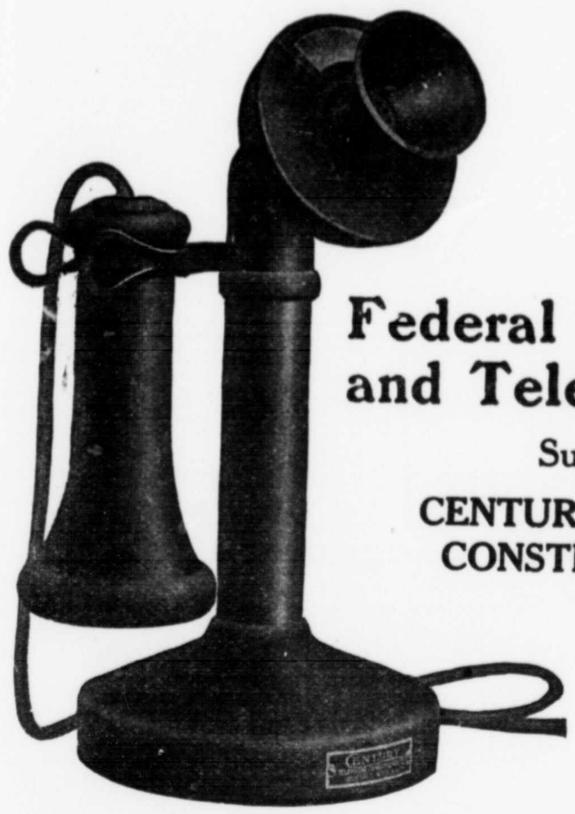

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COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN SANTA CLARA

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACIÓN LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCIÓN ADDRESS
C. M. Cienfuegos y Pinar			nios	
Davison Sulphur & Phosphate Co.	Cumanayagua	Az.	C. H. Fulton.....	

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN CAMAGUEY

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACION LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRRECION ADDRESS
C. M. Central.....	Camagüey	C	P. D. Buzzi.....	Camagüey
Victoria	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414 .....
Avila	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414 .....
Portentora	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414 .....
Linita	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414 .....

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN ORIENTE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACIÓN LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCIÓN ADDRESS
Caridad, La	Boniato	M	Gonzlo Lópes	Aguiar 116, Havana
Cuba Industrial Ore Co...	Baire	M	Juan M. Reposo.....	Teniente Rey 11, Havana
C. M. "La Taratana"....	Bayamo	M	Leopoldo Núñez, President.	Hotel Pasaje, Havana
C. M. Preciosa del Mabay.	Bayamo	C	B. H. Carreras.....	201 Manz. Gómez, Havana
C. M. Serafina.....	Bayamo	C	D. A. Galdos, President...	Manzana Gómez, Havana
Holguin Exploration Co...	Holguín	O	Simmons & Burns, agents..	24 Madison Ave., N. Y
Juragua Iron Co. (Bethlehem Steel)	Firmeza	H	Mr. Merriwether	Santiago de Cuba
La Gloria Mining Company	Palmarito de Cauto..	M	Walter Fletcher Smith....	Hotel Miramar, Havana
Spanish-American Iron Co. (Bethlehem Steel)	Daiquiri & Felton...	H	Mr. Merriwether	Santiago de Cuba
Sun Development Co.....	Bueycito	M	J. R. Von Fleet.....	Financial Bldg., Phila.

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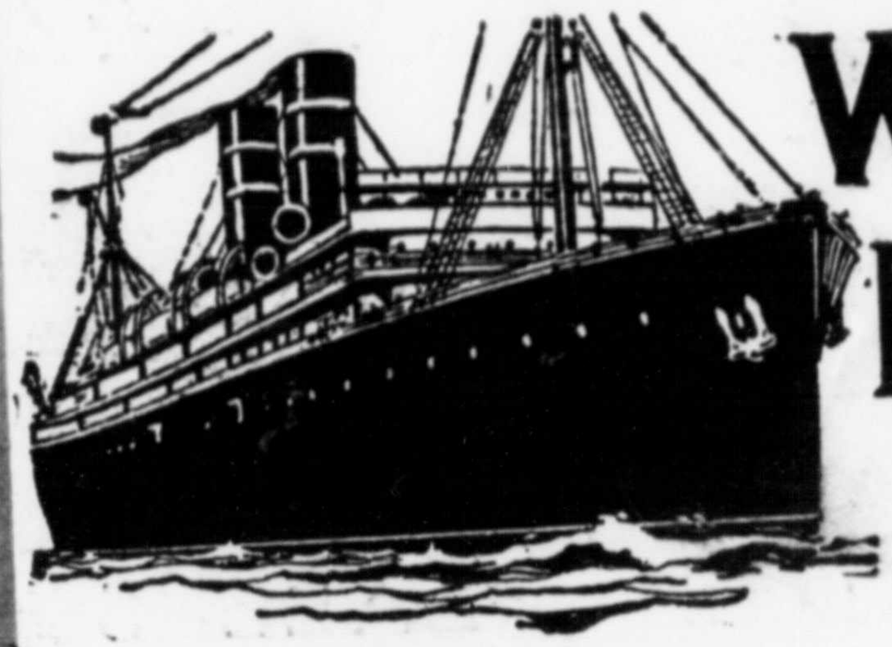

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THE TIMES OF CUBA



JUNE, 1922

Edición del Verano

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IS WHAT YOU NEED
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MILL SUPPLIES
Cuba y Lamparilla
HABANA

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HAVANA, CUBA.

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Summer Rates
$2.50 a day and up
now in effect

UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN CUBA

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA

Presidente (President, salary $25,000) .....Dr. Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso
Vice-Presidente (Vice-President, salary $12,000) .....Gen. Francisco Carrillo y Verger

CABINET SECRETARIES

Presidencia (Presidency, or Executive Secretary).....Dr. José Manuel Cortina
Estado (State) .....Dr. Rafael Montoro y Valdes
Gobernación (Government or Interior—Postoffice, Police, Etc.) Col. F. Martínez Lufriú
Guerra y Marina (War and Marine, or Navy) .....Gen. Demetrio Castillo Duany
Hacienda (Treasury) .....Sebastian Gelabert
Justicia (Justice) .....Dr. Erasmo Regüeiferos
Obras Públicas (Public Works) .....Orlando Freyre y Cisnero
Sanidad y Beneficencia (Sanitation and Beneficence, or Charities) .... Dr. Juan Gulteras
Instrucción Pública y Belles Artes (Public Instruction, B. Artes) Dr. F. Zayas y Alfonso
Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo (Agriculture, Commerce and Labor) Dr. J. M. Collantes

AREA, POPULATION AND VOTERS OF CUBA

	Area in Square miles	Population Census 1907	Population Census 1919	Voters Census 1919
Pinar del Rio—(Comandante Manuel Heriman, Governor)...	5,207	240,372	261,198	44,987
Havana—(Comandante Alberto Barreras, Governor).....	3,168	538,010	697,583	116,638
Matanzas—(General Eduardo García, Governor)	3,257	239,812	312,704	58,646
Santa Clara—(Coronel Juan Jimenez, Governor)	8,257	457,431	657,697	108,539
Camaguey—(Comandante Arturo Primelles, Governor) 10,065		118,269	228,3[illegible]	37,369
Oriente—(Coronel Mariano Lora, Governor)	14,210	455,086	730,906	111,607
Total:	44,164	2,048,980	2,889,004	477,786

(Continued on Page 8)

3 DAILY TRAINS 3
Jacksonville to
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE
INDIANAPOLIS, KNOXVILLE, BIRMINGHAM, NASHVILLE
"THE SOUTHLAND"..... 8:10 P. M.
"ST. LOUIS EXPRESS"..... 8:40 P. M.
"DIXIE FLYER" ..... 9:00 P. M.
Daily Trains from New Orleans
"THE PAN AMERICAN"..... 7:00 P. M.
"NEW ORLEANS LIMITED".. 8:30 A. M.
To Birmingham, Nashville, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.
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Famous L & N Diners serving all meals
THE HEART OF THE SERVICE IS THE DINING CAR
ASK THOSE WHO HAVE TRAVELED L & N—THEY KNOW
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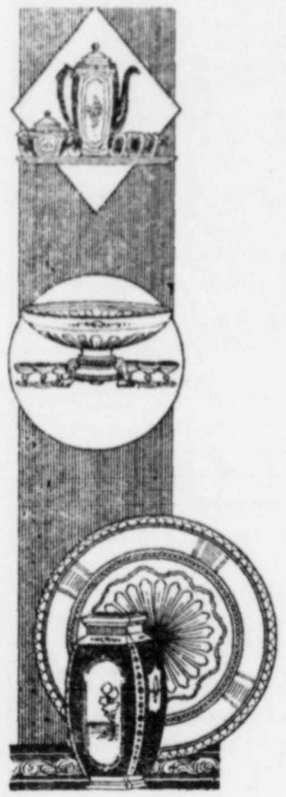
134 W. Bay St., Jacksonville, Fla.
L&N LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY



TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHER MERCHANDISE WE ARE OFFERING OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF JAPANESE TEA, CHOCOLATE AND COFFEE SETS AT LESS THAN COST

ALSO OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF VASES, FRUIT AND BON BON DISHES AT PRICES PRACTICALLY THE SAME AS ORDINARY CROCKERY

DISPLAY ON SECOND FLOOR

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O'REILLY 106
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Unexcelled cuisine. French, Cuban, Spanish and American dishes
Afternoon teas

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES

CITIES	Pop. Census 1919	Miles from Havana	CITIES	Pop. Census 1919	Miles from Havana
Antilla	1,244	516	Habana	363,506	...
Batabanó	2,019	36	Holguin	13,768	465
Bayamo	7,423	454	Madruga	2,911	50
Caibarién	12,088	226	Manzanillo	22,331	487
Camagüey	41,909	336	Marianao	30,701	9
Cárdenas	27,477	106	Matanzas	41,574	55
Ciego de Avila	16,408	272	Pinar del Rio	13,728	111
Cienfuegos	37,241	195	Sancti Spiritus	23,572	234
Guanabacoa	16,352	4	S Antonio de los Baños	10,645	22
Guanajay	6,545	36	Sagua la Grande	17,487	175
Guantánamo	14,762	572	Santa Clara	21,694	176
Güines	13,679	45	Santiago de Cuba	62,083	532

THE CUBAN CUSTOMS Visitors to Cuba are allowed to bring in all necessary personal belongings to be used while here and not intended for sale in the country. Articles of clothing should show evidence of at least nominal wear, although the customs authorities are liberal in their interpretation of the law as long as they are satisfied of the good faith of the visitor. Matches are an exception, being highly taxed. Bonds must be furnished for automobiles before they may be landed and it is not advisable to bring cars for short trips, especially as automobiles may be rented cheaply.

(Continued on Page 12)



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LA UNION
CENTRALLY LOCATED

Detached and Unobstructed.
All Floors of Spanish Tile.
All Stairways of Italian Marble.
Walls of Concrete and Masonry.
An Absolutely Fireproof Building.
One Hundred and Fifty Rooms, each with Private Bath and Telephone.

European and American Plan

Cuba 53 & 55
and
Amargura 28

'Phones. A-7281, A-2938

HAVANA CUBA

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

HOTEL LAFAYETTE

Alfred Gamard & Co., Props.

O'REILLY AND AGUIAR STREETS

American Management

Convenient to everywhere. Up-to-date in every respect. Reasonable rates. Patronized by the best local and foreign trade.

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Music During Luncheon and Dinner

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New Building

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CERVEZAS VERDAD
TOME UN "NIP" EN LAS COMIDAS
PEDIDOS
I-2736

CHICAGO SPECTACLE HOUSE MAKES STARTLING OFFER

WILL SEND HANDSOME GLASSES ON TRIAL TO ANYONE

Everyone who wears glasses or suffers from eye strain, will be interested in the remarkable offer of the Chicago Spectacle House, Cuban Dept. E-186, 1462 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., to send a pair of their large size "True Vision Glasses" Free on trial to any reader of this paper who writes them. These splendid glasses will enable anyone to read the smallest print, thread the finest needle, see far or near, and prevent eye strain and headaches. They are 10 Karat Gold Filled, very handsome in appearance and should last a life-time. Don't send any money, simply your name, address and age, and state the length of time you have been wearing glasses. They will send you the glasses at once by prepaid parcel post, to use and wear for ten days free. If you are satisfied in every way and want to keep them, you are then to pay the small charge of $2.95, otherwise return the glasses and you are out nothing.

If you accept their offer at once, they will enclose the glasses in a beautiful, velveteen-lined spring-back pocket-book spectacle case, which is to be yours free of all cost.

TOME
AGUA MINERAL
LA COTORRA

AGUA PURA
EXENTA DE BACTERIAS
PEDIDOS
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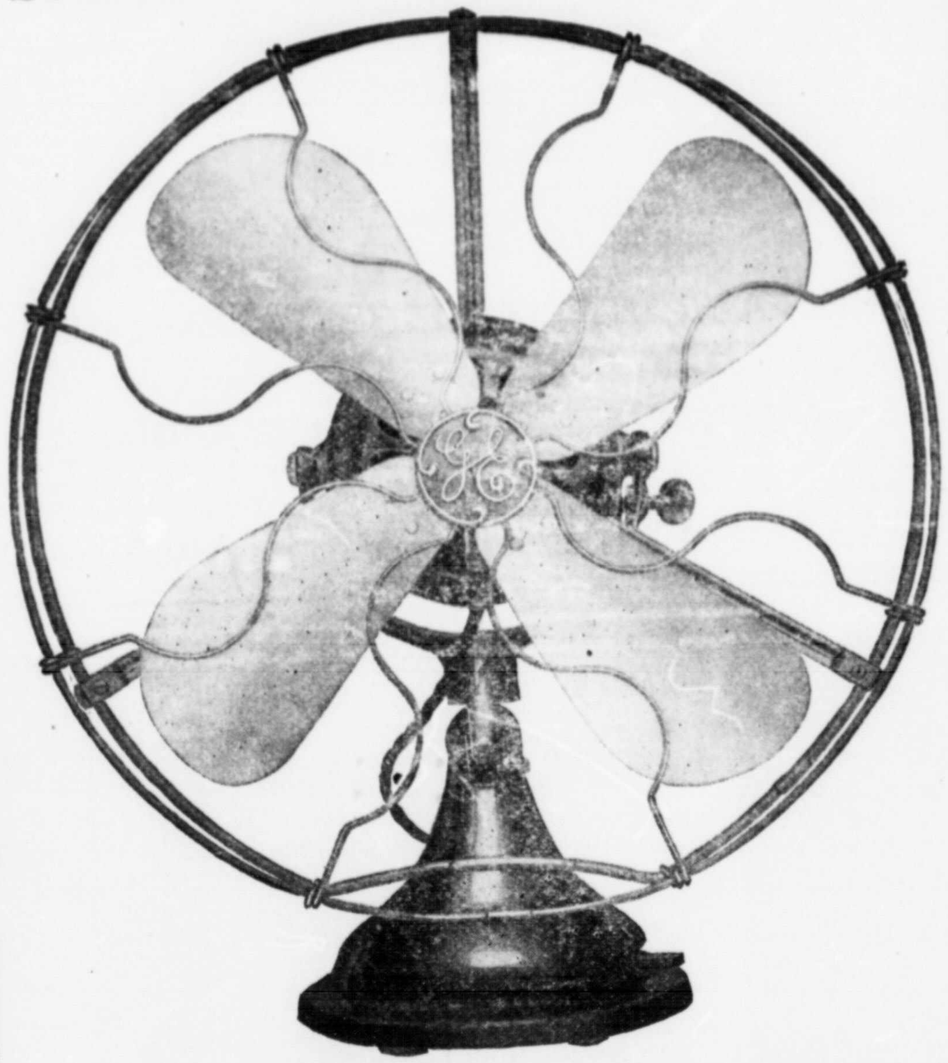
SPECIFY GENERAL ELECTRIC



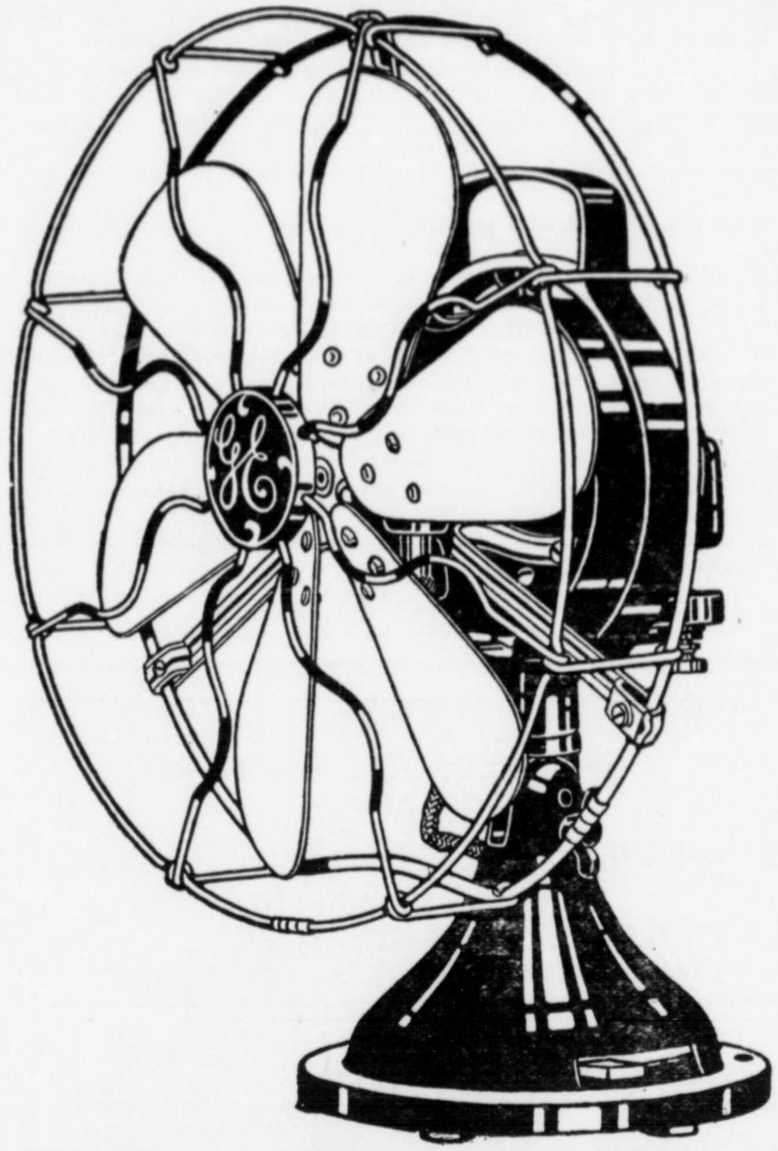
Their Silent Operation Makes Them Preferred in

THEATRES
RESTAURANTS
HOTELS
HOMES
OFFICES
ELEVATORS
TRAINS
STEAMERS

ASK ANY OWNER

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

SPECIFY GENERAL ELECTRIC



Their Durability and Efficiency Make Them a Sound Investment

G-E Fans Are Always Preferred by the One Who Knows

ASK ANY OWNER

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS Americans returning to the United States from Cuba and other foreign countries are allowed to bring in without **paying duty articles bought abroad for their personal use and not intended for sale in the United States to the value of $100. This in**cludes laces, embroideries, jewelry, fans, linens, cameos, souvenirs and virtually every article for sale in the shops. In addition they may take without paying duty fifty cigars or 300 cigarettes. Aigrettes and other plumage of wild birds (whether bought in the United States or abroad) are liable to be confiscated by the United States authorities, although permissible in Cuba.

TAXIS AND STREET CARS Small automobiles, mostly Fords, ply the streets of Havana. The fare between any two points, direct and without stops, within a limit bounded by Belascoain street (which covers most of the city, including all the wharves, hotels, business district, Prado, Malecon and parks) is thirty cents for two persons, and ten cents for every additional person. Carriages (there are only a few left) charge twenty cents for two persons and ten cents extra for each additional person and piece of baggage. Both carriages and autos charge double fare after 1 a. m. Special arrangements should be made for hourly and distance use. The street car system covers the city and suburbs comprehensively but it is too complicated to be described here. When learned, it affords a pleasant and cheap way to travel about the city. Fares are five cents within city limits but are doubled between midnight and 5 a. m.

(Continued on Page 16)

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ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE
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RICARDO P. KOHLY, Agent & Attorney

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IT'S AMERICAN
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MOST UP TO DATE PLANT OF ITS KIND IN CUBA

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First Class Barbers, Manicures, Shampoo, Massage, Hot Towels, Bootblack.
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OF ALL NATIONS
LESS THAN HALF PRICE
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There are people who would like to live at a hotel that offers large pleasant rooms, accurate hotel service and excellent food—yet feel they cannot afford the rates.

The Martinique has been reconstructed to meet the demands of just such people. It is new throughout and situated in the busiest part of New York. Everything that goes to make up a first class New York hotel is found at the Martinique, yet it is possible to get a pleasant room as low as $2.50 a day.

New York offers many good things but nothing better than the Martinique.

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Resident Manager.

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Hand colored views make beautiful souvenirs. We have them from all parts of Cuba and in many sizes, also in sepia and black and white

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THE ORIGINAL RESTAURANT

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ALFRED PETIT, Proprietor

The Paris Restaurant, one of the oldest in Havana, enjoys a world-wide reputation. It has the patronage of persons who appreciate excellent service and fine international cooking with a leaning toward the French school. The prices are decidedly reasonable.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS:
O'REILLY 14 Between Mercaderes and San Ignacio Sts.
TELEPHONE A-2232

Satisfaction comes in the genuine-

Ask for

Coca-Cola

and get it!

Delicious and Refreshing



The Coca-Cola Company
Atlanta, Ga.

A cooling and refreshing drink that should always be kept on hand. To buy it in case lots will result more economically for you.

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

TWO KINDS OF MONEY Cuba has its own money, equivalent to United States currency, both being the official money of the republic. Cuban coins are in denominations of $20, $10, $5, $2, $1, gold; one dollar, forty cents, twenty cents and ten cents, silver, and five, two and one cent nickel coins. Care should be taken not to confuse the two and five cent coins and the one and ten cent coins, which are nearly alike in size.

TOURS AND AMUSEMENTS The Playa (or Beach) of Marianao is reached from Havana by electric trains from Galianao and Zanja streets (fare 10 cents) and by direct street cars from Central Park (fare 10 cents). Oriental Park (Race-track), the Havana Country Club (18-hole golf course), and the Havana Yacht Club are reached by street cars from Central Park and electric trains from Galiano and Zanja streets. The United Railways system offers excellent tours by electric train from Havana. Hotel guides and information bureaus can arrange all sightseeing excursions. Beware of strange guides. A pleasant trip which requires two or three days or more is to the Isle of Pines, reached by train to Batabanó and boat to Júcaro and Nueva Gerona. Jai-Alai (Spanish basket-ball) games at Frontón Playa (Marianao Beach), Nuevo Frontón, San Carlos and Desagüe, and Frontón Jai-Alai, Villuendas and Marqués González.

HAVANA THEATRES The leading Havana theatres are the Nacional, Payret and Martí. There are smaller theatres of little interest to Americans. Of the moving picture shows, preference may be given to the Fausto, Campoamor, Capitolio, Lara, Olympic, Rialto, Principal del Comedia and Maxim. Daily newspapers and local announcements should be watched for programs. Dancing at Hotel Sevilla. Keep away from cheap cabarets and "For Men Only" theatres.

(Continued on Page 20)

While in Havana Insist on Getting the Famous Tropical Beer, the Best

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GENERAL AGENT FOR CUBA

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AGUIAR 75, SUITE 403-405, HAVANA, CUBA

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Example: One 10 cts.; two 11 cts.
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FAIR FIXED PRICES
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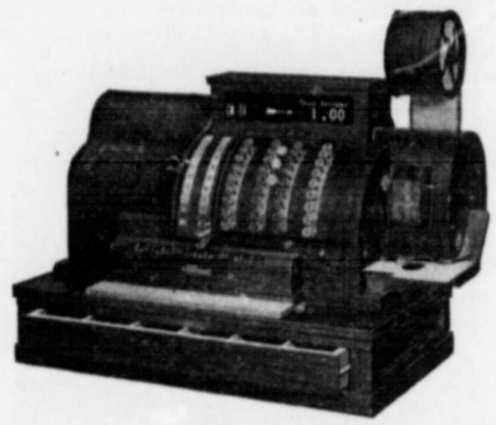
THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS



Do you know how and where to reduce expenses?

Have you an up-to-date business system? Do you get the facts about your business?
You can get these facts quickly every day from an up-to-date National Cash Register system—

1—The sales record of each clerk.
2—The number of customers served.
3—Total sales in each department.
4—Record of all money paid out.
5—Amount of credit business.
6—Total of day's sales.

With these facts at hand, thousands of merchants are cutting their selling, delivery, and bookkeeping costs without injury to their customers, their clerks, or themselves.

The National Cash Register Company
(Dayton, Ohio)
CUBAN BRANCH: O'REILLY 58, HAVANA

PLEASE—SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE TIMES OF CUBA—THANK YOU

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WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

THE TIMES OF CUBA HOTEL DIRECTORY

Hotels appearing in black letters are advertisers and their own announcements will be found elsewhere in this issue. The prices given are the minimum summer rates in each case, and subject to advance during the winter tourist season. This list is revised monthly and hotels are requested to make corrections. Care should be taken to give actual number of rooms and NOT capacity.

CITY AND HOTEL	No. of Rooms	PLAN AND MIN. RATE
HABANA		
Almendares House	22	E $ 2.00 up.
America, Gran	100	E $ 2.00 "
America	70	E $ 2.00 "
Americas, Las	40	E $ 2.00 "
Belvedere	55	E $ 2.00 "
Brooklyn	50	E $ 2.00 "
Carabanchel	31	E $ 2.00 "
Colonos, Los	40	E $ 2.00 "
Coralillo Inn	16	E $ 2.00 "
Flor de Cuba	50	E $ 2.00 "
Florida	40	E $ 3.00 "
HARDING	50	E $ 2,00 "
Harrigan	40	E $ 2.00 "
INGLATERRA	115	E $ 5.00 "
Isla de Cuba	45	E $ 3.00 "
Jerezano	56	E $ 3.00 "
LAFAYETTE	42	E $ 3.00 "
Luz	50	E $ 2.00 "
Manhattan	60	E $ 2.00 "
Maison Royal	50	E $ 2.00 "
MacAlpin	45	E $ 2.00 "
Miramar	16	E $ 6.00 "
New York	100	E $ 2.00 "
Pasage	100	E $ 3.00 "
Perla de Cuba	50	E $ 2.00 up.
Philadelphia	18	E $ 3.00 "
PLAZA	42	E $ 2.50 "
Reguladora	220	E $ 3.00 "
Saratoga	100	E $ 3.00 "
SEVILLA	200	E $ 3.00 "
Telegrafo	50	E $ 2.00 "
Trianón	30	E $ 2.00 "
Trotcha	75	E $ 2.00 "
UNION, LA	100	E $ 3.00 "
ANTILLA		
Antilla	75	A $ 3.00
BAYAMO		
Paris	20	E $ 1,00 A $ 2.00
CARDENAS		
Europa	80	E A $ 2.50
Isla de Cuba	60	E A $ 2.00
Louvre	40	E A $ 2.00
Varadero		E A $ 6.00
CRUCES		
Reina Victoria	59	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.00
Ruiz	24	E $ 1.00

(Continued on Page 24)

BELOT GASOLINE

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE—ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

WATER WHITE KEROSINE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
ESTUFINA FUEL AND GAS OILS
(Products for Light, Heat, Cooking and Motors)

All of these products are manufactured and sold in Cuba by Cubans; they are uniform and clean, practically odorless, and of the best quality. They are not corrosive.

The use of BELOT GASOLINES assures safety and confidence and maximum mileage at minimum cost for motorists, aviators and launches. They do not harm the motor.

The use in the home of Brilliant Light, Cuban Light or Refined Petroleum assures a beautiful light, and Estufina assures the most economical combustible for cooking and heating. Devices for the proper use of these products are on sale at Compostela 53, Havana, Telephone No. A-8466. They can also be had in hardware stores.

The use of these Fuel and Gas Oils, scientifically prepared, assures continuous and economic working of internal combustion machines.

The best garages use and recommend Belot Gasolines.

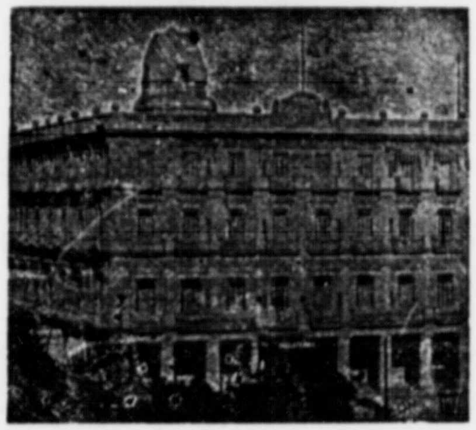
The best stores recommend and sell Water White Kerosene Light, Refined Petroleum and Estufina.

Local deliveries of all of these products are made rapidly by means of trucks to the tanks installed by consumers, as well as in drums, barrels and cases.

Shipments are also made promptly by rail or steamer.

THE WEST INDIA OIL REFINING COMPANY OF CUBA
INCORPORATED IN CUBA
SAN PEDRO 6, HAVANA TELEPHONES: A-7297—7298—7299

GRAND HOTEL "INGLATERRA"



The best located leading Havana hotel. All rooms with private baths and telephones. Beautiful apartments. Fireproof building. European and American plans. High class Restaurant a la carte and Table d'Hote.

Prado at Central Park Hijos de Felipe González, S. en C.

HOTEL HARDING

"The House of Normalcy"

WE ANNOUNCED in the Xmas number of the TIMES OF CUBA that we were about to open HOTEL HARDING, and embody in its management a few ideals of our own as to how an hotel should be operated.

OUR IDEALS—comprising merely in giving to our guests those little services and attentions that we, in our 15 years experience in Cuba, have found lacking in most all establishments here.

WHETHER there was call for HOTEL HARDING and its standard, or Ideals, is answered by the fact that since the first week, our accommodation has been taxed to the limit.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

T/C

"The Public Be Damned"

THERE was a time—and not so long ago—when business men cared but little for public opinion.

Quite the reverse is true nowadays. Both little and big business men care a great deal what the public thinks of them and their concerns.

And yet the conception that some business men have of the public opinion of Cuba is almost stupid.

Many a business man starts out to influence public opinion to a favorable view of his merchandise; in other words, he begins to advertise. But he apparently thinks there are only a few people in Cuba and that they are exceedingly fickle, for he expects to change their habits almost over night.

If a few advertisements now and then could win for an article or a firm the favorable opinion of the varied public of Cuba, then it would not be worth the winning; whereas, in truth, it is the greatest asset of any business.

To make a place for your goods in the favorable public opinion of Cuba is possible only if your goods deserve it; and then it is possible only if you advertise enough, long enough, and well enough. Public Opinion, in business as in morals or politics, is something to regard with reverence.

Once a month we issue THE TIMES OF CUBA—
the T/C for short. It reaches most of the best
buying power in this field.

THE TIMES OF CUBA

Moulding favorable public opinion for articles or service that deserve it

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

AND BRANCHES

Condensed Statement of Condition as of March 31, 1922

ASSETS

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank.	$91,038,900.90	
Due from Banks, Bankers and United States Treasurer	99,458,252.89	$190,497,153.79
Loans, Discounts and Acceptances of Other Banks		505,888,472.26
United States Government and Other Bonds.	$60,262,472.88	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,550,000.00	
Ownership of International Banking Corporation	8,500,000.00	71,312,472.88
Bank Building		6,060,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		29,520,628.42
Items in Transit with Branches		2,044,163.98
Other Assets		2,242,699.78
Total		$807,565,591.11

LIABILITIES

Capital	$40,000,000.00	
Surplus and Undivided Profits	50,419,651.56	$90,419,651.56
Deposits		628,984,969.28
Acceptances of Other Banks and Foreign Bills Sold with our Endorsement		35,244,393.52
Acceptances Outstanding as per contra	$29,520,628.42	
Anticipated by Customers	1,736,045.97	31,256,674.39
Circulation		1,828,195.00
Bonds Borrowed		1,958,000.00
Other Liabilities		2,081,670.30
Reserves for:		
Accrued Interest and Unearned Discount.	$2,922,816.31	
Taxes and Accrued Expenses	2,869,220.75	
Contingencies	10,000,000.00	$15,792,037.06
Total		$807,565,591.11

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

WHAT EVERY VISITOR TO CUBA SHOULD KNOW

CITY AND HOTEL	No. of Rooms	PLAN AND MIN. RATE
CIENFUEGOS		
Continental	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Suiza	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Union	60	E $ 1.50 A $ 3.00
CAIBARIEN		
Comercio	60	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
Union	50	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
CIEGO DE AVILA		
Delicias	40	A $ 2.50
Sevilla	50	A $ 2.50
CEBALLOS		
Ceballos	30	A $ 2.50
CAMAGUEY		
Camagüey	50	A $ 4.00
Gran	50	A $ 2.00
Inglaterra	40	A $ 2.00
Norman	25	E $ 1.00
Plaza	75	E $ 1.50 A $ 2.00
GUANTANAMO		
Continental	60	E $ 1.00
HOLGUIN		
Telegrafo		
Sevilla		
Holguin	50	A $ 2.50
Isla de Cuba	50	A $ 2.50
HERSHEY		
Hershey	50	E $ 2.50 A $ 7.00
MATANZAS		
Louvre	75	E $ 2.00 A $ 2.00
Paris	50	E A $ 3.00
Sevilla	40	E A $ 2.50
MANZANILLO		
Eden	50	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
Inglaterra	75	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
MARIANAO		
ALMENDARES	180	E $ 3.50
NUEVITAS		
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CITY AND HOTEL	No. of Rooms	PLAN AND MIN. RATE
PINAR DEL RIO		
Globo	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Ricardo	75	E $ 1.00 A $ 2.50
SANTA CLARA		
Santa Clara	60	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.00
Telégrafo	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.50
SAGUA LA GRANDE		
Escurra	50	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Paradero, El	25	E $ 0.75 A $ 2.00
Plaza	100	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.00
Telegrafo	50	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.50
SANCTI-SPIRITUS		
Plaza	30	A $ 1.50
Isla de Cuba	20	A $ 2.00
STGO. DE CUBA		
America	50	A $ 2.00
Casa Granda	80	E $ 2.00 A $ 4.00
Imperial	50	E $ 1.00
Luz	80	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.00
Suiza	40	
Venus	75	E $ 1.00 A $ 3.00
TRINIDAD		
Trinidad	20	E $ 1.50
V.DE LAS TUNAS		
Plaza	20	E $ 1.00
Venus		E $ 0.75 A $ 2.50
N. GERONA, I. of P.		
Anderson's	8	A $ 2.00
SANTA FE, I. of P.		
Homestead	39	A $ 2.00
SANTA RITA	50	A $ 3.00
S. BARBARA, I. of P.		
Santa Barbara Inn	18	A $ 2.50
LOS INDIOS, I. of P.		
Los Indios	18	
LA SIGUANEA, I. P.		
Andorra Inn	7	A $ 2.00



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Tel. A-0461 Havana

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HAVANA, CUBA

H. O. NEVILLE, Delegate

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THE TIMES OF CUBA

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A MONTHLY REVIEW OF CUBA AND THE ISLE OF PINES

Published on the TENTH of Every Month

E. F. O'BRIEN, Publisher

SAN LAZARO 95 Tel. A-4912 HAVANA

"Each in his separate star
Shall draw the thing as he sees it
for the God of things as they are"
--Kipling

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Tenth Year HAVANA, JUNE, 1922 No. 6

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LIBERTY

Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put chains upon their own appetites—in proportion as their love of justice is above their rapacity—in proportion as they are most disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good, in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society can not exist unless a controlling power of will and appetite be placed somewhere; and the less of it there is within, the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds can not be free.—BURKE.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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DIRECTORY OF ADVERTISERS

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

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PLEASE—SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE TIMES OF CUBA—THANK YOU

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REVISTA CUBANA DE NOTICIAS DIARIAS
CUBAN NEWS REVIEW DAY BY DAY

"Yo encuentro "The Times of Cuba" de una información valiosa y agradabilísimo en todos sus términos."—General Leonard Wood.
"I find The Times of Cuba very valuable in its information, and vastly entertaining in its entirety."—General Leonard Wood.

MAYO 1 (Lun.)—El Primero de Mayo fué celebrado pacíficamente en toda la Isla por los trabajadores; casas de comercio abrieron como de costumbre.—Se dice que actitud del gobierno de E. U. es de ayuda amistosa sin intenciones de intervenir en asuntos internos de la Isla.—Casa bancaria de Upmann reanudará operaciones jueves por la mañana; comisión del Clearing House puede impedir serios resultuados.—Muchacho de 19 años hace disparos contra su ex-novia de 14 años y una prima de ésta, en Jesús del Monte, lunes por la noche, porque padres de la muchacha le prohibieron que volviera a verla.—Senado, en sesión hoy, dedica su atención a la reducción del presupuesto, proponiendo rebaja de $2,160,000 en depto. de guerra y marina.—Es probable que la nueva tarifa para automóviles públicos, que fué aprobada en parte por Junta Municipal el viernes, se vuelva a cambiar pronto, y que las antiguas tarifas y zonas quedan restablecidas.—Gobierno establece depto. giros postales en admon. correos del Central "Najasa," prov. de Camagüey.—Ladrones se llevan automóvil de Armando García del frente de su casa domingo por la mañana; atravesando puente Almendares a toda velocidad, chauffeur se pone nervioso, pierde control de la máquina y choca contra un ford, lesionando malamente a tres pasajeros.

MAY 1 (Mon.)—May First is celebrated peacefully throughout the Island by laborers; business houses opened as usual.—Reafirmed that attitude of U. S. government toward Cuba is one of friendly suggestion without desire to intervene in internal affairs of island.—Said that Upmann bank may reopen for business Thursday morning; Clearing House committee may be able to prevent serious developments.—Nineteen year old boy shoots former sweetheart aged 14, and her cousin, in Jesús del Monte, Monday night, because girl's parents had forbidden him to further associate with her.—Senate, in session Monday, gave principal attention to the reduction of government expenses, the most notable reduction proposed being $2,160,000 in the War and Navy department.—It is probable that the new rate for public automobiles which was partly approved by city council last Friday, will soon be changed again and the old rates and zones re-established.—Government opens money order dept. in postoffice of Central Najasa, prov. of Camagüey.—Thieves take machine belonging to Armando García from in front of his house Sunday morning; crossing Almendares bridge at high speed, driver becomes nervous, loses control and crashed head-on into a Ford, badly injuring three passengers.

MAYO 2 (Mar.)—La junta de los cosecheros de tabaco del distrito de Vuelta Abajo, Pinar del Río, se celebró domingo en Río Feo, el Dr. J. M. Collantes, Sec. de Agricultura, actuando de presidente.—Senado estudia proyecto del Dr. González Pérez para modificación servicio diplomático en Europa.—Entre pasajeros de New Orleans que llegaron en vapor "Atenas" el domingo, estaban Mr. W. M. Daniel, Agente General de la United Fruit Co. y Sra. de Daniel, y Mr. H. Clyde Gregory, representante en Habana de Babcock & Wilcox Co.—Lew Friedman, famoso jugador cubano, se suicida en San Bernardino, Cal., a causa de mala salud.—Ciudad de Camagüey carece de agua debido a descomposición servicio de bombas y al abandono de pozos artesianos.—Informe oficial de Washington demuestra

MAY 2 (Tues.)—Meeting of tobacco growers of Vuelta Abajo, Pinar del Rio prov., was held Sunday in Río Feo, Dr. J. M. Collantes, Sec. of Agriculture, presiding.—Senate considers bill of Dr. González Pérez for the modification of the Cuban diplomatic service in Europe.—Among the passengers from New Orleans, arriving Sunday on S. S. "Atenas," were Mr. W. M. Daniel, General Agent, United Fruit Co. and Mrs. Daniel, and Mr. H. Clyde Gregory, Havana representative of the Babcock & Wilcox Co.—Lew Friedman, noted Cuban gambler, commits suicide in San Bernardino, Cal., on account of ill health.—City of Camagüey is short of water owing to the breakdown of pumping service and abandonment of artesian wells.—Official Washington report shows total exports to Cuba

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total exportaciones a Cuba en Marzo, presente año, de $10,000,000, contra $18,000,000 en Marzo, 1921, e importaciones de $29,000,000, contra $40,0000,000.—Cuarenta mil sacos azúcar cubano se venden en New York a 2⅝ y 2 13/32 cts.—Refinadores de New York no toman en serio plan ofrecido por Alfred Grover para subir precio del azúcar.

MAYO 3 (Miér.)—Plan para llevar whiskey a E. U. de contrabando fracasó ayer cuando se le descompuso la máquina a la lancha cubana "Marshall," lo que la obligó retroceder a Cojimar donde la policía se apoderó de la misma y de su carga, arrestando a dos ciudadanos americanos.—B. A. Steinhagen, alcalde de Beaumont, Texas, Thomas I. Reed, Jr., presidente Cámara de Comercio de Beaumont, Benjamin Woodhead, presidente Comisión Muelles y Espigones, y C. Scott de Beaumont, llegan a Habana para recorrer estas islas para mejorar las relaciones comercales.—Trust Co. of Cuba anuncia que no recibirá depósitos en cuenta corriente o de ahorros después de Mayo 13, y sugiere que los depositantes retiren todos sus depósitos cuando les convenga.—Arbuckle Bros. y Warner Sugar Refining Co. afirman que no están interesados en el plan del sindicato Alfred Grover para agregar $32,000,000 al precio del azúcar este año.—No hubo efectos visibles en los pasillos de otros bancos de la ciudad ayer, como resultado de la situación de la casa Upmann.—Pres. Zayas recibe de directores de la Sociedad Cubana de Ingenieros un documento por medio del cual se quejan de que ninguna otra profesión en este país recibe tan poco reconocimiento y apoyo del gobierno y que oficiales del gobierno se muestran enemigos del ingeniero cubano.—Pres. Zayas firma decreto ordenando la reorganización del ejército, y otro que ordena la reorganización de la marina.—Senado aprueba proyecto de ley del Dr. Compte, que dispone la reducción del número de automóviles al servicio de oficiales por cuenta del gobierno.—Mercado azucarero instable; 60,000 sacos azúcar se venden en New York a 2⅜ y 2 7/16 cts., costo y flete.—Ley de amnistía es aprobada por Cámara de Representantes después de uno de los debates más acalorados que han tenido lugar en dicha cámara desde hace algún tiempo.—Cuerpo de Salvavidas, Cruz Roja Americana, volverá a prestar sus valiosos servicios en la playa de Marianao los sábados y domingo durante el verano.—José Ramón Morejón Blanco es herido con un cuchillo en el costado, recibe asistencia médica en hospital de emergencia, se va para su casa, se quita las vendas y sale en busca de su agresor; más tarde es encontrado desmayado por pérdida de sangre en calle Lagunas y es enviado al Hospital Calixto García.

during March of this year amounted to $10,000,000, as against $18,000,000 in March, 1921, and imports $29,000,000, as against $40,000,000. 40,000 bags Cuban sugar are sold in New York at 2⅜ and 2 13/32 cts.—New York sugar refiners smile at the Alfred Grover plan offered as compromise for higher tariff on sugar.

MAY 3 (Wed.)—Plan to smuggle whiskey into U. S. was foiled yesterday when Cuban launch "Marshall" met with engine trouble and was forced to put back into Cojimar port where vessel and cargo were seized by police and two American citizens were arrested.—B. A. Steinhagen, Mayor of Beaumont, Texas, Thomas I. Reed, Jr., president Beamount Chamber of Commerce, Benjamin Woodhead, chairman Wharf & Dock Commission, and C. Scott of Beaumont, arrive in Havana for tour of the island in the interests of better trade relations.—Trust Co. of Cuba announces that no deposits in current or savings accounts will be accepted after May 13th, and requests that all deposits be withdrawn at convenience of depositors.—Arbuckle Bros. and Warner declare they have no interest in plan of Alfred Grover syndicate to add $32,000,000 to the price of sugar this year.—There was no visible effect in foyers of other banks of the city yesterday as result of Upmann banking situation.—Pres. Zayas receives from directors of Cuban Association of Engineers a written address complaining that no other profession in this country receives so little support and recognition from government and that official circles show themselves unfriendly to the Cuban engineer.—Pres. Zayas signs decree reorganizing the Cuban army, and another one reorganizing the navy.—Senate on Tuesday passes bill introduced by Dr. Compte, according to which the use of automobiles by officials at expense of government is decidedly limited.—Sugar market is unsettled; 60,000 bags sugar are sold in New York at 2⅜ and 2 7/16 cts., cost and freight.—Amnesty bill was passed by House of Representatives, after one of the most acrimonious discussions that have taken place in that House for some time.—The Red Cross Life Saving Corps again will give its services in protection of life at Playa, Marianao bathing beach on Saturdays and Sundays during the summer.—José Ramón Morejón Blanco is wounded by knife thrust in the side, receives medical attention at Emergency Hospital, goes home, removes bandages and starts in search of his aggressor; is found fainting from loss of blood on Lagunas street and is taken to Calixto García Hospital.

MAY 4 (Thur.)—Gen. Emilio Núñez, former vice-president of the Republic, passed away in a local clinic at 3 o'clock

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MAYO 4 (Jue.)—Gral. Emilio Núñez, ex vice-presidente de la República, murió a las tres de la madrugada en una clínica de esta ciudad.—A Santiago de las Vegas se pone bajo la jurisdicción de un oficial del ejército, como resultado de pelea en la cual individuos que estaban en casa de juego asaltada por la policía atacan y subyugan a seis miembros de la policía secreta, apoderándose del dinero y artículos de juego que habían sido confiscados y poniendo a los presos en libertad.—Cor. L. G. Nutt, jefe división de narcóticos, depto. contribuciones de E. U., dice que en drogas heróicas hay mayor peligro para jóvenes y muchachas que en licores venenosos.—El compromiso de la Srita. Amy Holmes, hija de los esposos Alfred E. Holmes, fué anunciado en una reunión que le dieron en su casa el sábado por la noche.—Junta Liquidadora del Banco Nacional de Cuba celebra sesión el miércoles, en la que Virgilio Vidal fué electo presidente y Eduardo Durruthy secretario. —Los oficiales del Rotary Club de la Habana, Presid., Mario A. Macbeath; Vice-Presid., W. K. Henderson; Sec., Ricardo Gutiérrez Lee; Tes., Enrique Berenguer; Sarg. de Arm., R. Gómez de Garay; Presid. Ex-officio, Alberto Crusellas, electos para el año 1922-1923, tomaron posesión de sus cargos en la sesión semanal en el hotel "Plaza"; el alcalde y miembros de la Cámara de Comercio de Beaumont, Texas, y del club rotario de aquella ciudad fueron invitados de honor.—Alcalde de la Habana dice que depto. de policía de esta ciudad debiera ser independiente de la policía nacional, y que Habana podría mantener su propio cuerpo de policía con $1,000,000 al año.—Entre los artículos que serán discutidos por Senado en referencia con la enmienda de la Constitución, está la concesión del sufragio a las mujeres, el que será limitado al voto sobre asuntos de educación.—El banco Upmann no ha vuelto a abrirse pues se necesita más tiempo para completar la investigación de los valores; se dice que todo marcha favorablemente.—Asilo para Ancianos, donado por Miguel González de Mendoza fué inaugurado con ceremonia dirijida por el Delegado Apostólico, a la que asistió numerosa concurrencia.—Banco de Comercio ha sido designado agente de Speyer & Co. de New York, para actuar en relación con el cobro de intereses y amortización de la deuda extranjera de Cuba.—Un número de clubs ha sido admitido a la Competición Atlética Nacional que tendrá lugar Mayo 18-20, bajo los auspicios del Rotary Club de la Habana.—Mercado azucarero firme con ligero ascenso; 25,000,000 sacos fueron vendidos en New York a 2 13/32 y 2 7/16 cts., costo y flete.—B. A. Steinhagen, alcalde de Beaumont, Texas, dice que objeto de su visita a Cuba es ensanchar relaciones comerciales entre el puerto de Beaumont y estas islas, que sean igualmente beneficiosas para ambos lados.

MAYO 5 (Vier.)—Gral. Emilio Núñez fué enterrado esta tarde con los más altos honores militares.—Ladrón entra en Club Británico, a las 3 A. M., y roba artículos de valor de casi todas las habitaciones.—James H. Furay, editor extranjero de United Press Association, visita Habana; se hospeda en el Sevilla.—Crucero aéreo "Santa María" hace primer viaje de turistas de Miami, Fla., a Washington, dejando 6 pasajeros en el Río Potomac, en frente de la capital.—Trabajadores puerto de Habana piden aumento en jornales no obstante haber comparativamente poco tráfico.—E. F. Atkins dió una comida a varios familiares y amigos jueves por la noche en el Sevilla.—Sec. de Gobernación, Cor. Lufriú, firma orden para que se proceda criminalmente contra los que participaron en agresión contra varios miembros de policía secreta en Santiago de las Vegas.—Alcalde de Jatibonico escribe al alcalde de Habana solicitando su cooperación para interesar al Senado en crear juzgados especiales para delincuentes juthis morning.—Santiago de las Vegas is put under jurisdiction of army officer as result of fight in which inmates of raided gambling house attack and overpower members of secret police, appropriating money and gambling devices which had been confiscated and setting the captives at liberty.—Col. L. G. Nutt, chief narcotic division, bureau of internal revenue of U. S., says that the drug menace holds more harmful results for young men and women than poisonous liquor.—Engagement of Miss Amy Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Holmes, was announced at shower tendered her at her home on Saturday evening.—Board of Liquidation of Banco Nacional de Cuba holds meeting on Wednesday, Virgilio Vidal being elected president and Eduardo Durruthy secretary.—The newly elected officers of the Havana Rotary Club for 1922-23: Pres., Mario A. Macbeath; Vice-Pres., W. K. Henderson; Secy., Ricardo Gutiérrez Lee; Treas., Enrique Berenguer; Sergeant-at-Arms, R. Gómez de Garay; President Ex-officio, Alberto Crusellas, who filled their offices at the regular weekly luncheon at Hotel Plaza; members of the Beaumont, Texas, Chamber of Commerce and of the club of that city were the guests of honor.—Mayor of Havana says that police force of city should be independent of that of the nation, and that the city should be able to maintain its own police force on one million dollars per year.—Among articles to be discussed by the Senate in connection with reformation of the Constitution, will be the granting of suffrage to women, the same to be limited when voting on school matters.—Upmann bank was not re-opened more time being needed to complete investigation of securities; reported that affairs are progressing favorably.—Home for the Aged, donated by Miguel González de Mendoza, was dedicated in ceremony conducted by the Apostolic Delegate, and attended by large audience. —Banco de Comercio has been appointed agent of Speyer & Co. of New York, as to the collection of interest and amortization of Cuban foreign debt.—A number of clubs have been admitted to the National Athletic Competition which will take place May 18-20, under auspices of Havana Rotary Club.—Sugar market steady with slight advances; 20,000 bags sold in New York at 2 13/32 and 2 7/16 cents, cost and freight.—B. A. Steinhagen, Mayor of Beaumont, Texas, says that "purpose of visit here is to promote a business between port of Beaumont and West Indian Ports that will be equally beneficial to both sides."

MAY 5 (Fri.)—Gen. Emilio Núñez is buried with highest military honors.—Thief invades British Club at 3 o'clock a. m. and gets away with valuables taken from almost every room.—Mr. James H. Furay, foreign editor for the United Press Association, is a visitor in Havana; stopping at the Sevilla.—Air cruiser "Santa Maria" makes first tourist trip from Miami, Fla., to Washington, landing six passengers at Potomac river opposite the capital.—Havana harbor workers ask for increase in pay, notwithstanding fact that shipping is at comparatively low stage.—E. F. Atkins gave dinner to a number of relatives and guests Thursday night at hotel Sevilla.—Sec. of Government, Col. Lufriú, signs order for criminal proceedings against persons concerned in uprising against several members of secret police in Santiago de las Vegas.—Mayor of Jatibonico writes to Mayor of Havana asking his cooperation to interest Senate in creating special courts for juvenile delinquents.—Committee of citizens from Marianao call on Mayor and ask for Cervantes fire engine, which they understood is not used by Havana firemen; must make petition to city council. —Sugar market unsettled with decline of Cubas to 2⅜ cts.—Military supervisor is named for Caimito, for protection of can-

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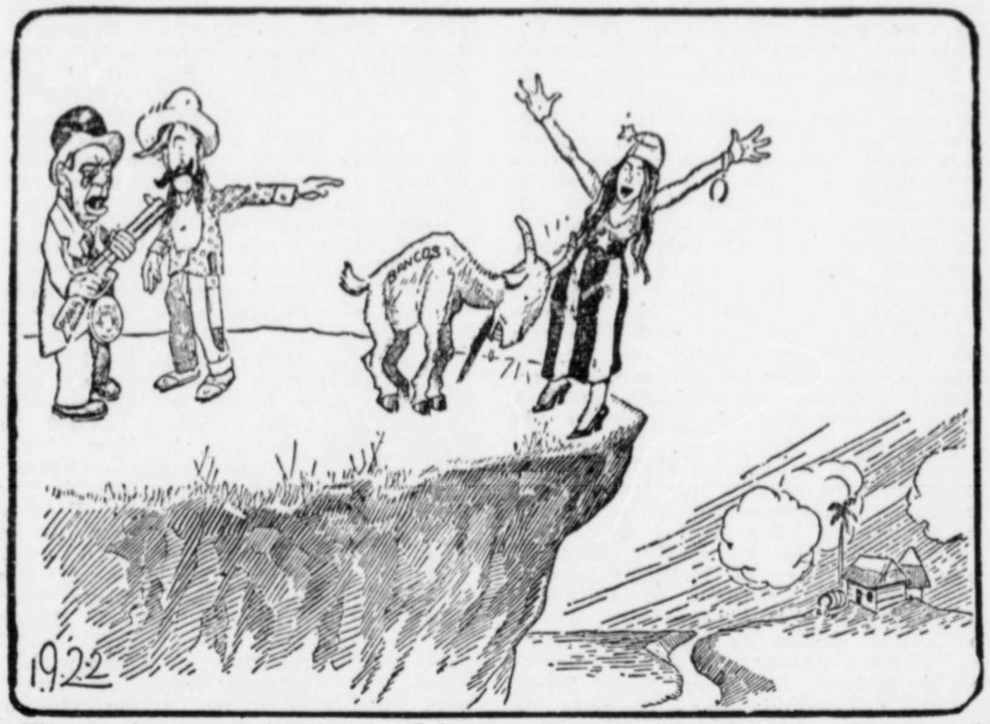
(Política Cómica)



This is the actual situation in Cuba according to the cartoonist. The goat (the chivo, or goat, typifies graft and corruption in Cuba) is about to throw Cuba over the precipice (wreck the country). President Zayas holds the gun of authority (poder) in his hand. Liboro (the Cuban people) is urging him to use it, kill the graft and save the fatherland.

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veniles.—Comisión ciudadanos de Marianao visitan al Alcalde y piden se les ceda la bomba de incendios "Cervantes" que entienden no está en uso por depto. incendios de Habana; deben hacer petición al consejo municipal.—Mercado azucarero variable con baja de azúcar cubano a 2 3/8. —Se nombra supervisor militar para Caimito, para protejer candidato para Alcalde contra ataques del Alcalde actual y jefe de policía.—A. C. Muldoon abrirá nuevo establecimiento cerca de Oriental Park, que consistirá de "lunch room" y restaurant, café y probablemente cabaret y salón de baile.

MAYO 6 (Sáb.)—Cor. R. E. Ulbricht, oficial del Banco Nacional de Cuba por muchos años, falleció anoche en su casa de la Habana.—Evangelina Borges, de 18 años, fué asistida en hospital de emergencia por envenenamiento; se desconoce la causa; se dice que se salvará.—Agente policía secreta arrestó ladrón que robó reloj valuado en $225 de una joyería, cuando vendedor fué momentáneamente distraído.—Cámara de Comercio Española de Habana envía cable al Primer Ministro de España pidiendo que la alta tarifa recientemente impuesta sobre el azúcar sea rebajada.—A instancia de Eulogio Azconegui de Cienfuegos, policía secreta busca a su hermano Felipe que vino a Habana a hacer efectivo varios giros ascendentes a $4,500; no habiendo vuelto a su casa, su hermano crée que se ha ido del país con el dinero.—H. Upmann & Co. no abrirán las puertas el lunes como se anunció, pero se dice que los negocios se reanudarán pronto.—Agentes prohibicionistas encuentran 1,500 cuartos de whiskey en carros que llegaron a Key West el viernes, por el ferry de Habana; se dice que el licor fué cargado en Güines.—Poco cambio en mercado azucarero; 33,000 sacos azúcar cubano se venden en New York a 2 3/8.—August G. Rupe, comerciante de Habana, fallece en Broad Street Hospital, Philadelphia, poco después de llegar de paso a visitar familiares en Alemania.—Policía del puerto encuentra 36 garrafones de 10 galones c/u, embarcados en balandro pescador "Santa María" cuando se preparaba para salir a pescar a tres millas de Key West.—Sra. de Jané. de Campanario 43, expulsa dos ladrones de su casa con revólver en mano, y hace dos disparos para atraer a la policía.

MAYO 7 (Dom.)—Servicios funerales por R. E. Ulbricht tendrán lugar esta tarde en la Catedral de la Trinidad.—Clausura del Casino de Marianao tuvo lugar anoche con la asistencia de distinguida representación de sociedad cubana y americana.—Srita. Claudia Muzio, de la Metropolitan Opera Co. de New York, dió un bonito concierto ayer por la mañana en teatro Nacional, bajo auspicios de la Sociedad Pro-Arte Musical.—Juan Casalá, pugilista español de peso ligero, obtiene decisión sobre Enrique Ponce de León, pugilista cubano "welterweight," anoche, en un bout de 12 rounds en el Stadium.—Juego de football entre teams Fortuna e Iberia el domingo, resulta en pelea general por falta de conocimiento del juego de parte del "referee."—Güira de Melena Sugar Co. se disuelve y es renombrada Central "Toronto"; los dueños son Toronto Sugar Co., y tienen oficinas en edificio del Trust Co. of Cuba, Habana.

MAYO 8 (Lun.)—Dr. César Salaya, recientemente nombrado representante de Cuba en próxima conferencia sobre ley internacional que tendrá lugar en Buenos Aires, es agasajado con banquete en hotel Sevilla, que le ofrecen sus amigos y admiradores.—F. E. Young, Agente General de Reclamaciones de la Cuba Railroad Co., de Camagüey, dice que han llegado a un arreglo amigable con los Ferrocarriles Unidos, y que esperan que, en lo sucesivo, las reclamaciones quedarán mejor ajustadas.—De Palacio procede la noticia de que los trabajos en varios edificios del gobierno serán reanudados y concluídos tan pronto como el Congreso tenga los fondos necesarios.—Giovanni Martinelli, famoso cantante italiano y sucesor de Enrico Caruso en la Metropolitan Opera Co., de New York, llegó hoy de Key West en el vapor "Cuba"; se hospeda en el Inglaterra y hará su debut en el teatro Nacional esta noche.—Diego Hernández, anteriormente encargado del depto. de circulación de The Havana Post, sale para New York, donde espera pasar el verano.—Team cubano de esgrima que competirá con tiradores del New York Athletic Club dió exhibición en las tres armas domingo por la noche en el Nuevo Frontón, a beneficio de Asociación de Periodistas de Habana.—Servicio telefónico entre Habana y Marianao fué interrumpido hoy por entorpecimiento del cable principal que comunica el centro de Marianao con el de Jesús del Monte. —Panamá Joe Gans, champion de color del mundo de la clase middleweight, boxeará con Nero Chink, de fama local, el 20 de Mayo en el Nuevo Frontón.—Mercado azucarero activo; 29,500 toneladas azúcar cubano se venden en New York a 2½.—Lluvia del domingo causó interrupciones en el servicio de tranvías en varias partes de la ciudad.—Isabel Noda Pedroso, Villegas 21, Habana, recibe asistencia médica en Hospital Municipal, por veneno que tomó por causa de pobrezas; se dice que se salvará.—Compromiso de Srita. Helen Weamer de Indiana con Sr. James R. Kilgour de Habana fué anunciado en un té ofrecido en hotel Sevilla ayer tarde por Sra. R. S. Colton, hermana de la prometida.

MAY 5 (Fri.)—Dr. Cesar Salaya, recently appointed to represent Cuba at coming conference on international law to be held in Buenos Aires, is tendered banquet at Hotel Sevilla tonight by friends and admirers.—F. E. Young, General Claims Agent, Cuba Railroad Co. of Camagüey, stated that amicable arrangements had been reached with United Railways and it is expected that adjustment claims will be much improved in near future.—It has been announced from Presidential Palace that work on various public buildings will be renewed and completed as soon as Congress finds the necessary funds.—Giovanni Martinelli, famous Italian singer and successor to the late Enrico Caruso at the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, arrived today on S. S. "Cuba" from Key West; is stopping at the Inglaterra and will make debut at National Theater tonight.—Diego Hernández, formerly in charge of circulation dept. of The Havana Post, leaves today for New York where he intends to spend the summer.—Cuban fencing team, which will compete with American fencers at New York Athletic Club, gave exhibition in three arms on Sunday night at new Frontón, for benefit of Havana Reporters' Association, and showed good form.—Telephone service between Havana and Marianao was interrupted today through failure of main cable connecting Marianao exchange with that of Jesús del Monte.—Panamá Joe Gans, colored middleweight champion of the world, will fight Nero Chink, well-known to local fans, on May 20th, at New Frontón.—Sugar market active; 29,500 tons Cuban sugar sold in New York at 2½ cents, cost and freight.—Sunday's torrential rain caused interruptions in street car service in many parts of the city.—Isabel Noda Pedroso, of Villegas 21, Havana, is treated at Municipal Hospital on Sunday for poison she had taken on account of poverty; is expected to recover.—Engagement of Miss Helen Weamer of Indiana to Mr. James R. Kilgour of Havana was announced at tea given at the Sevilla yesterday afternoon by Mrs. R. S. Colton, sister of the bride-to-be.

MAY 6 (Sat.)—Col. R. E. Ulbricht, an official of the National Bank of Cuba for several years, died last night at his home in Havana.—Evangeline Borges, 18 years old, was treated at a local hospital for poison yesterday; cause not known; expected she will recover.—Secret police arrested thief who took watch valued at $225 from jewelry store while attention of salesman was momentarily distracted.—Spanish Chamber of Commerce, Havana, sends cable to prime minister of Spain asking that recently imposed high tariff on sugar be lowered. —At request of Eulogio Azconegui of Cienfuegos, secret police are looking for his brother Felipe who came to Havana to cash a number of drafts amounting to $4,500; failing to return to lodging his brother believes that he has left the country with the money.—H. Upmann & Co. will not reopen on Monday as reported, but it is announced that resumption of business will take place soon.—Prohibition agents find 1,500 quarts whiskey in cars arriving at Key West on Friday, by ferry steamer from Havana; booze is said to have been loaded at Güines.—Little change in sugar market; 33,000 bags Cuban sugar are sold in New York at 2 3/8 cents, cost and freight.—August G. Rupe, merchant of Havana, dies in Broad Street Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., soon after his arrival on his way to visit relatives in Germany.—Harbor police find 36 ten-gallon demijohns of liquor loaded on fishing smack "Santa María" which was preparing to sail for the fishing banks outside the 3 mile limit of Key West.—Mrs. Jane of Campanario 43, drives two intruders from her home at point of revolver on Friday afternoon, and fires two shots to attract attention of police.

MAY 7 (Sun.)—Funeral services for R. E. Ulbricht are held at Holy Trinity Cathedral this afternoon.—Closing of Casino at Marianao took place last night and was attended by distinguished representation of Cuban and American society. —Miss Claudia Muzio, of the Metropolitan Opera Co. of New York, gave well selected program yesterday morning at National Theater, under auspices of Pro-Arte Musical Society.—Juan Casalá, Spanish lightweight, gained decision over Enrique Ponce de León, Cuban welterweight, at end of 12 round battle last night at Havana Stadium.—Football game between Fortuna and Iberia teams, on Sunday, turns into free-for-all fight as result of lack of knowledge of game and slackness of referee.—Güira de Melena Sugar Co. has been dissolved and renamed Central "Toronto"; owners are Toronto Sugar Co., and have offices at the Trust Company of Cuba's building, Havana.

MAY 8 (Mon.)—Dr. Cesar Salaya, recently appointed to represent Cuba at coming conference on international law to be held in Buenos Aires, is tendered banquet at Hotel Sevilla tonight by friends and admirers.—F. E. Young, General Claims Agent, Cuba Railroad Co. of Camagüey, stated that amicable arrangements had been reached with United Railways and it is expected that adjustment claims will be much improved in near future.—It has been announced from Presidential Palace that work on various public buildings will be renewed and completed as soon as Congress finds the necessary funds.—Giovanni Martinelli, famous Italian singer and successor to the late Enrico Caruso at the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, arrived today on S. S. "Cuba" from Key West; is stopping at the Inglaterra and will make debut at National Theater tonight.—Diego Hernández, formerly in charge of circulation dept. of The Havana Post, leaves today for New York where he intends to spend the summer.—Cuban fencing team, which will compete with American fencers at New York Athletic Club, gave exhibition in three arms on Sunday night at new Frontón, for benefit of Havana Reporters' Association, and showed good form.—Telephone service between Havana and Marianao was interrupted today through failure of main cable connecting Marianao exchange with that of Jesús del Monte.—Panamá Joe Gans, colored middleweight champion of the world, will fight Nero Chink, well-known to local fans, on May 20th, at New Frontón.—Sugar market active; 29,500 tons Cuban sugar sold in New York at 2½ cents, cost and freight.—Sunday's torrential rain caused interruptions in street car service in many parts of the city.—Isabel Noda Pedroso, of Villegas 21, Havana, is treated at Municipal Hospital on Sunday for poison she had taken on account of poverty; is expected to recover.—Engagement of Miss Helen Weamer of Indiana to Mr. James R. Kilgour of Havana was announced at tea given at the Sevilla yesterday afternoon by Mrs. R. S. Colton, sister of the bride-to-be.

MAY 9 (Tues.)—Funeral services for Walter Weaver, American War veteran, who died yesterday, is held at 9 o'clock this morning from his residence, 116 San Lázaro Street, Havana.—Workmen find two skeletons while cleaning out well on sight of San Francisco sugar

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MAYO 9 (Mar.) — Servicios funerales por Walter Weaver, veterano norte-americano de la guerra europea, que murió ayer, tienen lugar hoy a las 9 A. M., en su residencia de San Lázaro 116, Habana.—Trabajadores encuentran dos esqueletos en un pozo que limpiaban en el sitio del Central San Francisco; aparentemente dichos restos habían estado en el pozo por muchos años y se supone que sean de hombre que murieron durante guerra de Independencia.—Estado Mayor dispone que los casos contra oficiales que intervinieron en últimas elecciones sean transferidos de la jurisdicción militar a la civil.—Policía busca persona que cambió de $50 a $500 un billete de banco que fué entregado al cajero del National City Bank por Albert Landeau en pago de giro sobre París; Landau dijo a la policía que lo recibió de una María Beffort, quien, a su vez, dijo que lo recibió de Félix Orejas, bodeguero, quien informó al juez que se lo había cambiado al fogonero de buque americano que estuvo en puerto hace tiempo.—Se dice que Víctor Muñoz y señora y Josefa Morray murieron de descarga eléctrica en finca "Crucecita" en Corralillo durante tormenta del domingo; muchacho de 14 años también fué víctima de un rayo en finca "Macagua" en Jabonillar.—Cargos de disolución fueron hechos hoy contra American Sugar Refining Co. y otros individuos y corporaciones en relación con pleito Sherman iniciado hace doce años.—Depto. Comercio de E. U. propone gastar $170,000 para ensanchar comercio con América Latina y establecer puerto comercial en Habana.—Se dice que gastos nacionales del presente año han sido reducidos a menos de $54,000,000 por Comisión Financiera del Senado.—Dueño fábrica colchones, asistido por varios empleados, apagan fuego antes de llegar bomberos y tratan de evitar que éstos usen manguera por salvar existencias de mojada innecesaria, lo que resulta en pelea general en la que participa la policía.—20 de Mayo, vigésimo aniversario de Independencia de Cuba, será celebrado en New York, donde consul cubano presentará bandera cubana al Alcalde Hylan: bandera será colocada en edificio del ayuntamiento con apropiadas ceremonias.—Francisco Arango, estudiante de Universidad, recibe paliza de varios compañeros porque se negó alistarse en team de Universidad que participará de juegos atléticos Mayo 20, prefiriendo representar al Vedado Tennis Club en dichos juegos.—Uso del Nuevo Frontón ha sido cedido por su administrador, Sr. Zarrasqueta, para el beneficio de Mayo 22, cuyo producto será agregado a fondos para monumento al Gral. José Miguel Gómez.—Maestro panadero de la penitenciaria mata a su ayudante llamado Velasquez porque éste dejó quemar cuarenta panes.—Junta

mill; remains had apparently been in well for many years and are supposed to be of men who were killed during the War of Independence.—General staff ordered today that cases against officers and enlisted men of army for interfering in last elections be transferred from the military to the civil courts.—Police are seeking person who raised $50 bill to $500 which was handed to cashier of National City Bank by Albert Landau in payment of draft on Paris; Landau told police that he received it from one Maria Beffort, who in turn said she received it from Felix Orejas, grocery clerk, who told the judge that he had changed it for fireman of American ship in port some time ago.—Reported that Mr. and Mrs. Victor Muñoz and Miss Josefa Morray were killed by lightning at Finca Crucecita at Corralillo, during Sunday's storm; 14 year old boy was also victim of lightning at Finca Macagua in town of Jabonillar.—Dissolution charges were filed today against American Sugar Refining Co. and other corporate and individual defendants in government's Sherman lawsuit begun twelve years ago.—Dept. of Commerce of U. S. plans expenditure of $170,000 for expansion of American trade in Spanish America which includes establishment of trade-post in Havana.—National expenses for current year have been reduced to less than $54,000,000 by Senate Finance and Budget Commission it was reported today.—Attempt of mattress factory owner, assisted by several employes to prevent firemen from turning hose on fire in factory which had been extinguished before arrival of firemen, in order to save stock a useless wetting, resulted in general row, in which the police participated.—May 20th, twentieth anniversary of Cuban independence, will be celebrated in New York, where Cuban Consul will present Cuban banner to Mayor Haylan; banner will be placed in the city hall with appropriate ceremonies.—Francsico Arango, student at National University, is beaten by group of fellow students because he refused to enroll in University team that will participate in athletic games on May 20th, preferring to represent Vedado Tennis Club in the coming meet.—Use of New Fronton has been given by manager, Mr. Zarrasqueta, for benefit on night of May 22nd, proceeds of which will go to fund for monument to Gen. José Miguel Gómez.—Master baker of penitentiary killed assistant named Velasquez on Monday because the latter allowed forty loaves of bread to burn.—Meeting of bankers to consider extension of credit to Upmann & Co. did not take place Monday as experts working on report of American securities owned by the bank were unable to complete it in time and that credit will be considered only when report is submitted in full.—Active day for Cubas;

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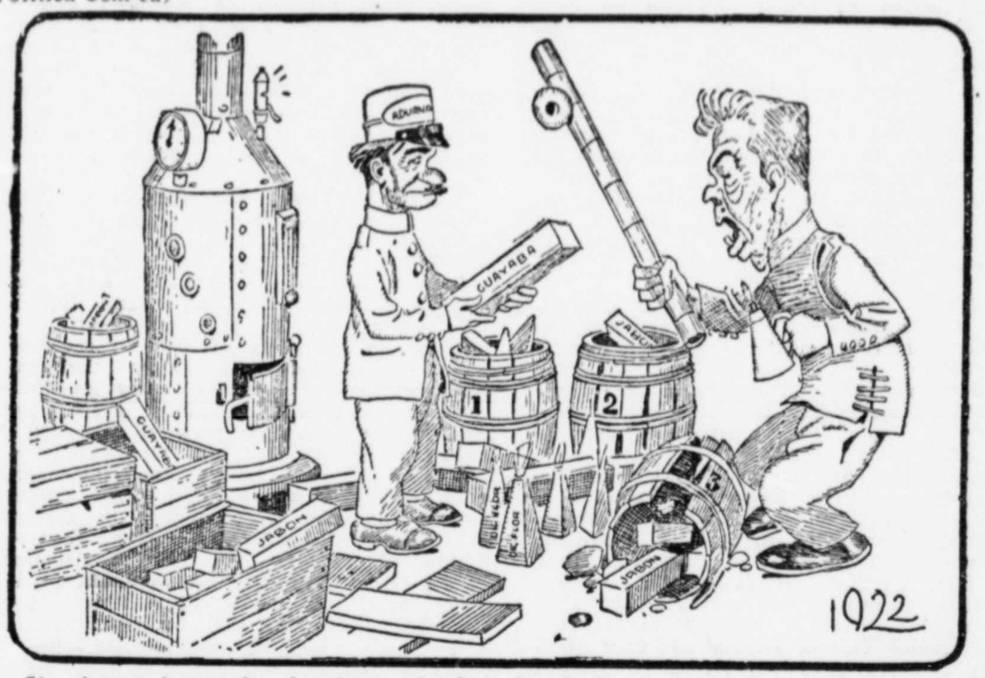
banqueros para tratar extensión crédito a Upmann & Co. no tuvo lugar lunes porque expertos que preparan informe de valores americanos propiedad del banco no lo concluyeron a tiempo; dicho crédito se tratará únicamente cuando informe sea presentado en su totalidad.—Trescientos mil sacos azúcar cubano se venden en New York a 2½, para entrega en Junio.

MAYO 10 (Miér.) — Aereoplano Lady Baltimore 2nd, de Easter Airways, Inc., llegó ayer noche de Baltimore y seguirá viaje a New Orleans, de donde continuará

MAY 10 (Wed.) — Flying boat Lady Baltimore 2nd, of the Easter Airways, Inc., arrived Tuesday evening from Baltimore, and will continue voyage to New Orleans, up the Mississippi and tributary streams to Great Lakes and along the lakes and the St. Lawrence to Montreal, thence back to Baltimore by way of the coast.—Examination of securities of banking firm of Upmann & Co. having been completed, experts presented their report to bankers

(Politica Cómica)



Six thousand pounds of opium valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars are said to have disappeared from the customs where they were to have been destroyed as having been illegally imported into Cuba. Guava paste was substituted for the drug. It is said that 1,500 pounds of opium were actually destroyed. Quantities of habit forming drugs are consumed in Cuba.

por el Mississippi y tributarios hasta los Grandes Lagos, y por los lagos y el Río St. Lawrence hasta Montreal, de donde volverá a Baltimore por la costa.—Concluido exámen valores del banco Upmann, expertos presentaron su informe a banqueros del "clearing house" ayer; se dice que resultado de investigación no fué tan favorable como se esperaba.—C. A. Hornsby presentó renuncia como presidente Trust Co. of Cuba, la que fué aceptada por junta directiva con expresiones de sentimiento.—Sr. Hornsby irá a New York más tarde en verano como agente asociado del Royal Bank of Canada donde de-

of clearing house yesterday afternoon; it is rumored results of investigation were not as satisfactory as anticipated.—Mr. O. A. Hornsby presented his resignation as president of Trust Co. of Cuba today, which was accepted with expression of regret from members of board; he will go to New York later in summer as joint agent for the Royal Bank of Canada where he will give special attention to Spanish American matters of the Royal Bank's New York office.—Remains of Walter Weaver, American war veteran who died at his home in San Lázaro Street, Tuesday, were buried in Colón

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dicará atención especial a asuntos hispano-americanos de dicha sucursal.—Restos de Walter Weaver, veterano americano guerra mundial, que murió en su casa de calle San Lázaro, fueron enterrados en Cementerio de Colón con honores militares.—Albio y Hermógenes Ronquillo han sido arrestados en relación con asesinato de Sra. Engracia Vilardell de Ronquillo en Camagüey; detenidos son sobrinos del esposo de la occisa.—Noticia de New York dice estado salud Gral. Castillo Duany, Sec. de Guerra y Marina, no es tan serio como se habia supuesto juzgando por cable recibido por su hijo Capt. Castillo.—Crucero aéreo "Santa María," aereoplano más grande en América, descendió sobre su muelle elevado de calle 82, Oeste, New York, a las 2.40 esta tarde, terminando viaje por la costa desde Habana.—Enrique Soler y Baró, enviado extraordinario del Presidente, regresa de misión a Inglaterra y al nuevo Papa Pio XI en Roma.—Próximo domingo, Mayo 14, será celebrado como el "Dia de las Madres" en Habana, de acuerdo con proclamación del alcalde Díaz de Villegas.—Ofertas de azúcar exceden demanda; 40,000 sacos azúcar cubano se venden en New York a 2 7/16.

MAYO 11 (Jue.)—Escarpenter Hermanos, Cirilo Alvarez y otros comerciantes de la Habana, acusan al banco Upmann de cometer estafa cuando éste se niega pagarles un giro.—Estudiantes de medicina de Universidad dan banquete a profesores en hotel Plaza, asistiendo más de 200 estudiantes; después hubo baile en la terraza.—John Smith, negro americano, es indultado por Pres. Zayas por buena conducta, después de haber estado catorce años ocho meses en presidio.—Disparo de revólver llama la atención empleados Café La Isla, avenida de Italia, quienes encuentran cuerpo de un joven de 24 años en comedor reservado; suicida no ha sido identificado.—Policía secreta descubre compañia formada para robarle a emigrantes que desean regresar a España; han obtenido más de $5,000 por medios fraudulentos.—Gobierno aprueba que pensión de $500 mensuales que le pagaba al Gral. Núñez, se le conceda a la viuda.—Al votarse primera reforma propuesta a Constitución, resultó perdida por un voto que fué dado bajo mala intepretación.—Pelea Carpentier-Lewis (en Londres) resultó en victoria para Carpentier, quien administró el "knockout" en dos minutos, quince segundos.—Pres. Zayas desaprueba Ley de Trabajadores, y dice que hay en la misma varios párrafos que son inconstitucionales.—Juez Antonio García Sola empieza investigación de desaparición de 700 lbs. opio confiscado por Aduana y Sec. de Sanidad.—Tte.-Cor. A. K. B. Lyman, attaché militar legación americana, regresa a Habana a bordo en vapor "Miami."—Cemetery this morning with military honors.—Albio and Hermógenes Ronquillo have been arrested as suspects in connection with murder of Sra. Engracia Vilardell de Ronquillo in Camagüey; suspects are nephews of dead woman's husband.—Reported from New York that state of health of Gen. Castillo Duany, Sec. of War and Marine, is not as serious as had been supposed from cable received here by his son Capt. Castillo.—Air liner "Santa Maria," largest flying merchantman in America, berthed at the West 82nd Street sky pier, N. Y., at 2:40 o'clock today, after coastwise trip from Havana.—Enrique Soler y Baró, envoy extraordinary of President of Cuba, returns home from mission to England and to the newly elected Pope Pius XI at Rome.—Next Sunday, May 14th, is to be observed as "Mothers' Day" in Havana, according to proclamation issued by Mayor Diaz de Villegas.—Offerings far exceed demand; 40,000 bags Cuban sugar sold in New York at 2 7/16 cts.

MAY 11 (Thur.)—Escarpenter Brothers, Havana commission and import merchandise, Cirilo Alvarez and other local merchants when they are refused payment charge that Upmann Bank has worked a draft swindle. Bank liquidation commission is awaiting result of a meeting, in order to proceed in the matter of the charges made against the bank.—Medical students of University give banquet to professors in Hotel Plaza, over two hundred students present; banquet is followed by dancing on the well-known roof garden.—John Smith, American negro, after serving fourteen years eight months in Havana jail, is pardoned on account of his good behavior, by Pres. Zayas.—Report of revolver shot attracts attention of waiters of Café La Isla, Avenida Italia, who when they enter compartment find dead body of young man of about twenty-four; body remains unidentified.—Secret police investigate and bring to light company formed to fleece immigrants desirous of returning to Spain; over $5,000 had been obtained by fraudulent means.—At session of government pension of $500 monthly which had been voted to General Núñez is voted unanimously to his widow. Discussion of the first of the proposed constitutional reforms resulted in it being lost by one vote which was cast under a misapprehension.—Carpentier-Lewis fight (fought in London) ends in victory for Carpentier who knocked out Lewis in two minutes and fifteen seconds.—Pres. Zayas disapproves of The Workman's Law, stating that there are certain paragraphs which are unconstitutional.—Judge Antonio García Sola begins investigation of disappearance of 700 pounds of opium confiscated by Cuban customs and department of health authorities.—Lt.-Col. A.

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Cuarenta mil sacos azúcar cubano se venden en New York a 2 7/16, para entrega en Mayo.

MAYO 12 (Vier.) — "Clearing House Association" informa a H. Upmann & Co., banqueros, que empréstito de $3,500,000 no será concedido, por cuyo motivo dicho banco está liquidando.—En carta al Admor. de Aduana Dr. Alzugaray dice que demora innecesaria en despacho de mercancías por Aduana está causando pérdidas a comerciantes de Habana.—J. R. Capelli, anteriormente empleado con J. Keyes Co., acepta puesto con H. B. Dunn Co. de Tampa, Fla.—Manuel de Cárdenas, jefe depto. contribusiones municipales, dice que Alcalde de Habana ha recibido orden de pagar dos meses de sueldo, de los cinco que se les debe, a su depto.; en reconocimiento de su interés por ellos, empleados temporeros proponen dar al Sr. Cárdenas un almuerzo en jardines de "La Tropical." — Edward P. Laurry, Vice-Consul de E. U. en Habana, ha sido trasladado a ciudad de México; su sucesor todavía no ha sido nombrado; dijo que más de 30,000 personas habian solicitado del consulado servicios de diferentes clases durante los últimos tres meses.—Dempsey y Carpentier acuerdan pelear antes del próximo Mayo.—En semana que terminó Mayo 6 Ferrocarriles Unidos tuvieron ingreso de $561,262.92, contra $3,729,550.10 el año pasado; Ferrocarril Central: $53,942.97, contra $83,959.62 el año pasado.—Mercado azucarero menos activo; señales de firmeza y buen porvenir; productores cubanos llenos de confianza.

MAYO 13 (Sáb.)—Comandante Andrew S. Rowan, ejército de E. U., quien penetró lineas ejército español en Cuba y entregó al Gral. García un importante mensaje del Pre. McKinley, puede ser condecorado.—Hotel Sevilla empieza temporada social con fiesta bajo dirección de Pedro Fumagalli, nuevo administrador social.—Superintendente escuela-reformatorio de Aldecoa informa policía que cuatro muchachas se escaparon del reformatorio y que no ha podido averiguar donde están.—Trabajadores en bombas de Palatino, que abastecen agua a ciudad, se declaran en huelga, dando como causa de su actuación el no haber recibido paga desde mediados de Febrero; total de sueldos que se les debe asciende a $12,748.36.—Pepito Echaniz, celebrado pianista cubano, saldrá de New York para Habana Mayo 22; ha dado conciertos en New York y Philadelphia, donde fué entusiásticamente recibido.—Avelino Martínez López de Luyanó es arrestado por haber dado a un chino vendedor de frutas billete falso de $20 en pago de frutas que le compró.—Lulú Vuguy de Misión 11, Habana, va al correo en Ford dejando en éste par de aretes

K. B. Lyman, U. S. military attaché returns on board the Miami to Havana.—Cubas attract buyers; 40,000 bags Cubas are sold to refiners May and second half of May shipments at 2 7/16 cts.

MAY 12 (Fri.)—H. Upmann and Company, banking firm, is notified by Havana Clearing House Asn. that loan of $3,500,000 will not be granted, and as a result of this decision the Upmann bank has gone into liquidation.—In letter to superintendent of customs, Dr. Alzugaray says unnecessary delay in the dispatch of merchandise by the Custom House is causing loss to Havana business men.—J. R. Capelli, formerly of J. Keyes Co. has accepted position with H. B. Dunn Co., Tampa, Fla.—Mr. Manuel de Cárdenas, head of Municipal Tax dept., announces that mayor of Havana has been ordered to pay two months salary, of the five months due, to that department; in recognition of the efforts of Mr. de Cárdenas on their behalf, the temporary employees have organized a luncheon in his honor, which will be given in the gardens of "La Tropical."—Vice-consul Edward P. Laurry of the American consular service in Havana has been transferred to Mexico City; his succesor has not yet been named. It is stated that over thirty thousand persons called for different services from the American consulate during the past three months—Agreement reached for fight between Dempsey and Carpentier before next May.—Railways receipts for week ending May 6 show United Railways $561,262.92 as against $3,729,550.10 of last year: Central R. R. $53,942.97 as against $83,959.62 same period last year.—Sugar market less active, undertone steady and future hopeful; Cuban holders are confident.

MAY 13 (Sat.) — Major Andrew S. Rowan, U.S.A., who penetrated lines of Spanish Army in Cuba and delivered to Gen. Garcia an important message from President McKinley, may be decorated.—Hotel Sevilla opens social season with entertainment features under direction of Pedro Fumagalli, new social manager.—Sup't of reform school at Aldecoa informed the police that four girls under her care had escaped from the reformatory, and that she had been unable to find any trace of them.—Workers on pumps of the Palatino, which supply water to the city, went on strike today, giving as reason for their action that they have not been paid since the middle of February; amount of back pay is $12,748.36.—Pepito Echaniz, the celebrated Cuban pianist, will leave New York for Havana on May 22nd; has been giving series of concerts in New York and Philadelphia, where he has been warmly received by the public.—Avelino Martinez López of

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valuados en $500.—Policía arresta cuatro chinos que encontraron fumando opio en casa esquina 10 de Octubre y Tamarindo, Jesús del Monte.—Frank Steinhart y señora y Frank Bruen del Casino, salieron para New York en vapor "Siboney."—Noticia de New York dice que es opninión general allí que Europa no podrá recibir grandes cantidades de azúcar más adelante a menos que sea de Cuba y New York.—Isidoro Flores Leal, trabajador de talleres de Ciénaga murió poco después de llegar al hospital de emergencia donde fué llevado con un hombro lesionado.—Asociación de Buen Gobierno, que cuenta con algunos de los mejores elementos del país, publica declaración de sus principios en la que hace tributo al trabajo del Gral. Crowder en Cuba y a conducta de E. U. en relación con la república.

MAYO 14 (Dom.)—H. Upmann comparece ante juez García Sola del primer juzgado correccional con motivo de acusársele de estafa en relación con quiebra del banco; es detenido hasta que se resuelvan otras acusaciones.—Junta de Club de Mujeres, citada para hoy, se pospone hasta próximo lunes.—Beverly Griffith da banquete de media noche a periodistas y propietarios de cines de Habana y los divierte con exhibición de últimas películas producidas por su compañía.—Salvo y Gertrude, conocidos bailarines americanos, se van de Cuba después de haber pasado provechosa temporada en Habana.

MAYO 15 (Lun.)—Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes de Habana inicia campaña en almuerzo ofrecido por H. B. Judkins en hotel Sevilla para conseguir $15,000 para gastos del presente año—En salones de Legión Americana se colocan aéreos, detectores, amplificadores y otros misteriosos aparatos para conferencia y demostración que dará el experto en radio, H. Stewart Price de New York.—F. M. Giralt es nombrado agente comercial de Southern Pacific Co, con oficinas en Cuba 106, Habana.—Srita. Beulah Poynter, escritora, llega a Habana para recojer material con qué terminar artículo.—L. A. James, del Royal Bank of Canada de Majagua, llega a Habana para agregarse al personal de Habana.—Central Baraguá termina molienda con 408,580 sacos, que es menos de lo calculado, debido a incendios en cañaverales.—H. A. Hatch, administrador Royal Bank of Canada de Nuevitas, y Sra. de Hatch, llegan a Habana en luna de miel.—Se dice que es posible que Sindicato americano compre independientes fábricas de tabaco de Habana y que pase algunas de éstas para E. U.—Se dice que Edwin F. Atkins ha expresado opinión que reducción de zafra azúcar cubano reaccionaria contra Partido Republicano en E. U.—Juan Cruz, consejal de Matanzas, da un balazo a José Martínez, en discusión que tuvo lugar en convención partido Liberal.—Antonio Alonso y Avelino Martínez, españoles, son detenidos por falsificar billetes de banco americanos de $5 y $20.—Rovers, derrotados por team Hispano, pierden esperanza de ganar copa ofrecida al campeón por Federación Nacional de Football.—Liberales postulan a José María de la Cuesta para alcalde de la Habana.—Octavio Freyre, sobrino del sec. de obras públicas, es detenido por estar complicado en asesinato de Sra. Vilardell y conducido a Camagüey.—Team cubano de esgrima sale para E. U.

Luyanó, was arrested last night on charge of having given a Chinese fruit vendor a counterfeit $20 bill in payment of fruit purchased.—Lulu Vuguy of Misión 11, Havana, takes ride to postoffice in Ford, and leaves in it a pair of earrings valued at $500.—Police arrest four Chinese who were found smoking opium in house on corner of 10th of October and Tamarindo streets, Jesús del Monte.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Steinhart and Mr. Frank Bruen of the Casino, sailed this morning for New York on S. S. "Siboney."—Reported from New York that it is the consensus of opinion there that Europe cannot count upon receiving any considerable quantity of sugar for later requirements from other sources than Cuba and New York.—Isidoro Flores Leal, workman of the Cienaga Machine Shops, died shortly after arrival at first aid station, where he was taken with smashed shoulder.—Association for Good Government, including some of the country's best elements, has issued declaration of its principles in which it pays high tribute to work of Gen. Crowder in Cuba and to the conduct of the U. S. in relation to the republic.

MAY 14 (Sun.)—H. Upmann appears before Judge Garcia Sola of first correctional court in answer to charge of swindling in connection with failure of bank: remanded pending further charges.—Woman's Club meeting, called for today, is postponed until next Monday.—Beverley Griffith gives midnight banquet to newspaper men and proprietors of moving picture houses in Havana and entertains them with some of the latest pictures produced by his company.—Salvo and Gertrude, well-known American dancers, leave Cuba after successful season in Havana.

MAY 15 (Mon.)—Havana Y.M.C.A. opens drive at luncheon given by H. B. Judkins at Hotel Sevilla to raise $15,000 for current year expenses.—American Legion Club rooms are rigged up with aerials, audions, detectors, amplifiers, and other—to the layman—mysterious apparatus, for lecture and demonstration, by radio expert, H. Stewart Price, of New York.—F. M. Giralt is appointed commercial agent Southern Pacific Co., with offices at Cuba 106, Havana.—Miss Beulah Poynter, writer, arrives in Havana to absorb Cuban color for story.—L. A. James, of Royal Bank of Canada at Majagua, arrives at Havana to join bank staff here.—Central Baraguá finishes grinding with 408,580 bags, which is less than amount expected owing to cane fires.—H. A. Hatch, manager Royal Bank of Canada at Nuevitas, Camagüey, and Mrs. Hatch, arrive in Havana on honeymoon.—Reported that American syndicate may purchase independent cigar factories in Havana and move some of them to U. S.—Edwin F. Atkins quoted as saying reduction of Cuban sugar crop would react against Republican party in U. S.—José Martinez is shot by Juan Cruz, Matanzas alderman, in dispute at Liberal Convention.—Antonio Alonso and Avelino Martinez, Spaniards, are arrested for counterfeiting U. S. $5 and $20 banknotes.—Rovers defeated by Hispano lose hope of winning National Football Federation championship cup.—Liberals nominate José Maria de la Cuesta for Mayor of Havana.—Octavio Freyre, nephew secretary public works arrested for complicity in murder of Señora Vilardell, is taken to Camagüey.—Cuban fencing teams leave for U.S.

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(Política Cómica)



"Arroyito" the bandit was sentenced to eight or nine years imprisonment the other day. The cartoonist seems to think that the amnesty law will free him. Most criminals are freed by general amnesties in Cuba.

MAYO 16 (Mar.)—Servicios especiales tienen lugar en iglesias de Habana en conmemoración de ciudadanos y bomberos que perdieron la vida en catástrofe de Mayo, 1890.—Herman y Albert Upmann, jefes de casa bancaria H. Upmann & Co., son detenidos por bancarrota fraudulenta.—Senado vota a favor de reformas constitucionales.—Asociación de Dependientes prepara homenage al Rey Alfonso de España, en celebración de su cumpleaños.—Cable de Cincinnati, dice que juzgado falla a favor del pago de $850,000 por Cienfuegos, Palmira y Cruces Electric Ry. & Power Co. a Davison Sulphur &

MAY 16 (Tues.)—Special services are held at Havana churches in memory of civilians and firemen who lost lives in disastrous fire of 1890.—Herman and Albert Upmann, at head of banking firm of H. Upmann & Co., are arrested for fraudulent bankruptcy.—Senate votes for constitutional reforms.—Association de Dependientes arranges homage to King Alfonso of Spain at Payret Theater, in celebration of King's birthday.—Cincinnati dispatch court return verdict for $850,000

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Phosphate Co. de Cuba.—Setenta y siete mil sacos azúcar cubano se venden en New York a 2 7/16.—John Day, americano de tránsito del central Florida para su casa en E. U., acepta vaso de cerveza de un extraño y despierta en precinto encontrando que le robaron $150 en efectivo y dos checks sobre bancos de Habana.—E. F. O'Brien regresa a Habana después de asistir entierro de su padre, William O'Brien en Adams, Mass., quien falleció semana después de haber sido operado por apendicitis y dos horas antes de la llegada de su hijo.

MAYO 17 (Miér.)—Hermanos Upmann detenidos sin fianza; se dice que informe de asuntos del banco presentado en juzgado es falso.—Cámara aprueba un término de seis años para el presidente, sin reelección.—Dr. Antonio Iraizos, sub-sec. de instrucción pública entrega al Museo Nacional bandera cubana que usó José Martí en su gloriosa propoganda revolucionaria.—Dr. José López Fleitas, Baraguá Sugar Co., quien sufrió rotura de ambas piernas cuando iba en auto ferroviario a asistir enfermo, está rápidamente recuperando en hospital Núñez-Bustamante.—Octavio Freyre, sobrino del sec. de obras públicas, es identificado por sirvienta como uno de los hombres que la amarraron y asesinaron a su ama; empleado de Pullman asevera que Freyre ocupó litera en su carro la mañana del 29, de Camagüey a Habana; y otros testigos dicen que Freyre estaba en Habana el día del asesinato.—Team cubano de esgrima llega a New York.—Central Macareno, Caribbean Sugar Co., termina su primera molienda, excediendo por 4,000 sacos calculada producción de 50,000.—Hospital Anglo-Saxon, calle 21 entre F y G, Vedado, recibirá con gusto a cualquiera que pueda ir de 9 a 12 A. M., para asistir en la confección de sábanas y almohadas.

MAYO 18 (Jue.)—Capt. Henry C. Newcomb, Munson Line, sale para Panamá a unirse a grupo compuesto de miembros de Clase de 1881 de academia naval de E. U., que visitará Japón por invitación del Almirante Barón Uriu, quien también es miembro de la clase.—Prominentes miembros de sociedad habanera asisten primera comida y baile ofrecido por el Sevilla Club en hotel Sevilla.—Policía del puerto se apodera de 69 cajas de licores y arrestan a Antonio García de Regla, cuando éste trata de colocar los licores a bordo del vapor Orizaba.—S. S. Friedlein, conocido miembro de colonia americana de Habana, Sra. de Friedlein y Srita. Lucile Friedlein, embarcan para España y recorrer Europa.

MAYO 19 (Vier.)—En almuerzo ofrecido en Hotel Harding se anunció que campaña de Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes para solicitar $15,000 para cubrir presupuesto del presente año llegó a la meta.—H. Upmann es puesto en libertad bajo fianza de $100,000; Albert Upmann es puesto en libertad incondicionalmente, no habiéndose hecho ninguna acusación directa contra él.—Escuela de agricultura gratis para mujeres es inaugurada por el Sec. Collantes.—Jorge de la Paz, español de 16 años, roba impermeable perteneciente a vigilante, se da a la fuga pero es capturado por dueño del impermeable y conducido al vivac.—Team cubano de esgrima es recibido por presidente del New York Athletic Club y comisión.

in favor of Davison Sulphur & Phosphate Co. of Cuba against Cienfuegos, Palmyra & Cruces Electric Ry. & Power Co.—Seventy-seven thousand bags Cuban sugar sold in New York at 2 7/16.—John Day, American, on way home from Central Florida, Camagüey, accepts glass of beer from stranger and wakes up in police station minus $150 in cash and two checks on Havana bank.—E. F. O'Brien returns to Havana after attending funeral of his father, William O'Brien, at Adams, Mass., who died week after appendicitis operation two hours before son's arrival.

MAY 17 (Wed.)—Upmanns held without bail; statement of bank's affairs made in court said to be false.—Six year term for president without reelection, is approved by house.—Dr. Antonio Iraizos, sub-secretary public instruction, delivers to National Museum, Cuban flag used by José Martí in revolutionary propaganda.—Dr. José López Fleitas, Baraguá Sugar Co., who had both legs broken while riding on motor car to answer call from patient, is rapidly recovering in Núñez-Bustamante hospital.—Octavio Freyre, nephew sec. public works, is identified by servant as one of men who bound her and killed her mistress; Pullman porter asserts that Freyre occupied berth in his car on morning of 29th, from Camagüey to Havana; while other witnesses testify that he was in Havana on day of murder.—Cuban fencing team arrives in New York.—Central Macareno, Caribean Sugar Co., finishes grinding first crop, exceeding estimated production of 50,000 by 4,000 bags.—Anglo-Saxon hospital, 21st Street between F and C, Vedado, welcomes anyone who can go there between 9 and 12 A. M. to assist in making sheets and pillow cases.

MAY 18 (Thur.)—Capt. Henry C. Newcomb, Munson Line, sails for Panamá to join party composed of members of U. S. naval academy Class of 1881, which will visit Japan by invitation of Admiral Baron Uriu, who is also member of class.—Prominent Havana people attend first dinner and dance given by Sevilla Club at Hotel Sevilla.—Port Police seize 69 cases liquor and arrest Antonio García of Regla while attempting to place it on S. S. Orizaba.—S. S. Friedlein, well-known member of Havana's American colony, Mrs. Friedlein and Miss Lucile Friedlein, sail to Spain for tour of Europe.

MAY 19 (Fri.)—Announced at Hotel Harding luncheon that Y.M.C.A. campaign to raise $15,000 to meet expenses for current year has achieved goal.—H. Upmann is released on $100,000 bail; Albert Upmann is released unconditionally, no direct charges being made against him.—Free school of agriculture for women is opened by Secretary Collantes.—Jorge de la Paz, sixteen-year-old Spaniard, steals raincoat belonging to policeman, flees, but is caught by owner of coat who has him locked up.—Cuban fencing team is received by president New York Athletic Club and committee.

MAY 20 (Sat.)—Cuban Independence Day is fittingly celebrated throughout city; Hotel Sevilla and Country Club give dances and dinners in honor of day.—Cuban colony of New York presents Cuban flag to that city; Cuban consul makes presentation and Mayor Hylan re-

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(Política Cómica)



Liborio (the Cuban people) is caught in the ruins of wrecked banks. The German helmet typifies the nationality of the Upmanns, who owned the latest (and we hope the last) bank to go.

MAYO 20 (Sáb.)—Día de la Independencia es debidamente celebrado en Habana: Hotel Sevilla y Country Club dan comidas y bailes en honor del día.—Colonia cubana de New York obsequia bandera cubana a aquella ciudad; Consul cubano hace el regalo y el alcalde Hylan la recibe en nombre de la ciudad con elocuente y oportuno discurso.—Primer parque de recreo para niños en Marianao es inaugurado por Dr. Pelayo Alfonso, en cuyo honor es nombrado.—Srita. Enriqueta Canseco de Habana y Sr. J. Ellis ceives flag on behalf of city with ringing old-fashioned hands-across-sea speech.—First children's play park is dedicated at Marianao by Dr. Pelayo Alfonso, after whom it is named.—Miss Enriqueta Canseco of Havana and Mr. J. Ellis Norris, director general of Agencia Mercantil Nacional Cubana, are married at Havana Presbyterian church by Rev. P. M. Acosta.—Max Podlech, city passenger agent Santa Fé system in San Francisco, and Mrs. Podlech are visitors in Havana.—Panamá Joe Gans, colored welterweight champion

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Norris, director general Agencia Mercantil Nacional Cubana se casan en iglesia presbiteriana de Habana; ceremonia estuvo a cargo del Rev. P. M. Acosta.—Max Podlech, agente de pasajeros en San Francisco del ferrocarril de Santa Fé, y Sra. de Podlech se encuentran en Habana de visita.—Panamá Joe Gans, champion del mundo, clase welterweight, raza de color, derrota a Nero Chink en bout de 12 rounds en el Nuevo Frontón.—J. R. Capablanca, campeón mundial de ajedrez, llega a Bilbao para jugar en torneo internacional.

MAYO 21 (Dom.)—Harry L. Roosevelt, primo de Theodoro Roosevelt, se encuentra de visita en Habana; es huésped del Gral. Crowder en legación de E. U.—Magdalena Jurado es absuelta por juzgado de México, del asesinato de Carlos Félix Díaz, anteriormente en servicio diplomático mexicano.

MAYO 22 (Lun.)—Fondos depositados en varios bancos de New York por H. Upmann & Co. son embargados por representantes del alguacil mayor Nagel, en nombre de los acreedores.—Wilson Fisher, anteriormente encargado de oficina de Texas Co. de Habana, embarca para Tampico donde se ocupará de intereses de la misma compañía.—Gobierno cubano está estudiando el modo de traer a Habana a José Marimón, W. Merchant y F. Lezama para que sean procesados.—Pres. Zayas perdona todos los soldados condenados a presidio por corte militar, en honor del día de la independencia, a petición de la Sra. Ofelia Rodríguez de Herrera.—Jefe de Policía de Nueva Gerona (Isla de Pinos) telegrafía al Jefe de Policía de Habana que dos individuos sospechosos han sido detenidos, y pregunta si se solicita su regreso a la Habana.—Fuego en edificio del Diario de la Marina es apagado antes de llegar depto. de incendios.—Heraldo de Cuba hace la pregunta: "¿Qué hemos hecho nosotros para merecer completa libertad?" y contesta diciendo: "Hemos intentado todo en teoría, pero en la práctica de gobierno y en la práctica de costumbres, no hemos realizado nada."—La Discusión pronostica desastre Liberal como resultado de postulación para alcalde de Habana.—Club Británico el je siguientes oficiales: Pres., Gral. Archibald Jack; vice-pres., P. J. Brune; sec., Edwin W. Miles; vice-sec., G. K. Cameron; tes., Norman Newton; vice-tes., Eyre; cuota de entrada fué reducida de $100 a $50.

MAY 23 (Mar.)—En Washington hay ansiedad por el Gral. Wood, Gobernador de las Filipinas, quien, con su señora e hija, es sorprendido por huracán en su yacht Apo cerca de Mondoro.—Rep. Herrera Sotolongo acusa al Pres. Zayas de haber cedido parcela de terreno en Camp of the world, defeats Nero Chink in 12-round battle at Nuevo Frontón.—J. R. Capablanca, chess champion of world, arrives at Bilbao for series of international chess matches.

MAY 21 (Mon.)—Harry L. Roosevelt, cousin of late Theodore Roosevelt, is visitor in Havana where he is guest of Gen. Crowder at U. S. Legation.—Magdalena Jurado is acquitted by Mexican court of murder of Carlos Felix Diaz, formerly in Mexican diplomatic service.

MAY 22 (Mon.)—Funds on deposit in several New York banks by H. Upmann & Co. are attached by representative of Sheriff Nagle's office, acting for creditors. —Wilson Fisher, formerly at head of Texas Co. in Cuba, leaves for Tampico where he will look after interests of same company.—Cuban government is considering advisability of trying to bring back W. Merchant and F. Lezama for trial.—Pres. Zayas pardons all soldiers condemned to imprisonment by court-martial, in honor of Independence Day, at request of Sra. Ofelia Rodriguez de Herrera.—Chief of police of Nueva Gerona (Isle of Pines) telegraphs Havana police chief that two suspicious characters have been detained and asking if they are wanted in Havana. —Blaze in Diario de la Marina building is extinguished before fire department arrives.—Heraldo de Cuba asks the question: "What have we done to merit full liberty?" and answers saying: "We have attempted everything in theory, but in the practice of government and the practice of customs, we have accomplished nothing." —La Discusion predicts wreck of Liberal party as result of Havana mayoralty nomination.—British Club elects the following officers: Pres., Gen. Archibald Jack; vice-pres., P. J. Brune; sec., Edwin W. Miles; vice-sec., G. K. Cameron; treas., Norman Newton; vice-treas., W. Eyre; entrance fee reduced from $100 to $50.

MAY 23 (Tues.)—Anxiety is expressed in Washington for Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Philippines, who with wife and daughter is caught in typhoon on yacht near Mindoro.—Rep. Herrera Sotolongo accuses Pres. Zayas of ceding Camp Columbia site for Maria Jaen children's tubercular hospital (named after Mrs. Zayas) without consent of Congress, thereby violating Constitution.—Band of robbers operate in Marianao with special attention to American homes. — Ricardo Mendez Chavez, five years old, retains consciousness during amputation of both arms following street car accident when he rolls under car after being dropped by mulatto foster-mother; asks surgeon: "How shall I eat now that I have no hands?"—Shortage of $30,000 is discovered in books of Compañía Territorial de Buenavista,

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Columbia para hospital para niños tuberculosos María Jaen (nombrado en honor de Sra. de Zayas) sin consentimiento del Congreso, en violación de Constitución.—Banda de ladrones que opera en Marianao está ocupándose especialmente de casas americanas. — Ricardo Méndez Chavez, de cinco años, mantiene el conocimiento mientras le amputan ambos brazos después de haberles pasado las ruedas de un tranvia, habiendo caído de los brazos de su madre adoptiva de color; después de la operación le preguntó al médico: "¿Cómo voy a comer ahora que no tengo manos?"—Diferencia de $30,000 es descubierta en libros de Compañía Territorial de Buenavista, Obrapía 93, by Wilfredo Santa Cruz, president of the company; Gerardo Iturralde, 22, bookkeeper is arrested.

MAY 24 (Wed.)—Representatives Sotolongo, del Rio, del Pozo, Ruiz Mesa and Sagaro formally present petition in house asking that President Zayas be impeached for giving Maria Jaen hospital land without congressional sanction; President sends special message to senate defending action; Rep. Paul de Cárdenas asks inquiry into installation of kiosko selling alcoholic drinks in patio of postoffice headquarters; also start movement to suppress all gambling, including national lottery, tourist

(Política Cómica)



Here is a sermon in a picture. The good citizen and his wife read in the afternoon paper that the Upmann bank has failed. Out of the banks goes their money and into the family stocking and the hole under the floor!

torial de Buenavista, Obrapía 93, Habana, por Wilfredo Santa Cruz, pres. de la compañía; Gerardo Iturralde, tenedor de libros, de 22 años de edad, es detenido.

MAYO 24 (Miér.)—Rep. Sotolongo, del Río, del Pozo, Ruiz Mesa y Sagaró presentan a la Cámara petición de que Pres. Zayas sea procesado por haber cedido terreno para hospital María Jaén sin la sanción congresional; Pres. Zayas envía mensaje especial al Senado defendiendo su actuación.—Rep. Raul de Cárdenas pide se investigue instalación de kiosko que vende bebidas alcohólicas en patio de admon. law (under which Marianao casino is operated) and especially garden play courts and small gambling dens, of which there are many in every Cuban city and hamlet. —Secretary of Government (Interior) Lufriú ejects commission headed by Dr. Carlos Alzugaray, prominent Rotarian, father of Good Government Assn. and fearless reformer, from his office after Alzugaray had declared blame for Upmann failure rests on President Zayas for failing to exact bank examinations; commission had called to protest against spread of gambling.—Presidential decree restores to Enrique Soler y García concession for health

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de correos; también pide se suprima toda forma de juego, incluyendo la lotería nacional, ley del turismo (que ampara al Casino de Marianao) y especialmente los "garden plays" y pequeñas casas de juego, de las que hay muchas en todas las ciudades de Cuba.—Sec. de Gobernación Lufriú expulsa de su despacho comisión presidida por Dr. Carlos Alzugaray, Rotario prominente, fundador de Asociación de Buen Gobierno y reformador, después de declarar Alzugaray que la culpa de la quiebra de Upmann la tiene el Pres. Zayas por no insistir en que los bancos sean examinados periódicamente; comisión había ido a protestar contra la extensión del juego.—Decreto presidencial devuelve a Enrique Soler y García concesión para fomentar balneario y manantial de agua mineral en San Diego de los Baños, P. del R., dándole tres años para concluir la obra.—Robert Irwin Wall de Isla de Pinos, prepara para salir de New York en Junio 3 con esposa e hija, Sra. de Leutchford, para Sunapee, N. H., donde permanecerá hasta el otoño.—Club de Empleados compra parcela terreno en 7a. avenida y calle 2, Reparto Miramar, adjunto al Rio Almendares, para casa de botes y campo de entrenamiento.—Gobierno empieza inspección propiedad ejército y policia.—Jack Rivers, boxeader mexicano, división welterweight, es derrotado en quinto round del bout con Bobby Lyons (italoamericano) en Arena Colón, Habana: Kid Campillo da el knockout a Bartolo Martinez en segundo round y reclama campeonato cubano de clase middleweight.—Rumores de que se pedirá extradición de J. I. Lezama, falsificador y especulador azucarero y Gatell, banquero estafador de Cienfuegos, como reflejo de la quiebra Upmann; Marimón, Merchant y otros probablemente se escaparán.—Sus amistades cubanas se alegran de noticia de que el Gral. Wood se encuentra salvo a bordo yacht Apo cerca de Mindoro, Filipinas, después de haber estado 36 horas en huracán.—Herman Upmann dice a comisión de comerciantes en tabaco que lo visita en su casa del Vedado, que él presentará informe claro de condiciones del banco a junta de acreedores, que él y su hermano dedicarán sus fortunas personales a hacer frente a sus compromisos y que a los acreedores se les pagará todo.—6,000 lbs. opio, avaluado en más de $5,000,000, resultan de menos cuando oficiales de sanidad se disponen a destruir 7,500 lbs. de dicha droga que se había confiscado; guardia de aduana es detenido.—Se asegura que instalación del horno de bagazo de W. A. Gilchrist probablemente economizará millones de pesos al año a la Cuba Cane.—Ward Line anuncia reducción tipos de flete de New York y New Orleans a la Habana que tendrá efecto Junio 1.—West India Sugar Finance Corp. anuncia que sus ingenios de Oriente (Palma Soriano, Hatillo, Marcané, Cupey, Santa Ana) están excediendo producción calculada.—Azúcar cubano se vende en New York a 2 9/16.—Club Británico celebra "Empire Day" con una comida y baile; Gral. Archibald Jack pronuncia un discurso.—Comdte. W. T. Blake, Capt. Norman McMillan y Tte.-Cor. L. E. Broom llegan a Paris de Croydon, Inglaterra, de viaje alrededor del mundo en aeroplano.—Trescientas cajas de licores (mayor parte de Cuba) avaluados en $12,000 son confiscadas y cuatro miembros tripulación goleta Saramact son arrestados cerca de Tampa, Fla., después de haber sido perseguidos por el guardacostas Aero.—Diputado Tejera Llorca mata de un balazo a Jesús Z. Moreno, editor de El Heraldo de Mexico en ciudad de Mexico, después de amarga riña política.—Sec. de Hacienda, Adolfo de la Huerta y delegación salen de ciudad Mexico para New York a conferenciar con petroleros y financieros.—Dr. Filiberto Rivero, encargado viaje Rotarios de Habana a convención de Los Angeles, decide hacer viaje de ida y vuelta por ferrocarril de Louisville y Nashville; los carros formarán parte del famoso tren "Southland."—Decreto presidencial dispone que horas de trabajo de

resort and mineral water springs at San Diego de los Baños, P. del R., granting him three years in which to finish development.—Robert Irwin Wall, Isle of Pines, prepares to leave New York on June 3 with Mrs. Wall and their daughter, Mrs. Luetchford, for Sunapee, N. H., where they will remain until fall.—Clerks' Club buys Almendares river waterfront site at 7th Ave. and 2nd St., Reparto Miramar, for boathouse and training camp.—Government begins inspection of properties of army and police departments.—Seconds of Jack River (Mexican welterweight) throw towel into ring in fifth round of bout with Bobby Lyons (Italian-American) at Arena Colón, Havana; Kid Campillo knocks out Bartolo Martinez in second round and claims Cuban middleweight championship.—Indicated that extradition will be sought for forger and sugar financier, and Gatell, fraudulent Cienfuegos banker, as reflection of Upmann case; Marimón, Merchant and other bankers will probably escape.—Cuban friends are relieved at news of safety of General Leonard Wood aboard yacht Apo near Mindoro, P. I., after being missing 36 hours in typhoon.—Hermann Upmann tells committee of tobacco men who visit him at Vedado home that he will make clear statement of bank's condition to meeting of creditors, that he and brother will devote private fortunes to meeting obligations and that creditors will be paid in full.—Over $5,000,000 worth of opium (6,000 pounds) is found missing when sanitary officials go to destroy 7,500 pounds of seized drug; customs guard arrested.—Declared that installation of W. A. Gilchrist bagasse furnace will probably save Cuban Cane Sugar Corp. millions of dollars yearly.—Ward Line announce lower freight rates to Havana from New Orleans and New York effective June 1.—West India Sugar Finance Corp. announces that its Oriente mills (Palma Soriano, Hatillo, Marcane Cupey, Santa Ana) are exceeding estimated production.—Buyers take all offered Cuban sugar at 2 9/16 at New York.—British club celebrates Empire Day with dinner and dance; General Archibald Jack speaks.—Major W. T. Blake, Capt. Norman MacMillan and Lieut.-Co.. L. E. Broom arrive at Paris on world circling airplane flight from Croydon, Eng.—Three hundred cases liquor (mostly from Cuba) valued at $12,000 seized and four members crew schooner Saramact arrested near Tampa, Fla., after chase by revenue cutter Aero.—Deputy Tejera Llorca shoots and kills Jesús Z. Moreno, editor El Heraldo de Mexico in Mexico City following bitter political quarrel.—Treasurer Sec. Adolfo de la Huerta and delegation leave Mexico City for New York conference with oil men and financiers.—Dr. Filiberto Rivero, in charge of Havana Rotarians tour to Los Angeles convention, chooses

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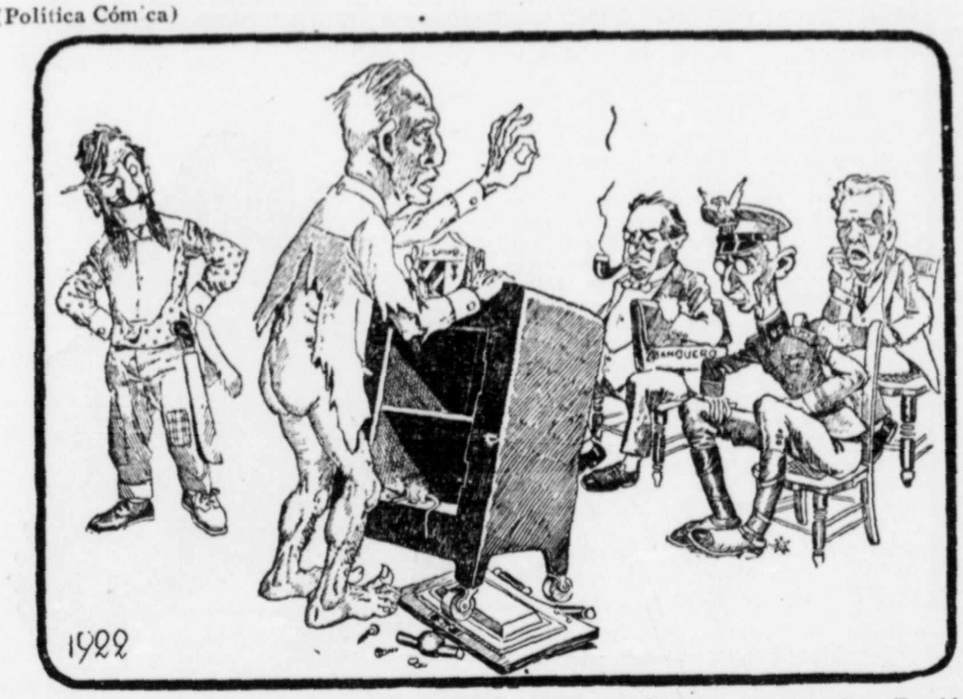
Louisville and Nashville R. R. route both coming and going, coaches being attached to famous "Southland" train.—Presidential decree fixes working hours of public employees from 8 to 12 a. m. from June 1 to Sept. 30; customs, treasury and post-office will work until 3 p. m.—Joseph Massaguer, sporting editor El Mundo, Mrs. Massaguer and their son Joseph, Jr., depart for Mobile (Ala.) visit.

MAY 25 (Thurs.)—Aldo Gamba, Italian sculptor who shot Vera Wadsworth, young English woman at her Refugio street (Havana) home last year, testifies at trial that he was crazed by anger; she denies his charge that she had lover by whom she was to become mother.—Ramón Arroyo Suárez ("Arroyito"), noted Matanzas bandit, is sentenced to eight years at hard labor for robbery; forty other charges against him.—Some 300 Southern Baptists, who have been visiting Cuba after Jacksonville (Fla.) convention, sail for home via Florida Route.—U. S. house votes against measure to reimburse American Trading Co. and refiners who bought Argentine sugar in 1920 at government instigation in effort to break retail market.—Twenty-five numbers on program

(Política Cómica)



Now we have Secretary Gelabert of the Treasury Department assuring President Zayas, General Crowder and the bankers that everything is all right—which it apparently is from the front.

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empleados del gobierno serán de 8 a 12 A. M. de Junio 1 a Septbre. 30; los de aduana, hacienda, y correos trabajarán hasta las 3 P. M.—José Massaguer, editor deportivo de El Mundo, señora y niño, embarcan para Mobile (Ala.) de temporada.

MAYO 25 (Jue.)—Aldo Gamba, escultor italiano, que agredió a tiros a Vera Wadsworth, joven inglesa, en su casa de calle Refugio (Habana) el año pasado, declara en el juzgado que estaba loco de ira; ella niega su acusación de que tenia amante que la habia dejado en estado.—Ramón Arroyo Suárez ("Arroyito"), famoso bandido de Matanzas, es sentenciado a ocho años de trabajo forzado por robos; hay cuarenta cargos más contra él.—Trescientos bautistas del sur de E. U., que han estado en Cuba de visita, después de asistir convención en Jacksonville, Fla., embarcan para E. U. por la vía de Key West.—Cámara de representantes de E. U. rechaza proyecto de reembolzar American Trading Co. y refinadores que compraron azúcar argentina en 1920 por indicación del gobierno con objeto de causar un cambio en mercado al por menor.—Discípulos de Sra. de Joaquín Molina dan concierto de veinticinco números en Stowers Hall, Habana.—Periódicos dicen que Banco Español (que todavía cobra contribuciones de agua en Habana) no ha hecho ningún pago al ayuntamiento desde Septbre., 1921.—Centro Gallego de Habana recibe cable del primer ministro español que dice que gobierno español apoya reclamación de que Cristóbal Colón nació en Galicia en vez de Génova.—Team cubano de esgrima derrota tiradores del New York Fencing Club con un score de 7 por 5, ganando 3 de 4 asaltos de espada, 3 de 4 asaltos de florete, pero sólo 1 de 4 asaltos de sable.—Se dice que Morvich, ganador del derby de Kentucky de $50,000, entrará en carrera especial de $50,000 para caballos de tres años en Latonia, Junio 24.—Trescientos mil sacos azúcar cubano se venden en New York a 2⅝, para entregarse en Junio y Julio; Alemania importa 10,000 toneladas refinado.—Inundación en Camagüey apaga luces eléctricas y ladrones roban en casas abandonadas por sus inquilinos.—En Habana se recibió la noticia del fallecimiento por parálisis, en Hatuey, en Mayo 11, ppdo., de la Sra. Wentworth H. Andrews.

MAYO 26 (Vier.)—Antonio Tomarze, chauffeur, y Angel Viñas Martínez, empleado de garage en Alambique 15, son arrestados por sospechárseles de haber arrojado una bomba por la ventana de la legación española, Inquisidor 39, a las 12:45 A. M., desde un Ford misterioso, destrozando habitación; el Ministro, Alfredo Mariátegui, estaba en el teatro.—Fiscal pide diez años de presidio para

given by musical pupils of Mrs. Joaquin Molina at Stowers Hall, Havana.—Newspapers charge that Spanish Bank (which is still collecting Havana water taxes) is defaulting in payments to city, not having turned anything over since Sept., 1921.—Havana Gallician society receives cable from Spanish prime minister advising that government favors claim that Christopher Columbus was born in Gallicia and not Genoa.—Cuban fencing team defeats New York fencing club swordsmen 7 to 5, winning three of four epee matches, three of four foils but only one of four with sabre.—Announced that Morvich, winner $50,000 Kentucky derby, will enter special $50,000 race for three-year-olds at Laton a June 24.—Three hundred thousand bags Cuban sugar for June and July delivery sold at 2⅝ cents at New York; Germany

(Política Cómica)



The cartoonist groups the notorious highwayman, "Arroyito," and the German bankers Herman and Albert Upmann.

imports 10,000 tons refined.—Camagüey flood puts electric lights out and thieves loot deserted homes.—News reaches Havana of death from paralysis at Hatuey on May 11 of Mrs. Wentworth H. Andrews.

MAY 26 (Fri.)—Antonio Tomarze, chauffeur, and Angel Viñas Martínez, employe of garage at Alambique 15 are arrested on suspicion of throwing bomb from mysterious Ford auto into window of Spanish legation, Inquisidor 39, at 12.45 a. m., wrecking room; Minister Alfredo Mariátegui was absent at theatre.—Prosecuting attorney asks ten year sentence for Aldo Gamba, whose defense is

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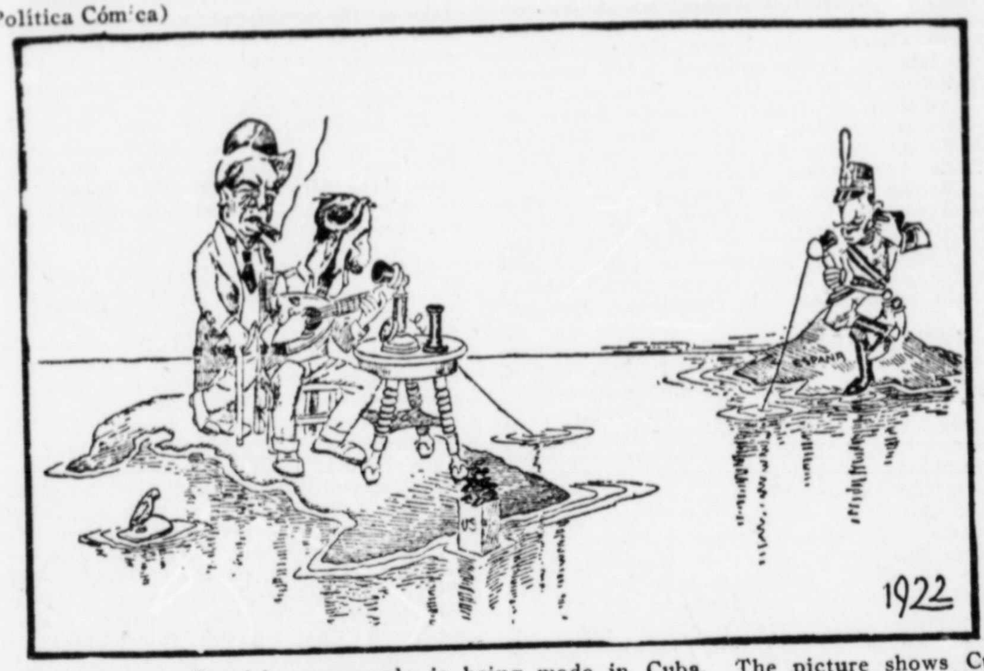
Aldo Gamba, cuya defensa es locura; médicos declaran que Srita. Wadsworth se repondrá completamente.—Fiscal pide 22 años de presidio para Frau Marsal, Tomás Iraslo y Enrique Vivas, acusados de haber arruinado playa jai-alai, de la cual estaban encargados.—Adolfo de la Huerta, sec. de hacienda de México, llega a El Paso con violento ataque de apendicitis.—William Brown, maquinista; J. W. Hamilton, capitán; y John L. Kem y D. C. Corona, marineros del yacht Saramao, son detenidos bajo fianzas de $2,000 y $1,000 en Tampa, por tratar de desembarcar 275 cajas licores en E. U. de contrabando.—Se dice que Ignacio Guerra, español, que fué encontrado con el cráneo destrozado en su casa de Jesús del Monte, en Mayo 22, fué asesinado por un pedazo billete de lotería que salió premiado con el premio mayor.—Se trata de establecer banco nacional cubano con autoridad para emitir papel moneda.—Se dice que nota de E. U. llama atención al gobierno cubano a que situación financiera y presupuesto deben ser satisfactoriamente ajustados antes de Julio 1 (cuando empieza año fiscal) si desean evitar intervención o supervisión por E. U.—Capt. Clifford H. Stapleton, prominente residente británico de Habana, llega a Inglaterra para

insanity; physicians testify Miss Wadsworth will ultimately recover.—Prosecuting attorney asks 22 year sentence for Frau Marsal, Tomás Iraslo and Enrique Vivas, accused of wrecking Jai-Alai Playa, of which they were managers.—Adolfo de la Huerta, Mexican secretary of finance, enters U. S. at El Paso with bad attack of appendicitis.—William Brown, engineer; J. W. Hamilton, captain, and John L. Kem and D. C. Corona, sailors of yacht Saramac held under $2,000 and $1,000 bail at Tampa, Fla., for attempting to smuggle 275 cases of liquor into U. S.—Develops that Ignacio Guerra, Spaniard, found with skull crushed at Jesús del Monte home on May 22, was murdered for lottery ticket fraction which had won $1,000 of $1000,000 grand prize.—Project is revived to establish Cuban national bank with power to emit paper currency; report says that U. S. note has warned Cuba that financial situation and budget must be satisfactorily adjusted before July 1 (beginning of fiscal year) if financial intervention or supervision is to be avoided.—Capt. Clifford H. Stapleton, prominent British resident of Havana, arrives in England to receive treatment for mysterious black spot in heart revealed by X-ray.—Engagement announced of Mr.

(Política Cómica)



A strong pro-Spanish propaganda is being made in Cuba. The picture shows Cuba and Spain in a loving across-seas conversation. Rafael Govin, publisher of El Mundo, La Prensa and the Havana Post, has recently returned from Spain, where he was received and complimented by King Alfonso. Mr. Rafael (a U. S. citizen and newspaper owner) is of Spanish-Cuban descent.

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recibir tratamiento por tener en el corazón un misterioso punto negro que ha revelado la radiografía.—Se ha anunciado el compromiso del Sr. Ricardo L. Brannen, agente general en Cuba de la P. & O. S. S. Co., y Srita. Eileen Thrower, encantadora joven de Atlanta, Ga., quien está de visita en Habana con su señora madre, Mrs. T. L. Thrower; se hospedan en el Sevilla.—Ernest V. Hopffgarten, contador, desaparece del vapor Jesse B. Adams de viaje de Tampa a Sarasota (Fla.); su hija Elsie se suicidó en Enero arrojándose del vapor entre Providence y New York.—E. P. Mahoney informa al pueblo de Isla de Pinos, que junta de puertos ha decidido limpiar canal dos kilómetros en dirección de los cayos y por el río Casas hasta Nueva Gerona.—Dicen que Isla de Pinos embarcó 1,339 huacales pimientos para E. U. vía Habana, Mayo 18, estableciendo nuevo record.—Según estadísticas, gobierno cobró sólo $23,154,-051.70 de rentas de aduanas, desde Mayo 20 de 1921 hasta Mayo 24 de 1922.—E. J. Brown llega de Harvard para actuar como "coach" de carreras del Vedado Tennis Club.—Diario de la Marina recauda $7,458.50 en cuatro días para el pequeño Ricardo Méndez, que perdió ambas manos en accidente de tranvía en Habana.

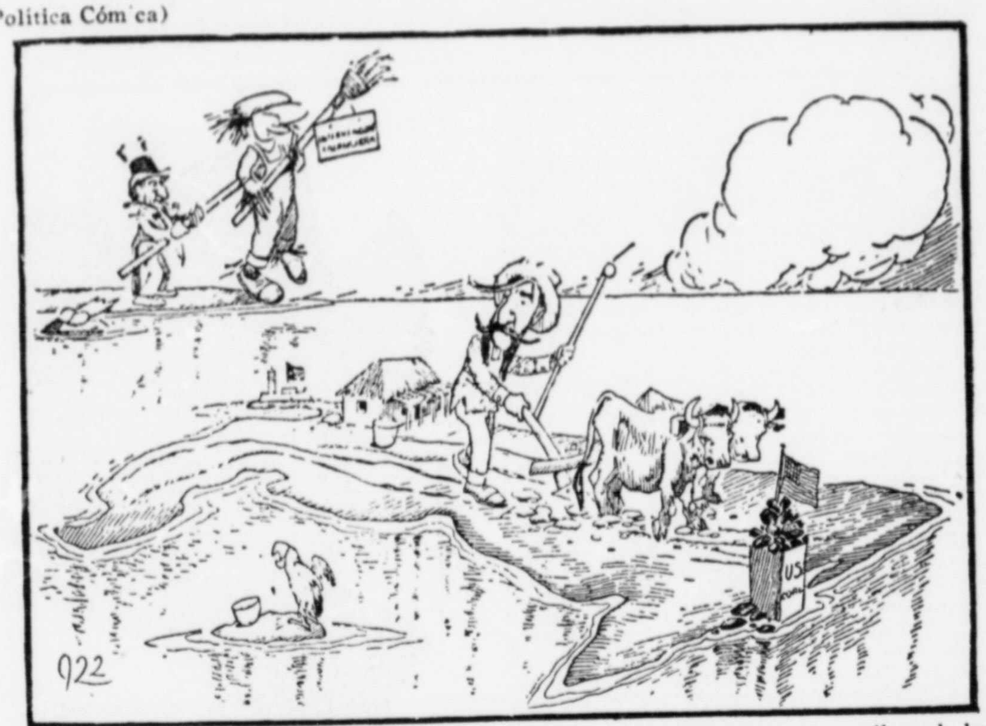
MAY 27 (Sáb.)—Azúcar cubano se cotiza a 2.56 para entrega en Junio y a 2.95 para Marzo; acciones Cuban-American, 25¼; Cuba Cane, 16½; preferidas, 35; Punta Alegre, 44⅜.—Ferrocarriles Unidos ganaron $354,234.86 durante semana que terminó Mayo 20, 1922, contra $693,434.00 en misma semana de 1921; Habana Central ganó $46,735.34, contra $81,775.37 el año pasado.—Club de Señoras de Habana informa que fiesta del 1o de Mayo en legación de E. U., para beneficio del Hospital Anglo-Saxon dió un producto de $766.—Empleados de obras públicas piden al Pres. Zayas $28,741 por cuenta sueldos desde Febrero 1o.—Gobierno empieza a pagar a policía de Habana sueldo de Abril. —Veintiocho Rotarios embarcan para Key West en vapor Cuba de viaje a convención internacional que tendrá lugar en Los Angeles a principios de Junio.—Junta de protesta tiene lugar en Zulueta 28, centro Liberal, contra postulación para alcalde de Habana de Celso Cuello del Río, yerno del Pres. Zayas, en lugar de Benito Lagueruela; se dice que Pres. Zayas ha ofrecido a Lagueruela una secretaría.—Dos prisioneros en cárcel de Santiago de Cuba arrojan explosivo en fogón de la cocina, matándose ellos mismos e hiriendo gravemente a un guardia.—Por mediación del National City Bank, Dayton Hedges compra acciones por valor de $1,000,000, y bonos por valor de $400,000 de Marianao Electric Co., que anteriormente pertenecían a José Miramón y J. F. Godoy del extinto Banco Español, de Richard L. Brannen, P. & O. S. S. Co. general agent in Cuba, and Miss Eileen Thrower, charming young lady of Atlanta, Ga.; she is now visiting Havana with mother, Mrs. T. L. Thrower, being Hotel Sevilla guests.—Ernest V. Hopffgarten, purser, disappears from steamer Jesse B. Adams en route from Tampa to Sarasota (Fla.); his daughter Elsie committed suicide in January by dropping overboard from steamer between Providence and New York.—E. P. Mahoney tells Isle of Pines people Cuban "junta de puertos" has officially decided to dredge channel two kilometers out among keys and up Casas river to Nueva Gerona.—Announced that Isle of Pines shipped 1,339 crates of peppers to U. S. via Havana on May 18, constituting record.—Statistics show Cuba collected only $25,154,051.70 customs duties from May 20, 1921, to May 24, 1922. —E. J. Brown arrives from Harvard as racing coach for Vedado Tennis Club.—Diario de la Marina collects $7,458.50 in four days for little Ricardo Méndez, both of whose hands were cut off in street car accident.

MAY 27 (Sat.)—End of week finds Cuban sugar features at 2.56 for June to 2.95 for March; Cuban-American shares, 25¼; Cuba Cane, 16½; pfd., 35; Punta Alegre, 44⅜.—United Railways earned $354,234.86 week ending May 20, 1922, compared with $693,434.00 same week in 1921; Havana Central earned $46,735.34, compared with $81,775.37 last year.—Havana Woman's Club announces that $766 was cleared for Anglo-Saxon hospital at U. S. legation benefit May 1st.—Public works employees petition President Zayas for $28,741 pay due from Feb. 1st; government begins paying Havana police April salaries.—Twenty-eight Rotarians sail for Key West on steamer Cuba en route to Los Angeles international convention.—Meeting of protest at Zulueta 28, liberal headquarters against nomination of Celso Cuello del Río, President Zayas's son-in-law, instead of Benito Lagueruela as Havana mayor; President said to have offered Lagueruela cabinet place.—Two prisoners in Santiago de Cuba jail throw explosive in kitchen stove, killing themselves and fatally injuring guard.—Through National City Bank transaction Dayton Hedges buys virtually all $1,000,000 stock and $400,000 bonds of Marianao Electric Co. formerly owned largely by José Miramón and J. F. Godoy of defunct Spanish Bank thus gaining control of electric power from mouth of Almendares river to San Antonio de los Baños and Lake Ariguanabo.—Majority Cuban fencers return to Havana; Harvard fencers won most of Boston matches.—Emil E. Tolksdorff gives dinner to N. E. Allen, S. L. Wilkinson and other friends and business associates at Cosmopolita restaurant, Ha-

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

esta manera obteniendo el control de la fuerza eléctrica desde boca del río Almendares hasta San Antonio de los Baños y lago Ariguanabo.—Mayor parte esgrimistas cubanos regresan a Habana; tiradores de Harvard ganaron casi todos los asaltos en Boston.—Emil E. Tolksdorff da comida a N. E. Allen, S. L. Wilkinson y otros amigos y asociados, en restaurant Cosmopolita, Habana, en víspera de embarcar para E. U.—Centros españoles de Habana acuerdan dar un gran banquete al Pres. Zayas, el día de Colón, Octubre 12.—Hombre blanco y otro de color atacan a Jorge Suárez, chauffeur canario, después que éste los lleva a suburbio de Habana y le roban $14.00.—F. E. Goodman, prominente ganadero y fabricante de Waco, Texas, declara en interviú que "capacidad de Cuba como país productor de comestibles es tremenda y que es sorprendente que no se dedique más atención a la producción de dichos artículos."—Tormenta de viento destruye cinco casas en Bainoa, lesionando cinco personas; vigilante rompe pequeño remolino de viento con nuevo método de disvana, on eve of departure for U. S.—Havana Spanish societies vote to give great banquet to President Zayas on Columbus Day, Oct. 12th.—White man and colored man blackjack Jorge Suárez, Canary Islander, chauffeur, after he has driven them to Havana suburb and rob him of $14.—F. E. Goodman, prominent stockman and manufacturer of Waco, Texas, declares in Havana interview that "Cuba's potentiality as food producer is tremendous and it is surprising more attention is not paid to stock and food crops.—Wind storm destroys five houses at Bainoa, injuring five persons; policeman breaks up small whirlwind by novel method of firing revolver shots into its vortex.—W. S. Kilmer's seven-year-old gelding Exterminator wins $10,000 Kentucky handicap at Louisville.—Eight Cuban young men who have taken agricultural courses at experimental farms sail for Santo Domingo, which has asked Cuba for experts.—Collection for little handless Ricardo Méndez reaches $10,254.—Senate committee fixes on budget of $54,383,000. —Permanent committee national congress

(Política Cómica)



The cartoonist intimates that the United States is threatening tranquil and hard-working Cuba with a "ridiculous threat" of financial intervention. The facts are, of course, that Cuba has nothing to fear from the Nation of Washington, which is the guarantor of her independence. No supervision or intervention in Cuba can ever be for any other purpose than to maintain and perpetuate that independence and it should be the patriotic purpose of the Cuban press to make this fact very clear.

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parar tiros de revólver al vórtice.—Exterminator, caballo de siete años de W. S. Kilmer, gana Kentucky handicap de $10,000 en Louisville.—Ocho jóvenes cubanos que han tomado cursos en agricultura en fincas de experimentos, embarcan para Santo Domingo, cuyo gobierno ha solicitado de Cuba les envie expertos.—Suscripción para el pequeño manco Ricardo Méndez asciende a $10,254.00.—Comisión financiera del Senado rebaja el presupuesto nacional a $54,383,000.—Comisión permanente del congreso nacional de corporaciones económicas escribe al Pres. Zayas que más impuestos son innecesarios.

MAYO 28 (Dom.)—Alcalde Díaz de Villegas da a los "garden plays" de Habana último domingo como dia de gracia antes de cerrarse, de acuerdo con nuevas disposiciones.—Dr. Alfredo Recio, médico de Habana, declara que el escultor Aldo Gamba estaba loco cuando agredió a tiros a la Srita. Vera Wadsworth, y que todavia está incurablemente loco; es de la opinión de que en vez de condenarlo a presidio debia ser remitido a un sanatorio o declararlo demente y devuelto a Italia, su país natal.—Los que siguen son los resultados de los "events" más importantes del "field day" en Oriental Park del Rotary Club de la Habana: Carrera 200 metros (23 4/5) F. Arango, V.T.C., V. Barnet, V.T.C., Flor González, C.A.C.: 400 metros (55 4/5) M. Arteaga, C.A.C., A. Ojeda, Universidad; A. Navarro, Universidad: 800 metros (2:08) D. Yebra, Universidad; A. Noel Pino, C.A.C., A. Aixala, V.T.C., 1,500 metros (4:31 2/5) R. Notario, Aduana; E. Suárez, C.A.C., J. Escribano, Universidad: 5,000 metros (18:10) P. Chávez, Universidad; E. Suárez, C.A.C., J. Escribano, Universidad: 110 metros "hurdle" (17 3/5) R. Mendoza, V.T.C., E. Castroverde, Universidad; J. Avilez, V.T.C.: 200 metros "hurd'e" (28) M. Belaunde, V.T.C., O. Campuzano, C.A.C., M. Valdepares, C.A.C.; número total de puntos: 173, de los cuales Vedado Tennis Club gana 81; Cuban Athletic Club 47; Universidad Nacional 39; Aduana 5;; Deportivo de Cuba 1; Dependientes 0; y Cienfuegos 0.—Team de baseball de aduana de Habana derrota a Santiago de las Vegas 5-4; team de la policía derrota al Cuban Athletic Club 2-1.—El Sr. Juez Antonio Sola pone en libertad a chauffeurs detenidos como cómplices en relación con bomba arrojada por ventana legación española, por no ser suficiente la evidencia.—Capt. White casa a Curtis L. Heald, representante de junta naviera de E. U. en zona del canal de Panamá con encantadora muchacha española a bordo del vapor Cuba de la P. & O. S. S. Co., entre Key West y West Tampa; ella vino a Habana a casarse, pero decidieron hacerlo en territorio americano.—Señora de Carlos Morales, of economic corporations writes President Zayas that further taxation is unnecessary.

MAY 28 (Sun.)—Mayor Diaz de Villegas gives Havana garden play games final Sunday as day of grace before they must cease operations.—Declaring that Aldo Gamba, sculptor, was insane when he shot Vera Wadsworth and that he is still incurably insane, Dr. Alfredo Recio, Havana physician, says that insetad of being jailed he should be sent to sanitarium or pronounced insane and returned to his native Italy.—Following are results of more important events at Havana Rotary Club's Oriental Park field day: 200 meter race (23 4/5) F. Arango, V.T.C.; V. Banet, V.T.C.; Flor González, C.A.C.: 400 meters (45 4/5) M. Arteaga, C.A.C.;

(Politica Cómica)



Liborio (the Cuban people) whispers to Carlos Mendieta, who has been selected as head of the new Liberal party, that he may wear the historic hat of General José Miguel Gómez if he so wills.

A. Ojeda, University; A. Navarro, University: 800 meters (2:08) D. Yebra, University: A. Noel Pino, C.A.C.; A. Aixala, V.T.C.: 1,500 meters (4:31 2/5) R. Notario, Aduana; E. Suárez, C.A.L.; J. Escribano, University: 5,000 meter (18:10) P. Chávez, University; E. Suárez, C.A.C.; J. Escribano, University: 110 meter hurdle (17 3/5) R. Mendoza, V.T.C.; E. Castroverde, University; J. Avilés, V.T.C.: 200 meter hurdle (28) M. Belaunde, V.T.C.; O. Campuzano, C.A.C.; M. Valdepares, C.A.C.; total points are 173, of which

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esposa del pres. del Havana Yacht Club, deposita primera paletada de tierra al ser colocada la piedra de esquina para la nueva casa de dicho club; entre los que estaban presentes se encontraba Ernesto Longa, uno de los tres fundadores que viven.

MAYO 29 (Lun.)—En vista de que los "garden plays" de Habana continúan abiertos, se dice que la amenaza de cerrarlos fué hecha con objeto de obligarlos a pagar contribuciones impuestas por el ayuntamiento.—Gral. Armando Montes, jefe de estado mayor, del ejército, presenta bandera cubana a Havana Post No. 1, Legión Americana, en cuartel del ejército, Vedado Tennis Club gets 81; Cuban Athletic Club, 47; National University, 39; Aduana (Customs), 5; Deportivo de Cuba (Cuban Sports), 1; Dependientes (Clerks Club), 0, and Cienfuegos, 0.—Havana Customs baseball team wallops Santiago de las Vegas 5-4; Police team defeat Cuban Athletic Club 2-1.—Judge Antonio Sola frees suspects in Spanish legation bombing, evidence being insuficient.—Capt. White marries Curtis L. Heald, U. S. Shipping Board representative at Canal Zone, to charming Spanish fiancée on board P. & O. S. S. Cuba between Key West and Tampa; she came to Havana to wed him but they decided that U. S. ceremony is more desirable.—Mrs.

(Politica Cómica)



The bathing season at the Playa or Beach of Marianao opened in May. Times are hard in Cuba.

la que fué recibida por Comdte. W. E. Meyers.—Alcalde Díaz de Villegas pide que sea embargada toda propiedad del Banco Español, el que debe a la ciudad $200,000 que ha cobrado por contribuciones de agua desde que quebró.—Srita. Amparo Cabrera da recepción y baile en su casa de Santos Suárez 39A, Habana, en honor de Srita. Gladys Doll, secretaria de socios, cámara de comercio de Key West.—Rep. Enrique Maza acusa a Norberto Alfonso, director general de la lotería, de malversar el 1½% de la renta total de lotería.—Goleta inglesa Perceler, en viaje de Nassau a Jacksonville, se encalla en arena cerca de boca del río St. John's.—Sra. Quintana Fernández, de Habana Charles Morales, wife of Havana Yacht Club president, turns first spadeful of earth at laying of cornerstone new home of that Club; among those present is Ernesto Lonja, one of three surviving founders.

MAY 29 (Mon.)—Indicated that apparent movement to close Havana garden play establishments was intended to compel them to pay municipal assessments for they operate as usual.—Gen. Armando Montes, chief of staff, Cuban army, presents Cuban flag to Havana Post No. 1, American Legion, at army headquarters, it being received by Commander W. E. Myers.—Mayor Díaz de Villegas asks

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bana, es detenida en Ellis Island, N. Y., hasta que se case formalmente con newyorquino, con quien ella dice se casó por poder.—Habiéndose acabado los fondos del gobierno, ciudadanos de Santiago de Cuba recojen alimentos en camiones para dar de comer a los hambrientos prisioneros de la cárcel.—No hubo quorum en la cámara, no obstante haber quedado entendido que se reuniria para acordar presupuesto de $54,000,000.—Recolecta para Ricardo Méndez asciende a $17,720.45. — Decreto presidencial prorroga hasta Agosto 31 la fecha en que mercancías importadas en Cuba y retenidas en aduana por falta de pago de derechos pueden ser re-exportadas; desgraciadamente gran parte de dichas mercancias han sido robadas.—Julio de la Torre, actuando en nombre de los acreedores del banco de Upmann, solicita orden del juez para obligar comisión liquidadora le entregue paquete de correspondencia no abierta que fué encontrada en escritorio de H. Upmann en la mañana de la quiebra.

MAYO 30 (Mar.)—"Memorial Day" es observado en Cuba con la decoración de las tumbas, en cementerio de Colón, de Walter Weaver y Oscar Cárdenas, éste soldado cubano que murió peleando al lado de tropas de E. U., y aquél veterano de la guerra mundial; decoración fué hecha por Havana Post No. 1, Legión Americana.—Capt. E. J. O'Keefe conduce vapor Orizaba de la Ward Line desde Scotland Light hasta el Morro en 70 horas 50 minutos, rompiendo record anterior de 70 horas 57 minutos hecho por el capitán Miller del Siboney; Capt. O'Keefe también tiene el record de 61 horas de Habana a New York.—Rep. Enrique Maza aconseja al público que no compre billetes de lotería y, de esta manera frustrar al director Norberto Alfonso, íntimo amigo del Pres. Zayas.—Jimmy Murphy establece record de 94.48 millas por hora, ganando $35,000 en la carrera internacional de 500 millas, de automóviles, "sweepstakes" en la pista de Indianapolis.—Pres. Zayas envía mensaje al congreso declarando que él tenía suficiente derecho para ceder terreno en Camp Columbia al hospital María Jaén.—Heraldo de Cuba cita declaración de Cuba Contemporánea de que el presidente tiene demasiado poder.—Aldo Gamba es sentenciado a dos años, cuatro meses y un día en presidio y a pagar $10,000 a Srita. Vera Wadsworth, a quien agredió a tiros.—Cien delegados que representan cámaras de comercio y cuerpos análogos en toda la isla, visitan al Pres. Zayas para protestar contra la imposición de nuevas contribuicones. — Acreedores de Upmann solicitan orden del juez para obtener del National City Bank y otros bancos ,valores hipotecados por H. Upmann.—Se rumora que los Liberales tratan, secretamente, de postergar embargo on all Spanish Bank property; bank owes city $200,000 which it has collected for water taxes since its failure. —Miss Amparo Cabrera gives reception and dance at her Santos Suárez 39A (Havana) home in honor of Miss Gladys Doll, membership secretary Key West chamber of commerce.—Rep. Enrique Maza files court charge against Norberto Alfonso, director national lottery, charging him with misappropriating 1¼ percent of total lottery receipts.—British schooner Perceler from Nassau to Jacksonville goes ashore on St. George bar near mouth St. John's river; some persons might see humor in "schooner" from Nassau going ashore on "bar." — Washington newspaper is low enough to say China has been Wu'd and won.—Mrs. Quintana Fernández, of Havana, is detained at Ellis Island until she is married formally to New Yorker, to whom she says she was "married by proxy." — Government funds being exhausted, Santiago de Cuba citizens collect food in trucks to feed starving jail prisoners.—Despite fact that it was to meet and pass $54,000,000 budget there is no quorum in house.—Ricardo Méndez fund reaches $17,720.45.—Presidential decree extends to Aug. 31st date by which goods imported into Cuba and held for nonpayment of duties may be re-exported; unfortunately considerable amount of such merchandise has been stolen from customs warehouses.—Julio de la Torre, acting for Upmann bank creditors, asks court order to compel liquidating commission to turn over package of unopened mail found on H. Upmann's desk morning of failure.

MAY 30 (Tues.)—Feature of Memorial Day in Cuba is decoration by Havana Post No. 1, American Legion, of graves of Walter Weaver and Oscar Cárdenas, latter Cuban soldier killed while fighting with U. S. troops and former veteran of world war, in Colon cemetery.—Captain E. J. O'Keefe drives Ward Line steamer Orizaba from Scotland Light to Morro in record time of 70 hours and 50 minutes, beating previous record of 70 hours, 57 minutes held by Captain Miller of sister ship Siboney; Capt. O'Keefe also holds record of 61 hours for upward trip.—Rep. Enrique Maza advises public not to buy lottery tickets and thus frustrate Director Norberto Alfonso, intimate friend of President Zayas.—Jimmy Murphy, setting record of 94.48 miles hour, wins $35,000 500-mile international sweepstakes at Indianapolis auto track. — President Zayas sends message to congress declaring he had ample legal right to give Camp Columbia land to María Jaen hospital.—Heraldo de Cuba quotes Cuba Contemporánea in declaring Cuban president has altogether too much power.—Aldo Gamba sentenced to two years, four months and one day imprisonment and $10,000 pay-

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al gobernador Alberto Barreras e inclinarse a favor de Miguel Mariano Gómez, hijo del difunto Gral. José Miguel Gómez. —Antonio María Penichet, agitador obrero de gran notoriedad, es procesado por publicar folleto alentando a los huelguistas a no detenerse ante el sabotaje y la violencia. — Argumento infructuoso ocupa todo el dia en el congreso.—Recolecta para Ricardo Méndez asciende a $21,555.92.

MAYO 31 (Miér.) — Senado aprueba presupuesto de $54,742,588.51 para el año fiscal de 1922-23 (que termina Junio 30) dejando un superavit de $910,411.49, calculando los ingresos en $55,653,000.—Oposi-

(Politica Cmóica)



One class of tourists are said to come to Cuba with a dollar and a shirt—changing neither during their visit. They make their breakfast out of canned pork and beans and condensed milk in their room at the cheap hotel. In the picture the old lady has bought a hot dog from a travelling vendor. About the only thing they buy in Cuba are cheap Panama hats

ción Liberal, iniciada por Orestes Ferrara, impide se apruebe en la Cámara la nueva ley de impuestos del Pres. Zayas.—Policía invade parque central, Habana, a media noche, y encuentra a cien personas durmiendo, las que son conducidas al precinto para ser interrogadas.—Pres. Zayas veta proyecto de autorizar gasto de $10,000 para un nuevo parque en Marianao y $10,000 para que un concejal de Matanzas estudie sistema administración municipal en Bilbao, Sevilla y Valencia, España.—Havana Post No. 1, Legión Americana, elije siguientes oficiales: Comdte., Geo. T. Street; Vice-Comdte.,

ment occupies day in congress.—Ricardo Méndez fund reaches $21,555.92.

MAY 31 (Wed.)—Senate passes budget of $54,742,588.51 for fiscal year 1922-1923 (ending June 30), leaving superavit of $910,411.49 from estimated $55,653,000 revenues.—Liberal opposition led by Orestes Ferrara prevents passage of President Zayas's tax bill in house.—Midnight raid in Central Park, Havana, nets one-hundred sleepers, who are taken to police station for examination.—President Zayas vetoes project for new $10,000 park in Marianao and $10,000 for Matanzas councilman to

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J. L. Hackborth; Ayudante, Henry Whitmarsh.—Azúcar cubano para entregas futuras se cotiza como sigue: Julio, 2.75; Ago., 2.83; Sept., 2.92; Oct., 2.95; Nov., 2.95; Dic., 3.00; Ene., 2.97; Feb. 2.97; Mar., 2.97; Cuban-Amer., 25¼; Cuba Cane comunes, 17⅛; Cuba Cane preferidas, 36⅜; Punta Alegre, 46.—Rev. W. D. Miller, encargado del colegio Cubano-Americano, Zulueta y Dragones, Habana, durante últimos seis años, toma posesión de su nuevo cargo como pastor de la iglesia bautista en Matanzas.—Rey, Reina y un millón de súbditos ven al potro Captain Cuttle (10 a 1) de Lord Woolavington (destilador de whisky más rico de Inglaterra) montado por Steve Donoghue, ganar el derby inglés, en el cual $10,000,000 cambian de dueños.—Harry L. Roosevelt, de New York, sobrino de Theodore Roosevelt, regresa al norte después de visitar Habana.—Ex-Presidente Menocal se propone continuar fomento Reparto Miramar, el que administrará por si y por los herederos de Mendoza.—En Habana se recibe noticia del fallecimiento, en Key West, de George W. Allen, pres. First National Bank y antiguo administrador de aduana, favorablemente conocido en Habana.—Sec. de Sanidad Guiteras se niega renovar contrato para asilo de locos de Mazorra, porque dicho contrato estipula precio de 36 cts. la libra, cuando la carne se puede comprar a 23 centavos.—Recolecta para Ricardo Méndez asciendo a $24,347.—En convocación de Island Chapter No. 1, R.A.M., de Habana, de Mayo 31, los siguientes candidatos recibieron el grado de Real Arca: Eduardo Lino Acosta, Donald Campbell Dow, Leon Waldemar Hansen, Charles McKercher Ralph Baine Teeple, de Camagüey; Charles Edward Louis, Obispo de la Habana; Morris Heller, William Davidson Hymers, Roy Thomas Pryor, Robert Stanley Whitehouse, de la Habana; Harry Klein, del Central Jobabo que se ha mudado para la Habana.

study municipal and county administration in Bilbao, Sevilla and Valencia, Spain.—Havana Post No. 1, American Legion, elects following officers: Comdr., Geo. T. Street; Vice-Comdr., J. L. Hackborth; Adj., Henry Whitmarsh. — Cuban sugar futures quoted as follows as month ends: July, 2.73; Aug., 2.83; Sept., 2.92; Oct., 2.95; Nov., 2.95; Dec., 3.00; Jan., 2.97; Feb., 2.97, Mch., 2.97; Cuban-Amer., 25¼; Cuba Cane com., 17⅛; Cuba Cane pref., 36⅜; Punta Alegre, 46.—Rev. W. D. Miller, head of Cuban-American college, Zulueta and Dragones Sts., Havana, for last six years, assumes new duties as pastor Baptist church, Matanzas.—King, Queen and seemingly million subjects see colt Captain Cuttle, 10 to 1, owned by Lord Woolavington (Britain's richest whisky distiller) and ridden by Steve Donoghue, win British derby, on which $10,000,000 changes hands. — Harry L. Roosevelt, New York, nephew Theodore Roosevelt, returns north following Havana visit.—Ex-President Menocal plans to continue development of Reparto Miramar, which he will operate for himself and Mendoza heirs.—News reaches Havana of death at Key West of George W. Allen, pres. First National Bank and former customs collector, well and favorably known in Cuba.—Secretary Guiteras refuses to renew Mazorra insane asylum meat contract, which is for 36 cents pound when it is said meat can be bought for 23.—Ricardo Méndez funds reaches $24,347.—At convocation of Island Chapter No. 1, R.A.M., Havana, the following candidates received the degree of Royal Arch Mason: Eduardo Lino Acosta, Donald Campbell Dow, Leon Waldemar Hansen, Charles McKercher, Ralph Baine Teeple, of Camagüey; Charles Edward Louis, Bishop of Havana, Morris Heller, William Davidson Hymers, Roy Thomas Pryor, Robert Stanley Whitehouse, of Havana; Harry Klein from Central Jobabo who has moved to Havana.

YES?

DICK—"A wife helps a man forget a thousand troubles."

HOLLY—"That a bachelor never has."

T/C DEFINITIONS

Farmer (fár-murr), **n.** A. Gazob who makes hay while the son shines. Antonym; Son.

WHY WE ARE UNIQUE

Because we never wear spats.

AS IT IS IN VEDADO

MR. VEDADO—"I'm as hungry as a bear tonight. Is dinner ready?"

MRS. VEDADO—"No, dear, I'm afraid we'll have to go downtown to a restaurant. I've broken the can-opener."

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

OUR MONTHLY ENIGMA

My whole is a Danish saying having to do with the freedom from care of they who are poor.

My 16-1-13-22-5-14 is an appeal to the Deity.

My 7-20-9-26-6-21 is the upper front portion of the human torso. It must be filled with faith if my 16-1-13-22-5-14 is to be effective.

My 27-28 is faith as it is in Spanish. Add my 10 and it becomes a reward or remuneration.

My 2-12-19 is a commodity largely consumed in Cuba but not an ounce of which is imported from the United States. In fact it would hardly stand shipment.

My 11-8-15-24-25 is very dear to the heart of the ladies whose natural beauty and attractiveness is enhanced by it. In fact they are usually in urgent need of a new one.

My 3-4-23-18-17 is always the goat in Cuba.

Answer to May Enigma: **He Who Sleeps Catches No Fish.**

My 3-16-22-11-14-7-9 was WHISTLE. We sometimes whistle to keep up our courage. Steamers whistle as they leave Havana harbor.

My 23-1-20-8-18 was SHOES (worn on the feet).

My 24-17-19 was that most industrious of domestic fowls, the well-known and popular HEN.

My 21-13-15-2-6 (FACES) are seen in the streets, most of them strange but some familiar and loved.

My 10-4-5-14-20 was PHOTO, a picture, often made from FACES.

My 12 was the consonant "c" sounded as the three-letter word SEE, meaning to perceive.

FRIENDSHIP—A SONNET

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

True friendship is a gift of wondrous worth;
With gold 'tis often sought but never found.
Ambition, power, and greed that stalk the earth,
Can ne'er give rise to bonds of friendship sound.
A friend is one who gives for no return;
Who loves the more, in suffering, pain or woe;
Encourages and helps in trial to learn
The road to duty often shunned by foe.
Oh! happy then is he in times of strife,
Who has a friend to comfort and give aid;
Who knows he does not fight alone this life,
And that from one his memory will not fade.
Then let him say ere he has reached the end,
"I thank Thee, dearest Lord, for one true friend."

—BEATRICE MERCEDES HORNSBY.

WANT ADVS.

(From Havana newspaper El Mundo)

A ENGLISH girl need a position with cuban famble that speak english as nurse are washing are house maid calle Concordia 155, room 18. Hilda Richards.

7414 30 my. 2.

AN ENGLISH speaking wishes work maid or nurse cook or washer Meta Parris, Vives 47.

327 3 my. 5.

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Small Towne Stuff

M. Menocal has gone into the real estate business, having taken over the property of the Widder Mendoza. He is selling lots at so much down and so much a week. City checks won't be accepted.

Ye Scribe is sorry to hev to state that the information published here last month about Norm. Davis having sold out his intrust in the Trust Co. was somewhat exaggyrated. Norm. hain't sold out his intrust. Outside of that our report was strikly correct.

Herm. Upmann closed up his bank tother day and hain't paid out nothin since. Frank Steinhart, our local street ry. magnot, is said to have all the ry's money in it. Frank didn't have none of his own in it. Herm. says he will sell his ottymobile and his wife says she will sell her jools if necesary to pay them as had their money in the bank. They say.

Look like its a going to be a pretty hard summer with us since the bank went and busted. Our board of selectmen are spending more money than the taown's taking in and the mayor's fambly are all rigged up in duds paid for out of town funds. Nobody won't sell the town nothing and the situation is moughty bad. The county seat may have to intervene and run things for us.

Our telephone co. hain't get their radio business under way yet but they promise to have things moving along pretty quick. We can't afford to be behind other places of today and not have radio.

Our wimmin are most of them going a visiting during the dog days. The derned grass widdowers are a drinking hard cidew and a riding around in flivvers and flirting and everything. If they don't stop it we will be compelled to publish their names.

—YE SCRIBE.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL

MRS. MIDDLETON—"And why do you make your dolls marry so young, Margaret?"

LITTLE MARGARET—"Well, they're so naughty I've got to punish 'em some way."

It is with youth as with plants; from the first fruits they bear we learn what may be expected in future.—DEMOPHILUS.

ROTARILY YOURS

A country auctioneer having a sale in the afternoon went out to the place in the forenoon to look over the articles and estimate probable prices When the crowd assembled they found the auctioneer stretched-out on the old hair-cloth sofa with only two notations in his memo book. "One demi-john, 50c. One revolving rug, no price stated."

—Contributed by
ARTHUR B. CURTIS.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. You can take 300 north duty free

T/C ADVICE TO INVESTORS

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

By DOUGLAS WATERMAN

The maximum results from stock speculation are obtained by observing the following rules:

1—Buy when business is bad or still below normal.
2—Buy in companies whose stock fully reflects in its depressed price the worst that could happen.
3—Diversify your holdings by buying in several industries, and distribute over the leading companies of these industries.
4—Buy outright or on not less than 50 per cent margin.
5—Disregard all minor fluctuations and hold for the "long pull."
6—Sell when business is booming; money rates high; reserve-ratio low and speculative at fever heat.

I am firmly convinced that there is more money to be made in low-priced non-dividend paying stocks, or those that have passed their dividends, than in the high-priced stocks, even counting the dividends paid. History at least shows this to be the case. The following table taken from Babson's Reports seems convincing.

Stock Market Movement	Possible Profit Dividend Paying Stocks (Including Dividends)	Possible Profit Non-dividend Paying Stocks
1903-1905 (Average 27 Stocks)	64%	247%
1907-1909 (Average 35 Stocks)	99	249
1914-1916 (Average 40 Stocks)	72	187
1917-1919 (Average 40 Stocks)	129	178
	Av. 91%	Av. 215%

There is an added advantage in buying low-priced stocks; it enables one to make a broader distribution with his speculative fund.

The following is a list of low-priced stocks purchased on my recommendation March 1st of this year. The purchase price includes buying and selling commission, so that everything over these prices is net profit. Prices are given to the nearest whole number to avoid fractions.

All Common except where specified Preferred	Purchase Price March 1, 1922	Purchase Price May 26, 1922
Am. Hide & Leather	$16	$16
Am. Agr. Chem.	36	39
Am. Can	41	48
Am. Cotton Oil	24	28
Cent. Leather	33	40
Cuban Am.	24	25
Guant. Sugar	12	12
Goodrich	39	41
International Nickel	14	18
Punta Alegre	42	44
United Shoe Mch.	39	42
U. S. Indust. Alch.	46	59
U. S. Rubber	56	65
Va. Ca. Chemical	32	32
Wilson & Co.	41	46
Kelly Spfld.	42	52
Balt. & Ohio	38	48
Chi. & Est. Ill.	18	39
Chi. & Est. Ill. Pfd.	38	57
Chi. & Rock Isld.	42	47
Colorado So.	47	50
Kansas City So.	26	27
Mo. Pac.	25	25
M. K. & T. Pfd. (New).	35	42
M. K. & T. Cm. (New).	12	19
Norfolk So.	19	18
Pere Marquette	28	33
St. L. San Fr.	30	31
Southern Ry.	20	25
Southern Pac.	87	92
Northern Pac.	83	77
Wabash "A"	25	32
Am. Sm. & Rf.	48	66
Am. Zinc	14	20
Anaconda	49	56
Butte. & Sup.	27	33

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Cerro de Pas.	34	39
Dome Mines	26	28
Great Nthn. Ore.	36	41
Inspiration	36	42
Kennicott	29	38
Miami	27	30
Ray Consldt.	15	18
Ad ron. Pr. & Lt.	21	24
Colorado Pr.	16	17
Commelth. P. & L. Prfd.	47	69
Laclede Gas	52	77
Miss. Rv. Pr. Co.	23	24
Utah Securities	15	18
	$1628	$1909

Quotations on May 26th, show a 17.2 per cent profit. The list is still low in price, and if bought today should show a handsome profit this time next year, no matter what the fluctuations may be in the mean time.

Whatever your speculative fund. 50 per cent might well be used in the purchase of rails; 20 per cent in coppers; 20 per cent in industrials, and 10 per cent in gas and electric stocks.

I have noticed this month for the first time that several press-writers and others have spoken of the present market as a "bull market." As a matter of fact we are now nearly half-way through the bull market. Strange how long it takes people to note changed conditions!

This is the seventh bull market since 1897. Four out of six previous ones lasted almost exactly two years; one lasted eighteen months; one lasted two and a half years, but it had a recession after six months that brought it back almost to the starting point; it can be counted as lasting two years.

The present market started in August, 1921. After next Spring it will be time to watch fundamentals very carefully; until then we are probably safe. But mark this well—no bull market ever climbed straight up; there has always been a set-back of some magnitude; so don't over-extend your margin account. When the public is over-confident; when speculators pyramided their paper-profits—it is then the break comes.

It has been suggested that perhaps many readers of these articles may not know where and how to buy stocks and bonds. If you intend to buy outright, you can buy through your bank or a brokerage house here or in the States.

The order would read: Please buy one (or—one hundred) shares (s) of the following list of stocks at the prices given (or—at the market) by letter (or—by cable); order good until countermanded (or—for today only), and charge the same to my account. Certificates to be made out in the name of John Jones (or—Mrs. Mary Jones) and delivered to me in Havana.

Or if bonds: Please buy $1,000 Kansas City Terminal First 4's, 1960 at 81¼ (or—at the market) by letter (or—by cable), order good until countermanded, and deliver to me in Havana.

Bonds are sold in several denomination, so if you are interested in any particular bond and wish to buy less than a $1,000 unit, it would be well to write your banker or broker who will tell you the denominations in which the bond is sold.

Prices quoted on the financial pages of the newspapers are as if the unit of the bond was $100. The bond cited above would have a face value of $1,000, and cost $817.50, plus a broker's commission of $2.50.

Your bank will not buy on margin. Brokerage houses will buy on—we will say—a 50 per cent margin; in which case they will hold the certificates until finally sold or paid for in full. They will charge banking interest on the balance of the account.

On stocks selling from $10 to $100 the brokerage charge in Havana, for both buying and selling, is at the rate of $25 per 100 shares of any issue. There is an additional maximum charge of $4 per 100 shares on stock. This is a stamp tax, and varies with the par value of the stock.

On stock selling under $10, the charge is at the rate of $12.50 per 100 shares; the stamp tax is the same.

The commission for buying 10 shares of Punta Alegre at 44 would be $2.50, and for selling $2.70. The par value of Punta being $50, the stamp tax is at the rate of $2.00 per 100 shares, or 20 cents for 10 shares.

The commission for buying 100 shares of Interborough Preferred at $5 would be $12.50, and the selling price $16.50.

If you bought only one share the charge would be $1.50, which is the minimum charged by brokers. If you bought one share of stock in ten different companies the charge would be $15.

Brokers will carry bonds on a margin. A $1,000 bond is considered the equivalent of 10 shares of stock. The brokerage charge is at the rate of $2.50 for $1,000 bond.

When placing your order for stocks be sure to specify whether it is the common or preferred issue.

When ordering bonds don't fail to give the year the bond matures. Many companies have issued bonds bearing the same coupon rate, but maturing in different years.

A wise ignorance is rich soil from which the seeds of Knowledge will bring forth fruit, a hundredfold. "I do not know": this is the beginning and the end of Wisdom. One who has never learned to say "I do not know," has not the A B C of education.—HAROLD BELL WRIGHT.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

IN CUBA

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

In Cuba when it rains, O how it rains!
As if the bolts in heaven had loosened up
The water gushing as from bursting mains
Floods all the earth, now an inverted cup
And flows in rivulets through all the plains.
In Cuba when it rains, O how it it rains!

In Cuba when it clears, O how it clears !
The sun comes out a golden ball of heat,
And underneath its warm, life-giving rays,
The drenched earth blossoms into something sweet,
Like a child smiling after bittter tears.
In Cuba when it clear, O how it clears!

In Cuba when it rains, it rains a lot
And when it clears, by Jinks, the sun is hot!

—LOUISE WINTER.

THE CAMAGÜEY SCOTSMAN

The Camagüey Scotsman was once shipwrecked with a comrade. They were adrift on a flimsy raft and Angus was praying volubly. "Oh Lord," he said, "I ken I've broken maist o' Thy commandments, but, Oh Lord, if I'm spared this time I promise—" Here he was interrupted by Donald, who exclaimed: "I widna' commit yoursel' ower far, Angus. I think I see land."

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NEWS AND COMMENT

GENERAL OUTLOOK IN CUBA MORE ENCOURAGING

In a number of lines business in Cuba—according to Acting Commercial Attaché Chester Lloyd Jones, Habana—during the past month has become more encouraging. Iron and steel, lumber and other construction materials are being taken in increasing amounts, and even in textiles, until recently much depressed, there are signs of improvement. Old accounts from the boom period have been adjusted to a considerable extent, and even where such is not the case new business is often being carried on independent of the old accounts. As yet these can be accepted as no more than very advanced symptoms, as there are many old accounts where settlements on discount basis have not yet been made, and which are still either subject to arrangement or involve future payments extending over a considerable period. It remains yet to be seen whether profits will be sufficient to allow debtors to meet their obligations in these unsettled outstandings.

SUGAR HARVEST—TOBACCO AND FRUITS

The sugar harvest has passed its highest point. If conditions continue favorable, a total outturn for the island of 3,800,000 tons is thought possible. Though such a yield is encouraging, and though the effect of grinding has been to put money in circulation, a number of mills seem to have been unable to make money and will end the season with obligations greater than those with which they started. For these reasons it is well to act with caution until it becomes clearer that the sugar industry and the activities depending upon it have actually reached rock bottom. There will be many cases in which houses apparently doing satisfactory current business will actually be hard pressed to meet their obligations when payments on the accounts now deferred become due.

The tobacco crop of 1922 is harvested. The quantity is reported to be fair and the quality good. Local cigar manufacture shows an improvement. Exports of tobacco for the first three months of 1922 shows an increase in quantity over the same period of 1921 amounting to more than 50 per cent.

Pineapple exports are going forward at a rate which indicates a shipment of 1,000,000 boxes for the season. The grapefruit market is satisfactory.

The long drought is broken, relieving the anxiety as to a supply of food for stock.

BANKING DEVELOPMENTS

The outstanding development of the month in financial circles was the suspension of payments by the banking house of H. Upmann & Co.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. You can take 300 north duty free

An investigation of the accounts of the company by a committee of the clearing house showed the conditions to be much worse than originally reported, and that it would not be possible for the other banks to assist. The Upmann Co. went into technical "suspension of payments" on May 12, when it was taken over by the Temporary Bank Liquidation Committee. The effect of the failure of this long-established house has been to check the growth of confidence which the public had begun to show in local banking conditions and commercial developments.

BONDED WAREHOUSES SITUATION

The clearing of the stocks in the bonded warehouses continues. Part of the goods is finding its way to the market and thus reducing the stock in the port. Other portions are being reexported under the various recent decrees.

The inventory of goods in the bonded warehouses is practically finished. On May 15 the owners of American goods lying in 43 of these warehouses had been notified by letter concerning the reported location of their merchandise. Under the present rulings all such goods may lie in the warehouses until June 30, when, if not withdrawn, they will become subject to sale at auction to recover customs duties and accumulated charges.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES—INCREASED FREIGHT FROM NEW YORK

The building trades continue to pick up. Large projects under construction and planned are few and are reported as being held off the market until the conditions surrounding the sugar industry become more settled. Smaller projects, especially the building of dwellings, have shown much greater activity, with a corresponding improvement in demand for lumber, cement, and other building materials. Stocks of lumber are moving off satisfactorily.

Freight from New York to Havana has increased sufficiently to justify one of the local lines in putting on a steamer for an extra voyage to Havana.

The iron and steel imports into Cuba reached their low point in July, August, and September of 1921. During April, 1922, conditions improved very much as compared with January and February. Imports included over 55,000 items, of which all but about 200 came from the United States. The rest came from Germany. About 1,100 machinery items were imported, of which about 85 per cent came from the United States. The chief items imported in March and April were bars, beams, galvanized sheets, and pipe.

The machinery trade is at a low ebb. There are still large local stocks on the market, which are moving very slowly. Except in sugar-mill machinery, the Cuban market is not large and the unfavorable conditions which surround the greatly increased sugar-producing capacity of the island have delayed purchases in this line. Reexports of quantities of machinery purchased abroad, chiefly in the United States, is under way.

AUTOMOBILE IMPORTS—REDUCED TAXICAB RATES

During April 132 American automobiles, 22 trucks, as well as 1 German and 2 French cars, were imported. This compares with a

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reported export of 153 cars and motor trucks from the United States during March, 1922. Cuba imported 2,824 automobiles in the fiscal year 1919 and 5,560 in 1920. Over 6,400 packages of automobile accessories were imported in April, 1922. Of these, 6,160 came from the United States.

The automobile trade continues inactive. Purchases of accessories show up better than those of new machines.

The owners of the large number of low-priced cars in the taxicab service in Havana have reduced their prices to 20 cents per trip (the pre-war rate), but this does not foreshadow an increased use of taxicab facilities, such as will result in purchase of more cars. The readjustment rather represents an attempt to induce the public to make greater use of the already large equipment. The number of high-priced cars offered at second hand is large.

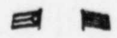
LIQUIDATION OF TEXTILE STOCKS

The adjustment of outstanding textile accounts and the liquidation of stocks are still in progress. As merchants have come to understandings with their creditors their stocks have gradually been offered in liquidation and a healthy revival was under way, which, for the moment, has been checked by the Upmann failure. The clearing of stocks, however, has already brought some liquid capital again into the textile market.

Manufacturers have also agreed to take back large amounts of stocks which have proven unsalable. To date British firms are reported to have done this to a greater extent than American companies. These British reexportations include large shipments of woolen goods on which the duties on the original invoice value would in many cases be equal to today's net value.

Imports of unmade-up textiles in April were 3,800 packages, practically all from the United States. Of ready-made clothing 323 boxes arrived, of which 217 came from the United States. Of the 522 boxes of stockings imported, 459 came from the United States and the rest from Germany.

Stocks in some textile lines are practically cleared out. As a rule these are goods which can be retailed at from 10 to 15 cents per yard. For such textiles there is now an active market. There is also a temporary shortage in the cheaper grades of hosiery. With exception of the above lines, the orders placed by responsible houses, which are now going forward, are usually for assorted stocks. In bleached goods and fancies the market is still overstocked. No general revival in the textile market is to be expected before the end of the year.



For achievement to be Real there must be failure; and the achievement must in no case be certain else it ceases to have reality.—W. H. WILSON.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped, oval shaped. The sweetest smoke

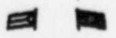
SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS IN CUBA

It frequently happens that on the heels of a judicial decree in Cuba giving the debtor the privilege of postponing the payment of his accounts in full for three years, there comes to the creditors an offer of compromise at 25 to 30 per cent, generally emanating from a friend of the debtor. The question as to the legality of such a compromise and as to the advisability of considering the offer having been brought up, it was submitted by the U. S. department of Commerce and Labor to an attorney in Havana who is experienced in American-Cuban claims for an opinion. The legal adviser writes:

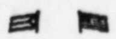
"A merchant goes into the suspension of payments under certain circumstances and provided he has assets amounting to 50 per cent of his liabilities. His balance is presented to the court with his petition for the status of suspension of payments, and it is that balance sheet which is taken as a basis for the settlement which the debtor in suspension proposes to his creditors, and which settlement is to be carried out in the period of three years during which the liquidation proceeds.

"Hence a friend or relative is relied upon, and he comes along and makes a proposition of, say, 25 per cent in settlement. If this is accepted by the creditors, payment is made under agreement, the 'suspension' of payment is called off, the old firm starts with a clean slate, or perhaps it has sold out to the friend or relative who has come forward with funds to pay off the credits. For obvious reasons the debtor himself can not make any such proposition. Of course, there is no compulsion on the creditors to accept it. They are at liberty to reject it and to await the judicial settlement of their credits in the course of three years.

"This friendly offer to compromise and to terminate the suspension of payments is a recognized practice here, which has its uses and sometimes works out to the advantage of the creditors. Generally speaking, an offer of settlement at 30 per cent under these circumstances is not bad at all, for settlement made in the course of years as a result of the suspension of payment proceedings rarely yield better than 30 per cent."



To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting.—BURKE.



DAILY STRETCHING

Mr. Walter Camp has told us how to retain suppleness in forty-year-old bodies. "Stretch daily" is a simplification of his wise advice.

But how about the mind? asks Batten's Wedge. How shall our thinking be kept clear and straight and strong?

When you begin to hope to get business by good will and personality rather than by deserving it, then you are in danger. When you decide to "muddle through somehow" because reasoned planning is too wearisome, then it is time you took up your own case. When you prefer a

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hunch to the guidance of research then you are slowing up. When the business man says "I am successful," when the mechanic says "I have learned my trade," when the youth says "I have finished my education"—then their thinking is not clear or straight or strong. Unless they change, the full extent of their success will be the avoidance of open failure.

Two habits mark the minds of all first-class men. One is hunger and the other is daily stretching.

The hungry mind is always craving, devouring, assimilating new facts. The knowledge it gains is a help in any work, but its habit of hunger is a part of life itself.

Mr. Camp's plan is to insure stretching of muscles and tendons that are not used as much as they should be. How constantly do you use the laws of two plus two, of supply and demand, of cause and effect? They have not been repealed. Review in their light the things you have recently thought, said and done.

The hungry mind and the daily stretch are usually found under hats of very good quality.

A MAN IS AS LAZY AS HIS PRIDE AND HIS WIFE WILL ALLOW.

SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD

The following are Willett & Gray's estimates for the new crop:

	Harvesting Period	Tons 1921-22	Tons 1920-21	Tons 1919-20
United States—Louisiana	Oct.-Jan.	238,393	150,996	108,035
Texas	Oct.-Jan.	2,920	6,238	.....
Porto Rico	Jan.-June	395,000	438,494	433,825
Hawaiian Islands	Nov.-July	480,000	508,392	496,183
West Indies—Virgin Islands	Jan.-June	5,000	4,500	12,400
Cuba	Dec.-June	3,500,000	3,936,040	3,730,077
British West Indies—Trinidad	Jan.-June	52,000	54,933	58,416
Barbados	Jan.-June	20,000	24,817	54,279
Jamaica	Jan.-June	35,000	40,000	46,875
Antigua	Feb.-July	10,500	11,320	15,540
St. Kitts	Feb.-Aug.	8,000	8,063	10,036
Other British West Indies	Jan.-June	10,000	3,603	5,651
French West Indies—Martinique	Jan.-July	27,000	27,000	19,097
Guadeloupe	Jan.-July	32,000	25,426	22,847
San Domingo	Jan.-June	225,000	185,546	175,736
Hayti	Dec.-June	10,000	5,625	4,125
Mexico	Dec.-June	110,000	115,000	92,000
Central America—Guatemala	Jan.-June	19,000	17,500	15,100
Other Central America	Jan.-June	18,000	20,000	20,000
So. America—Demerara	Oct.-Dec. & May-June	90,000	96,168	85,356
Surinam	Oct.-Jan.	10,000	12,000	7,169
Venezuela	Oct.-June	16,000	15,000	18,000
Ecuador	Oct.-Feb.	7,000	6,998	7,628
Peru	Jan.-Dec.	325,000	350,000	330,000
Argentine	May-Nov.	175,000	202,158	298,709
Brazil	Oct.-Feb.	325,000	340,063	177,155
Total in America		6,145,813	6,605,880	6,244,239

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. Famous for their delicious aroma

British India (consumed locally)	Dec.-May	2,500,000	2,448,000	3,049,157
Java (1922-23 1,625,000)	May-Nov.	1,649,610	1,508,755	1,335,763
Formosa and Japan	Nov.-June	425,000	342,176	283,482
Philippine Islands	Nov.-June	276,000	255,843	209,336
Total in Asia		4,850,610	4,455,774	4,877,638
Australia (1922-23 300,000)	June-Nov.	298,701	182,101	162,298
Fiji Islands	june-Nov.	65,000	73,000	88,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia		363,701	255,401	250,298
Egypt	Jan.-June	100,000	79,706	86,712
Mauritius	Aug.-Jan.	200,000	259,872	235,490
Reunion	Aug.-Jan.	38,593	42,079	32,336
Natal	May-Oct.	150,000	151,500	142,851
Mozambique	May-Oct.	52,000	50,000	38,746
Total in Africa		540,593	583,157	536,135
Europe-Spain	Dec.-June	5,000	6,886	6,048
Total Cane Sugar Crop		11,905,717	12,006,098	11,914,458
Europe—Beet—Germany	Sept.-Jan.	1,330,000	1,152,960	739,548
Czecho-Slovakia	Sept.-Jan.	650,000	705,919	493,781
Hungary and Austria	Sept.-Jan.	68,000	47,977	12,151
France	Sep.-Jan.	275,000	305,041	154,444
Belgium	Sept.-Jan.	300,000	242,589	146,918
Holland	Sept.-Jan.	370,000	316,402	238,692
Russia and Ukraine	Sept.-Jan.	100,000	89,071	78,013
Poland	Sept.-Jan.	225,000	189,834	140,000
Sweden	Sept.-Jan.	227,000	164,194	145,072
Denmark	Sept.-Jan.	145,000	134,835	152,852
Italy	Sept.-Jan.	200,000	135,484	182,843
Spain	Sept.-Jan.	135,000	170,727	81,650
Switzerland	Sept.-Jan.	5,500	3,710	8,550
Bulgaria	Sept.-Jan.	22,000	7,837	10,974
Roumania	Sept.-Jan.	25,000	5,000	.....
Total in Europe		4,077,500	3,671,575	2,585,488
United States—Beet	July-Jan.	900,000	969,419	652,957
Canada—Beet	Oct.-Dec.	23,000	34,600	16,500
Total Beet Sugar Crops		5,000,500	4,675,594	3,254,945
GRAND TOTAL—Cane and Beet Sugar		16,906,217	16,681,692	15,169,403
Estimated increase in the world's production		224,525	.....	.....

Wine maketh a man act like an ass in a rich pasture.—ZAHIR-AD-DIN.

CUBAN MARKET FOR CERTAIN CHEMICALS

The value of caustic soda and bleaching powders in the Cuban import trade, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner C. A. Livengood, lends importance to an account of the uses to which these commodities are being put and the possibility of further increases.

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CAUSTIC SODA

Caustic soda is used in Cuba most extensively by soap-manufacturing plants. One of the largest importers estimate that 80 per cent of the caustic soda consumed in Cuba is so used. It is also used for cleaning in the sugar mills during the grinding season and to a limited extent by steam laundries for cleaning articles which are extremely soiled by grease. Tanneries also require a small amount.

The imports of caustic soda into Cuba from the United States, as published in Foreign Commerce and Navigation, amounted in 1919 to 5,591,322 pounds, valued at $184,729, and increased in 1920 to 9,160,555 pounds, worth $406,064. As the United States at present supplies practically all of the caustic soda used in Cuba, these figures may be taken as the amount of this commodity consumed.

Lye (caustic soda) in cans is sold in Cuba for use by furniture makers in removing paint and also for cleaning purposes in the homes. It is estimated by dealers that 4,000 cases (48 cans of 12 ounces each) are used in Cuba annually for these purposes. No lye is used for the home manufacture of soft soap, as no soap is made in the Cuban homes and the scarcity of materials for soap grease makes this method of soap manufacturing improbable in the future.

BLEACHING POWDER

The principal use for bleaching powder (chloride of lime) in Cuba is for cleaning in the steam laundries. A limited amount is used in purifying drinking water. Practically all of this comes from the United States.

United States Government statistics show the exports of bleaching powder to Cuba in 1919 to have been 273,403 pounds, worth $14,347, as compared with 426,619 pounds, valued at $28,669, in 1920.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

Hydrochloric acid is used for cleaning purposes in the sugar mills and in the homes. A manufacturing plant for this acid was formerly in operation in Havana, but was burned down about two years ago. Estimates of the Cuban annual consumption vary from 25,000 carboys (150 pounds each) in 1920 and 12,000 carboys in 1921 to an annual average as high as 60,000 carboys, although the lower figures are probably closer estimates. Practically all the hydrochloric acid used in Cuba comes from the United States.

HYMNS OF HATE

(Donald A. Black of Tuinicú, Oriente, gets the dollar prize this month)

Oh, how I hate that slippery chap,
With gall his one best bet.
Who always bums but never buys,
An American cigarette.

ON THE ORIZABA

A sweet little tourist named Beck
Remarked to her mother, "By heck!
I'm not a dummy,
I know they play rummy
On this ship 'cause it has a deck."

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. Famous for their delicious aroma

EN-DOR

By RUDYARD KIPLING

Behold there is a woman that hath a familiar spirit at En-dor.
—I. SAMUEL: xxviii, 7.

The road to En-dor is easy to tread
For Mother or yearning Wife,
There, it is sure, we shall meet our Dead
As they were even in life.
Earth has not dreamed of the blessing in store
For desolate hearts on the road to En-dor.

Whispers shall comfort us out of the dark—
Hands—ah God!—that we knew!
Visions and voices—look and hark!—
Shall prove that our tale is true,
And that those who have passed to the further shore
May be hailed—at a price—on the road to En-dor.

But they are so deep in their new eclipse
Nothing they say can reach,
Unless it be uttered by alien lips
And framed in a stranger's speach
The son must send word to the mother that bore,
Through an hireling's mouth. 'Tis the rule of En-dor.

And not for nothing these gifts are shown
By such as delight our dead.
They must twitch and stiffen and slaver and groan
Ere the eyes are set in the head,
And the voice from the belly begins. Therefore,
We pay them a wage where they ply at En-dor.

Even so, we have need of faith
And patience to follow the clue.
Often, at first, what the dear one saith
Is babble, or jest, or untrue.
(Lying spirits perplex us sore
Till our loves—and our lives—are well-known at En-dor.)

Oh the road to En-dor is the oldest road
And the craziest road of all!
Straight it runs to the Witch's abode,
As it did in the days of Saul,
And nothing has changed of the sorrow in store
For such as go down on the road to En-dor!

HE UNDERSTANDS WOMEN?

Feminine intuition is a woman's power of jumping to wrong conclusions quicker than men.—STEPHEN MCKENNA.

KIDDING THEMSELVES

"We don't want to go north this summer. It is just as cool and one rests so much better here."

AND MIGHT NEVER GO

"Hey, when are you going to pay me back that five dollars?"

"What five dollars?"

"That five dollars I lent you a couple of weeks ago. You promised to pay it back when you returned from the Isle of Pines."

"But, my dear chap, I haven't been to the Isle of Pines."

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"IT SOUNDS TO ME"

(TUNE: "AULD ACQUAINTANCE")

"It sounds to me,
"It sounds to me,
"It sounds to me,
Like a LIE!"

—U. S. ARMY SONG.

BUSINESS is rapidly growing better in Cuba, the turning point having come with the Upmann bank failure. This condition will continue as long as the present stability of the government lasts.

HAVANA AMERICNAS always agree, there never being any difference of opinion over any subject. That is the reason why General Crowder receives such wonderful assistance and support from his fellow-countrymen in his delicate and difficult task.

THE TIMES OF CUBA is the poorest imaginable advertising medium, but is being wonderfully supported despite that fact. Extra pages have had to be inserted every month this year to carry the added business. Fifty dollars a page is a tremendous rate for advertising in a publication read by not many more than 25,000 persons.

CAPT. WALTER FLETCHER SMITH has sent a complimentary letter to the Playa Company, offering to take over the concession if they can find nothing else to do with it. Frank Steinhart and Frank Bruen, backed by Charles A. Stoneham, will probably get it, however.

SECRETARY REGUIFEROS is much opposed to building the Maine monument and will do nothing toward completing this despicable obra. The Doctor has no use for Americans anyway.

DRINKING is decreasing noticeably, especially among Americans, in Cuba. Tourists visiting Havana never drink anything.

ALL CUBANS are violently opposed to a fiscal supervision of the Republic's finances by the United States. In case of anything savoring of an intervention they would immediately commit hari-kari. The third intervention will go into effect on July 1st.

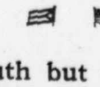
EVERYBODY in Cuba is making money and paying his debts.

—THE LIAR.

AND THERE WASN'T ANY

DR. ODELL (severely)—"When did you attend church last?"

MISS FLAP VEDADO—"I went last Sunday's matinee."



It is a truth but too well-known, that rashness attends youth, as prudence does old age.—CICERO.

FAIRY TALES

"Like mother used to make."



REASSURING

MR. CALLE A—"We are travelling a hard road in Cuba."

MR. CALLE B—"Ey-ch, but it will be softer now that the rains are on."

BOCK cork tipped, oval shaped. They are Cuba's finest Cigarettes

CABBAGES AND KINGS

By O. HENRY

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes and ships and sealing-wax,
And cabbages and kings."

—THE WALRUS AND THE CARPENTER.

SYNOPSIS

This series of short stories, linked together by the thread of a plot but each almost complete in itself, began in the April number of THE TIMES OF CUBA and will continue in succeeding numbers until completed. The scene is laid in "Anchuria," a volatile republic of Central America, and much of the material on which the stories are written is supposed to have been gathered by the author during several years of active experience as a soldier of fortune on the Isthmus. It is to be feared that O. Henry (his real name was Sidney Porter, but it is said that, for reasons best known to himself he adopted the O. Henry nom-de-plume even before attaining fame as a master of the short story) saw in his fabled republic more of the slapstick brand of humor than the real patriotism and pathos which are always not far distant in Latin America, but his Cabbages and Kings richly repays the reading. Back numbers containing previous installments can be obtained at the publication office of THE TIMES OF CUBA, San Lázaro 95, Havana.

XIV

MASTERS OF ARTS

A two-inch stub of a blue pencil was the wand with which Keogh performed the preliminary acts of his magic. So, with this he covered paper with diagrams and figures while he waited for the United States of America to send down to Coralio a successor to Atwood, resigned.

The new scheme that his mind had conceived, his stout heart indorsed, and his blue pencil corroborated, was laid around the characteristics and human frailties of the new president of Anchuria. These characteristics, and the situation out of which Keogh hoped to wrest a golden tribute, deserve chronicling contributive to the clear order of events.

President Losada—many called him Dictator—was a man whose genius would have made him conspicuous even among Anglo-Saxons, had not that genius been intermixed with other traits that were petty and subversive. He had some of the lofty patriotism of Washington (the man he most admired), the force of Napoleon, and much of the wisdom of the sages. These characteristics might have justified him in the assumption of the title of "The Illustrious Liberator," had they not been accompanied by a stupendous and amazing vanity that kept him in the less worthy ranks of the dictators.

Yet he did his country great service. With a mighty grasp he shook it nearly free from the shackles of ignorance and sloth and the vermin that fed upon it, and all but made it a power in the council of nations. He established schools and hospitals, built roads, bridges, railroads, and palaces, and bestowed generous subsidies upon the arts and sciences. He was the absolute despot and the idol of his people. The wealth of the country poured into his hands. Other presidents had been rapacious without reason. Losada amassed enormous wealth, but his people had their share of the benefits.

The joint in his armour was his insatiate passion for monuments

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and tokens commemorating his glory. In every town he caused to be erected statues of himself bearing legends in praise of his greatness. In the walls of every public edifice, tablets were fixed reciting his splendour and the gratitude of his subjects. His statuettes and portraits were scattered throughout the land in every house and hut. One of the sycophants in his court painted him as St. John, with a halo and a train of attendants in full uniform. Losada saw nothing incongruous in this picture, and had it hung in a church in the capital. He ordered from a French sculptor a marble group including himself with Napoleon, Alexander the Great, and one or two others whom he deemed worthy of the honor.

He ransacked Europe for decorations, employing policy, money and intrigue to cajole the orders he coveted from kings and rulers. On state occasions his breast was covered from shoulder to shoulder with crosses, stars, golden roses, medals and ribbons. It was said that the man who could contrive for him a new decoration, or invent some new method of extolling his greatness, might plunge a hand deep into the treasury.

This was the man upon whom Billy Keogh had his eye. The gentle buccaneer had observed the rain of favors that fell upon those who ministered to the president's vanities, and he did not deem it his duty to hoist his umbrella against the scattering drops of liquid fortune.

In a few weeks the new consul arrived, releasing Keogh from his temporary duties. He was a young man fresh from college, who lived for botany alone. The consulate at Coralio gave him the opportunity to study tropical flora. He wore smoked glasses, and carried a green umbrella. He filled the cool, back porch of the consulate with plants and specimens so that space for a bottle and chair was not to be found. Keogh gazed on him sadly, but without rancor, and began to pack his gripsack. For his new plot against stagnation along the Spanish Main required of him a voyage overseas.

Soon came the **Karlsefin** again—she of the trampish habits—gleaning a cargo of cocoanuts for a speculative descent upon the New York market. Keogh was booked for a passage on the return trip.

"Yes, I'm going to New York," he explained to the group of his countrymen that had gathered on the beach to see him off. "But I'll be back before you miss me. I've undertaken the art education of this piebald country, and I'm not the man to desert it while it's in the early throes of tintypes."

With this mysterious declaration of his intentions Keogh boarded the **Karlsefin.**

Ten days later, shivering, with the collar of his thin coat turned high, he burst into the studio of Carolus White at the top of a tall building in Tenth Street, New York City.

Carolus White was smoking a cigarette and frying sausages over an oil stove. He was only twenty-three, and had noble theories about art.

"Billy Keogh!" exclaimed White, extending the hand that was not busy with the frying pan. "From what part of the uncivilized world, I wonder!"

"Hello, Carry," said Keogh, dragging forward a stool, and holding his fingers close to the stove. "I'm glad I found you so soon. I've been looking for you all day in the directories and art galleries. The free-lunch man on the corner told me where you were, quick. I was sure you'd be painting pictures yet."

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. Famous for their delicious aroma

Keogh glanced about the studio with the shrewd eye of a connoisseur in business.

"Yes, you can do it," he declared, with many gentle nods of his head. "That big one in the corner with the angels and green clouds and band-wagon is just the sort of thing we want. What would you call that, Carry—scene from Coney Island, ain't it?"

"That," said White, "I had intended to call 'The Translation of Elijah,' but you may be nearer right than I am."

"Name doesn't matter," said Keogh, largely; "it's the frame and the varieties of paint that does the trick. Now, I can tell you in a minute what I want. I've come on a little voyage of two thousand miles to take you in with me on a scheme. I thought of you as soon as the scheme showed itself to me. How would you like to go back with me and paint a picture? Ninety days for the trip, and five thousand dollars for the job."

"Cereal food or hair-tonic posters?" asked White.

"It isn't an ad."

"What kind of a picture is it to be?"

"It's a long story," said Keogh.

"Go ahead with it. If you don't mind, while you talk I'll just keep my eye on these sausages. Let 'em get one shade deeper than a Vandyke brown and you spoil 'em."

Keogh explained his project. They were to return to Coralio, where White was to pose as a distinguished American portrait painter who was touring in the tropics as a relaxation from his ardous and remunerative professional labors. It was not an unreasonable hope, even to those who trod in the beaten paths of business, that an artist with so much prestige might secure a commission to perpetuate upon canvas the lienaments of the president, and secure a share of the **pesos** that were raining upon the the caterers to his weaknesses.

Keogh had set his price at ten thousand dollars. Artists had been paid more for portraits. He and White were to share the expenses of the trip, and divide the possible profits. Thus he laid the scheme before White, whom he had known in the West before one declared for Art and the other became a Bedouin.

Before long the two machinators abandoned the rigor of the bare studio for a snug corner of a café. There they sat far into the night, with old envelopes and Keogh's stub of blue pencil between them.

At twelve o'clock White doubled up in his chair, with his chin on his fist, and shut his eyes at the unbeautiful wall-paper.

"I'll go with you, Billy," he said, in the quiet tones of decision. "I've got two or three hundred saved up for sausages and rent; and I'll take the chance with you. Five thousand! **It will give me two** years in Paris and one in Italy. I'll begin to pack to-morrow.'

"You'll begin in ten minutes," said Keogh. "It's to-morrow now. The **Karlsefin** starts back at four p.m. Come on to your painting shop, and I'll help you."

For five months in the year Coralio is the Newport of Anchuria. Then only does the town possess life. From November to March it is practically the seat of government. The president with his official family sojourns there; and society follows him. The pleasure-loving people make the season one long holiday of amusement and rejoicing. **Fiestas,** balls, games, sea bathing, processions and small theatres contribute to their enjoyment. The famous Swiss band from the capital plays in the little plaza every evening, while the fourteen carriages and vehicles in the town

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circle in funereal but complacent procession. Indians from the interior mountains, looking like prehistoric stone idols, come down to peddle their handiwork in the streets. The people throng the narrow ways, a chattering, happy, careless stream of buoyant humanity. Preposterous children rigged out with the shortest of ballet skirts and gilt wings, howl, underfoot, among the effervescent crowds. Especially is the arrival of the presidential party, at the opening of the season, attended with pomp, show and patriotic demostrations of enthusiasm and delight.

When Keogh and White reached their destination, on the return trip of the **Karlsefin,** the gay winter season was well begun. As they stepped upon the beach they could hear the band playing in the plaza. The village maidens, with fireflies already fixed in their dark locks, were gliding, barefoot and coy-eyed, along the paths. Dandies in white linen, swinging their canes, were beginning their seductive strolls. The air was full of human essence, of artificial enticement, of coquetry, indolence, pleasure — the man-made sense of existence.

The first two or three days after their arrival were spent in preliminaries. Keogh escorted the artist about town, introducing him to the little circle of English-speaking residents and pulling whatever wires he could to effect the spreading of White's fame as a painter. And then Keogh planned a more spectacular demonstration of the idea he wished to keep before the public.

He and White engaged rooms in the Hotel de los Extranjeros. The two were clad in new suits of immaculate duck, with American straw hats, and carried canes of remarkable uniqueness and inutility. Few caballeros in Coralio — even the gorgeously uniformed officers of the Anchurian army—were as conspicuous for ease and elegance of demeanor as Keogh and his friend, the great American painter, Señor White.

White set up his easel on the beach and made striking sketches of the mountain and sea views. The native population formed at his rear in a vast, chattering semicircle to watch his work. Keogh, with his care for details, had arranged for himself a pose which he carried out with fidelity. His role was that of friend to the great artist, a man of affairs and leisure. The visible emblem of his position was a pocket camera.

"For branding the man who owns it," said he, "a genteel dilettante with a bank account and an easy conscience, a steam-yacht ain't in it with a camera. You see a man doing nothing but loafing around making snap-shots, and you know right away he reads up well in 'Bradstreet.' You notice these old millionaire boys—soon as they get through taking everything else in sight they go to taking photographs. People are more impressed by a kodak than they are by a title or a four-carat scarf-pin." So Keogh strolled blandly about Coralio, snapping the scenery and the shrinking señoritas, while White posed conspicuously in the higher regions of art.

Two weeks after their arrival, the scheme began to bear fruit. An aide-de-camp of the president drove to the hotel in a dashing victoria. The president desired that Señor White come to the Casa Morena for an informal interview.

Keogh gripped his pipe tightly between his teeth. "Not a cent less than ten thousand," he said to the artist — "remember the price. And in gold or its equivalent—don't let him stick you with this

BOCK cork tipped, oval shaped. They are Cuba's finest Cigarettes

bargain-counter stuff they call money here."

"Perhaps it isn't that he wants," said White.

"Get out!" said Keogh, with splendid confidence. "I know what he wants. He wants his picture painted by the celebrated young American painter and filibuster now sojourning in his down-trodden country. Off you go."

The victoria sped away with the artist. Keogh walked up and down, puffing great clouds of smoke from his pipe, and waited. In an hour the victoria swept again to the door of the hotel, deposited White, and vanished. The artist dashed up the stairs, three at a step. Keogh stopped smoking, and became a silent interrogation point.

"Landed," exclaimed White, with his boyish face flushed with elation. "Billy, you are a wonder. He wants a picture. I'll tell you all about it. By Heavens! that dictator chap is a corker! He's a dictator clear down to his finger-ends. He's a kind of combination of Julius Caesar, Lucifer, and Chauncey Depew done in sepia. Polite and grim—that's his way. The room I saw him in was about ten acres big, and looked like a Mississippi steamboat with its gilding and mirrors and white paint. He talks English better than I can ever hope to. The matter of the price came up. I mentioned ten thousand. I expected him to call the guard and have me taken out and shot. He didn't move an eyelash. He just waved one of his chestnut hands in a careless way, and said, 'Whatever you say.' I am to go back tomorrow and discuss with him the details of the picture."

Keogh hung his head. Self-abasement was easy to read in his downcast countenance.

"I'm failing, Carry," he said, sorrowfully. "I'm not fit to handle these man's-size schemes any longer. Peddling oranges in a push-cart is about the suitable graft for me. When I said ten thousand, I swear I thought I had sized up that brown man's limit to within two cents. He'd have melted down for fifteen thousand just as easy. Say—Carry—you'll see old man Keogh safe in some nice, quiet idiot asylum, won't you, if he makes a break like that again?"

The Casa Morena, although only one story in height, was a building of brown stone, luxurious as a palace in its interior. It stood on a low hill in a walled garden of splendid tropical flora at the upper edge of Coralio. The next day the president's carriage came again for the artist. Keogh went out for a walk along the beach, where he and his "picture box" were now familiar sights. When he returned to the hotel White was sitting in a steamer-chair on the balcony.

"Well," said Keogh, "did you and His Nibs decide on the kind of a chromo he wants?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

T/C WANT ADV. DEPT.

WANTED: Havana Bootlegger would like to arrange with Key West officials to take a sleep for just a few hours. There's money in it. Address Confidential, this office.

The true wisdom is to be always seasonable, and to change with a good grace in changing circumstances: to have playthings well as a child, to lead an adventurous and honorable youth, and to settle, when the time comes, into a green and smiling age, is to be a good artist in life and deserve well of yourself and your neighbours.—R. L. STEVENSON.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is provided with electric light and city water

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

THE GILCHRIST

Burns Bagasse, Wood value fuels with re-

FURNACE—

Offal and other low- markable efficiency.

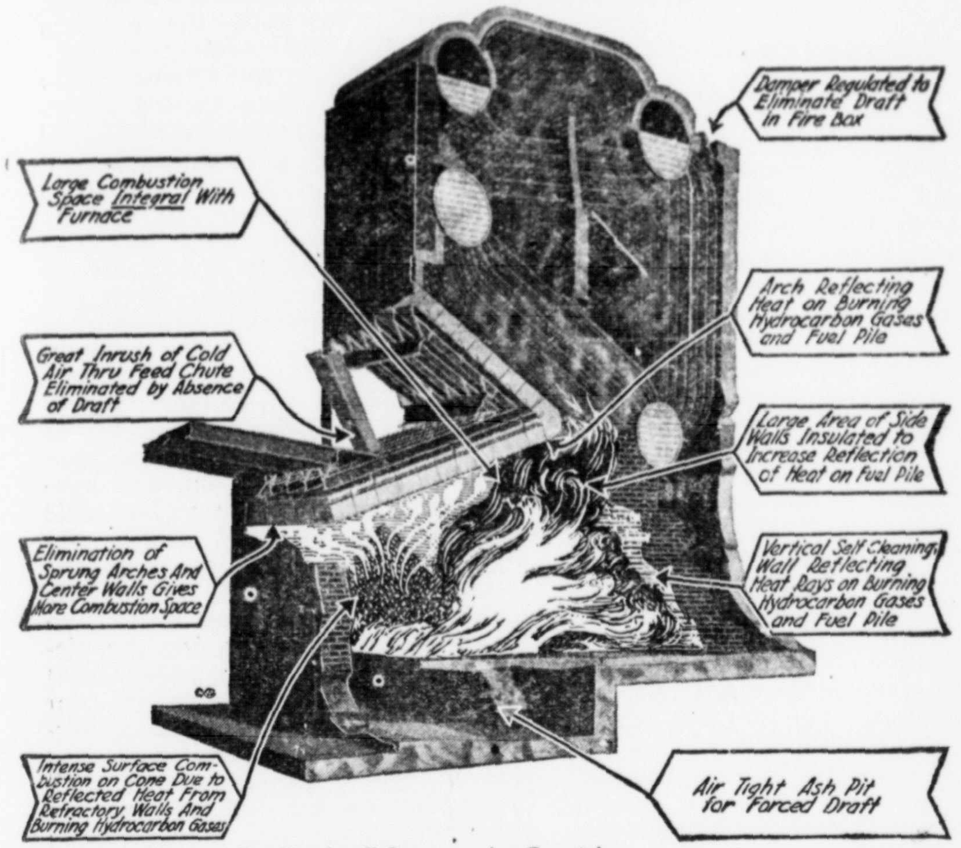
In one large sugar plant in Cuba the Gilchrist Furnace has demonstrated so high an efficiency in burning Bagasse that it has produced an estimated

Saving of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars a Year

This great economy is the result of eliminating practically all necessity for the use and purchase of oil for auxiliary fuel.

The superiority of the Gilchrist Furnace for utilizing low-grade, high moisture content fuels is due to a simple but revolutionary principle of design in which the burning of the fuel, the distillation of the gases and the combustion of those gases is brought about in one chamber so that these two operations react on and assist each other.

The result is more rapid distillation, more complete combustion and much higher temperatures from an equal amount of fuel.



Patented and Patents Pending in all Cane-growing Countries.

From users of Bagasse or similar types of fuel we invite correspondence with regard to the efficiency of the Gilchrist Furnace and also as to power plant engineering service for plants of this character. Correspondence will afford us opportunity to present fully the evidence of the savings possible in such plants.

W.A.GILCHRIST, CHICAGO, U.S.A. 122 MICHIGAN AVE. South

Power from Waste

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AS SLEVIN SEES THINGS

INTERPRETING THE PLATT AMENDMENT—PROTECTING ROTTEN INSTITUTIONS—A TRIBUTE TO CROWDER.

By E. de L. SLEVIN IN ISLE OF PINES APPEAL

INTERPRETING THE PLATT AMENDMENT

"The Platt Amendment has no legal existence in Cuba; what exists and has obligatory force is the permanent treaty."

DR. ANTONIO GONZALO PEREZ.

"It is an error to ask of the United States an explanation or interpretation of the Platt Amendment. Cuba has not lost her right to defend her sovereignty."

GEN. EUSEBIO HERNANDEZ.

"The Platt Amendment does not reserve, concede or authorize any intromission whatsoever by the United States in our domestic affairs."—GEN. GERARDO MACHADO.

Those are the headlines under which "El Dia" of Havana publishes the opinions of the gentlemen quoted, in continuing its symposium on the Platt Amendment.

The distinction stressed by Señor Antonio Gonzalo Pérez is that twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.

The resentfulness suggested by the utterance of General Eusebio Hernández—who when not engaged ageneraling is an eminent gynecologist—is harmless.

General Machado's interpretation of the famous instrument which restricts Cuba's treaty-making, debt-contracting powers and unequivocally asserts the right of the United States to save Cuba from the ruin which would long since have overtaken her if left at the mercy of her own politicians is, to put it euphemistically, misleading.

But in its issue of May 12, "El Día" published a brief oral interview with Dr. Fernando Ortiz which may be described as a return to mental normalcy.

"It is idle," said Dr. Ortiz, replying to the questions of the interviewer, "to study the problem of the Platt Amendment from a strictly juridic and written-law point of view. The United States intervened in Cuba when this island was territory of a European power, just as, since, it has intervened in Santo Domingo, in Haiti and in Nicaragua and in other countries without any Platt Amendment previously accepted. Therefore, what chiefly ought to concern Cubans is to avoid the reasons, motives or pretexts which big peoples may have for intervening in Cuba. As to what ought to be the Cuban line of conduct to consolidate the national independence much has been said in and outside of the congress and much has been written—though not in the Official Gazette. But it is futile to continue talking and writing in Cuban for the Cubans, for the element who for some years past have seized the direction of our public life do not care to understand Castilian; it is their endeavor that in our republic nothing shall be understood but ñañigo—and for that reason we are now running great risk of having to learn English.

"Relegated from our public life the convincing virtue of Castilian which was the language of our heroes and our ancestors and of a people deserving of a happier fate we shall all have to talk either ñañigo, which is the language of barbarism, or English which, however it may pain us, is the language of civilization."

Dr. Fernando Ortiz seems to have the right idea. The Platt Amendment is not the law simply because it is a statute, but because it is descriptive of what is, what happens, just like a law of nature. Water doesn't seek its level because the natural law says it must but the law says it must always do so because it does.

To the fact that Dr. Ortiz is a lawyer is doubtless due his clear perception of this fundamental nature of all law.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. You can take 300 north duty free

PROTECTING ROTTEN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

In its fervent protestation that it defended to the last moment the Upmann bank because it was a Cuban institution "El Día" unintentionally calls attention to what is one of the worst phases of Cuban journalism. Because they were Cuban banks the newspapers of Havana bolstered up the Banco Nacional, the Banco Español and the Banco Internacional when those banks were rotten to the core and, in its eagerness to defend national institutions the press did its best to undermine public confidence in such sound foreign financial institutions as the Royal Bank of Canada, National City Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia. Even worse, members of Cuba's congress, by way of defending Upmann's, solemnly charged on the floor of the House that the bank's embarrasment was due solely to a conspiracy of the American and Canadian bankers who wished to put Cuba's great and good friends out of the way. The clamor of the press and Cuba's legislators in the winter of 1920-21 resulted in the disastrous moratorium and its repeated extensions which enabled the men on the inside to loot the rotten Cuban banks so that there was nothing left for the depositors and other bona fide creditors.

Were it not for the wise bank liquidation law which General Crowder induced Senator Torriente to put through the congress, the Upmann bank would now, perhaps, be going the tortuous way of those other "national institutions of credit," which brought the credit of the nation into such dire disrepute.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

La Lucha deprecates the senate proposal to abolish the death penalty, but, in fact, the death penalty has been abolished in Cuba these many years. Not since the days of fine old Tomás Estrada Palma, who seemingly was the last of the Cuban presidents to consider binding the oath of office by which he pledged himself to respect and to enforce the country's laws and constitution, has a sentence of capital punishment—and there have been many of them—been carried out in Cuba. The last judicial execution in Cuba, if we remember rightly, was that of the witch doctor, Bocourt, and his accomplices in the murder of the white baby, Zoila, whose blood and heart they used to doctor a barren woman according to their horrid African rites. There have been other crimes of the same character and no less hideous since then, but instead of paying the penalty their perpetrators have merely gone to sojourn a little while in a comfortable prison until released by the next-forthcoming amnesty, devised to save some congressman or senator or high executive from punishment.

We have not the statistics at hand to verify La Lucha's assertion that Cuba leads all other civil-

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ized nations in crime, with Italy a good second, because Italy does not inflict the death penalty either, but we can easily take La Lucha's word for it, for it would be strange were it otherwise with the fear of punishment removed from the minds of the criminally inclined by the invariable communation of the death sentence and the endless succession of amnesties that at such short intervals have emptied Cuba's prisons, spewing their contents on society. What is there to deter the murderously inclined from committing murder when daily he sees walking the streets of Cuba's capital men convicted of murder—and not only walking the streets in perfect freedom but exercising leadership among their fellows and running for high office?

MRS. UPMANN AND QUEEN ISABELA

Mrs. Herman Upmann, or Señora Machin as they so quaintly pronounce it in Spanish, is certainly a dead game sport if La Lucha's story is true—and we see no reason to doubt it.

It is not reasonable, not even human, to suppose that Mrs. Upmann expected her dear friend to call her bluff about making good with her own jewels whatever loss the Marti's might suffer by the failure of the Upmann bank, but when her bluff was called with a suddenness to take away the breath of the most hardened poker player, Mrs. Upmann made good.

History records nothing like it since Isabela of Spain pawned her jewels to grubstake the optimistic dago who was so nutty as to insist that he could arrive east by sailing west and sallied dauntlessly forth beyond the Pilars of Hercules that marked at that time the western limits of the known world, to bestow on Spain a continent.

It must have cost the Catholic queen an awful wrench to part with those ropes of lovely pearls that had come down to her from her Saracen-slaying Castilian ancestors who had with mailed fists snatched them from the Paynim dogs, those pearls and rubies and diamonds of great prize; but her pain could have been scarcely greater than that of Mrs. Upmann on turning over to her dearest friend (the cat!) those earings and sunbursts and things, diamonds of purest ray serne garnished with emeralds and set in platinum by the inimitable Tiffany.

Mrs. Upmann, neé Machin, which reveals her Spanish origin, is of the heroic stuff that sent Cortés across the seas and with a handful of men up to the mighty capital of the Moctezumas, and Pizarro across the frozen fastness of the high Andes and his brother Gonzalo down a dozen rivers of doubt to the mouth of the Amazon on the other side of a broad untracked and unknown continent. Mrs. Upmann has earned a place in the Hall of Fame beside Charlotte Corday, Judith, Joan of Arc, Virgilia, Isabela and the mother of the Gracchi.

HAVANA'S ANCIENT POST OFFICE

It is reported that a concession has been given to somebody in Havana, where so many things happen, to run a hot dog stand in the patio of the Post Office building. It would be hard to imagine anything more at variance with the eternal fitness of things. That patio is beautiful and picturesque, with its trees and shrubs, its surrounding arches of a by-gone architecture, but it is more than that. It is hallowed with antiquity, peopled with the ghosts of centuries. Probably few persons are aware that the Havana post office is the oldest in the world. About

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. The smoke of the men who know

a hundred years before the shot that was heard around the world was fired at Lexington the Franciscan monks constructed that post office building, long before post offices were thought of, and they builded it well and strongly, with mighty walls of solid stone to withstand alike the storms of centuries and the cannon of Morgan and Drake and the other buccaners, so addicted in that day to visiting Havana and helping themselves to whatever they happened to need or to desire.

In that fine old patio where now the hot dog is to be dispensed learned clerks gathered in their hours of relaxation to discuss the latest news from Spain, often not more than two months old, to express their belief that the story of the Armada's destructions must have been greatly exaggerated, to argue on Torricelly's ideas about a vacuum, or debate the subtleties of the schoolastic philosophy.

If Cuba shall work out its own salvation now, without an American intervention—and this does not now seem impossible — General Crowder will have crowned his busy, useful, life with a very great achievement. He came here to help Cuba help itself and save the United States from the necessity of intervening and it seemed an all but impossible task.

Having only men of criminal antecedents among the politicians most prominently mentioned for the mayoralty of Havana the Liberals behaved quite wisely in nominating a man not at all prominent, in the criminal records or anywhere else. Some of the Liberal papers deprecate the nomination on the ground that the nominee cannot carry the elections but the Liguista papers view the nomination with complacent approval.

We agree with "El Día" and with Señor Seiglie that Cubans ought to support the Cuban banks which have shown themselves sound in the midst of corruption and ruin, Gelats and the Banco of Comercio are unquestionably worthy of the public confidence, despite the awful examples of the other indigenous banking institutions, but American and Canadian banks must none the less do the greater part of Cuba's banking, whether that shall result in foreign domination of the country's finances or not.

THE ISLE OF PINE SCHOOL

"I'm going to ask you a very difficult question," said the pompous visitor to the Isle of Pines school, "How much is seven times eight?"

"Fifty-six," said little Willie promptly.

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BELATED WAR JOKE

"Damn," ejaculated the general. "why can't you be more careful. You should have addressed this letter to the 'Intelligence Officer' and you've gone and addressed it to the 'Intelligent Officer.' Don't you know there isn't any such officer?"

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MISS HEMING

Miss Heming was undoubtedly the best
Stenographer in Washington. She drest
In serge and sheer white muslin; spent the day
In typing, not complaining of her pay;
Never gave way to cross or sulky fits,
Never wrote "there" for "their," or "it's for "its."
Her copy was a dream; she'd always fix
Her day's job up, though kept till half-past six.
She had one fault, however: she would write
"the Adjutant General," in the world's despite—
Not capital T-h-e, in proper form!
The A. G. O. grew restive; came a storm;
Our colonel, 'neath the term of "negligent"
Smarting, discharged Miss Heming. Off she went,
'Mid the loud lamentations of our force.
She showed no anger, sorrow, or remorse;
Merely remarked—we hailed it as sublime—
"I had a grandmother like that one time."

—W. W. WILLIAMS.

TIMELY QUERIES

Are you going to stay s-b-r on the F----h of J-l-y?

REPARTEE

MR. SAN LAZARO (passing the sugar)—"Sweets to the sweet."
MRS. SAN LAZARO—"That's nice of you. Shall I pass the nuts?"

HOUSETOPS

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

Housetops in Manhattan,
Are dingy, wind-swept spaces,
Where Old Age creeps to hide her face,
When the day is done,
But housetops in Havana
Are grey, with coral shadows,
There Morning stands on tip-toe
Flinging kisses to the sun.

—BETTY FELLOWS.

POST TOASTIES

The sailor (who had fallen from the steamer Miami) appeared to be in desperate straights.—Havana *Post*.

RIGHTO

VISITOR TO HAVANA—"And suppose I should go into business here and my store should shut down, what would I get?"
HAVANA FRIEND—"Arrested."

AT THE PLAYA

It is considered bad form to teach the same girl how to swim more than twelve times.

HOW ABOUT BERENGUER?

HAVANA ROTARIAN (going to Los Angeles convention)—"But isn't there danger from the Indians?"
DR. FILIBERTO RIVERO—"No, not if you keep out of the way of their automobiles."

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. They fit both mouth and purse

FROM THE TIMES OF CUBA CORRESPONDENTS

(The Times of Cuba "Pays the Postage" and supplies writing materials without cost to its correspondents. Do NOT permit your section to be without representation in this department. Send in your letter before the 25th of the month preceding publication. Stamped envelopes and stationery will be sent to you after receiving your first letter, and copies of The Times of Cuba containing your letters will be mailed to you promptly. Write on only one side of paper and DOUBLE SPACE typewriting. Business agents wanted.)

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

BASIL HONE, Sabanaso, Oriente: Thank you for the corrections. We mail T/C monthly. Look into P. O. conditions at your end.

W. D. MIDDLETON, Santa Fe, I. of P.: Missed you if you passed through the 30th. The A/C joins with the T/C in thanks for the G/F.

GILLESPIE TRADING CO., 2037 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.: American cigarettes are very highly taxed coming into Cuba, the duties costing almost twice the original price. T/C advertising rates have been mailed to you under separate cover. One-sixteenth page cost $5 monthly.

PETER RENNIE, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.: Glad the boys like THE TIMES OF CUBA. You are very welcome.

WILLIAM H., Apar. 1132: It's a little too long. Thanks, nevertheless. The T/C pays on acceptance for contributions and welcomes offers.

E. E. WALLACE, Radium Gem. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Material asked has been mailed.

H. B. GILPIN, Boyce, Virginia: Your club friends all say, "How!" and look forward to your early return.

DR. H. G. DEPEW, Kansas City, or Peruvian Andes: You didn't sign the recent epistle or give any address so this is the only means we can take of acknowledging it. Daiquiris are still being inhaled here but you've got to get off the boat to inhalem. Welcome.

ARTHUR B. CURTIS, 98 Sudbury St., Boston: Some story. Thank you for those few kind words. We love our old friends.

G. R. PETTIT, Southern Railway, Jax: Mighty sorry I wasn't in Cuba to meet Mr. Henkle. Thank you for the letter. Always at your service.

J. A. R., Mex. City: Have changed address. Neither do we know about the said gent. Hope to see you here.

WALTER BREEN, Glenwood, Iowa: Thanks for it all. We're using what we can. It's all good stuff.

J. L. CHATTERTON, Flint, Mich.: G'ad to hear things are coming along all right. Same old story here. Your friends send regards.

VICTOR E. GOTHE, U. S. Legation, Caracas, Venezuela: T/C address duly changed. Just mailed you check and explanatory letter. Capt. Walter Fletcher Smith is commander Spanish War Vets. How.

HERRADURA, PINAR DEL RIO, MAY 29—Messrs. Forrest, Graves, Macdonald, and Leander shipped peppers last week but it is doubtful whether it will pay them as the market in New York this year is low.—There has been no sale of vegetables in the Havana market this year, it being supplied by points nearer.—S. D. Creossup's new Fordson tractor has arrived. His idea is to plow for the neighbors, as well as doing his own plowing and thereby make a profit for himself by so doing.—The population of the colony has been greatly depleted by reason of so many having gone north for summer vacation. Macdonald and Hart, who expect to leave in a couple of days, will be the last to go.—Plenty of rain lately, after the great drought of 22, which will long be remembered here.—The vegetable crop of peppers and eggplant, produced from 100 to 500 crates per acre, most of the successful growers making an average crop for the year of 400 crates, which is considered a good yield. Mr. Kerr Fulton had a second yield of eggplant of 860 crates from 1 acre, in all probability the record here. The dry farmers had the smallest yield—from 100 to 250 crates—while those having water had from 350 to 450 crates.—

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AS IT IS IN SPANISH

(Confetti)



—Despedí a la criada porque mi marido no podía verla ni en pintura.

—Pues yo lo hice con la mía porque a mi esposo le gustaba verla al natural.

"I have had to discharge my maid because my husband couldn't stand her even in a picture."

"I've had to discharge mine because my husband liked her best au naturel."

The Rev. Brood is hustling every one out to church, the result being that our congregation number around forty while the Sunday school attendance is over twenty. —The price of fertilizer, it is rumored, is ready for a rise and some of the growers contemplate buying now for October delivery.—The last entertainment of the Ladies' Club given by Mrs. Leander, was a well attended affair.—An addition has been made to our warehouse which was rather cramped for room to store our crate materials. — Several colonists are drilling wells and they are having merry times in losing the drills down the holes drilled.—Samis and Scott report plenty of trouble from same reason.—Mr. Porter also made a well on the ground of his new home in town; he expects to move into town this week.—Town talk says that Keiser, Howther, Forrest, and Leander will probably plant in Paso Real, which is the next station, next year.—Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Samis write that they arrived safely in Albuquerke, New Mexico.—A number of the growers have Velvet beans as a cover crop to turn in under September.—No tobacco sales have yet been reported, although all the tobacco is in matures and waiting to be sold.—Lots of corn has been planted.

PASSENGER RATES BETWEEN CENTRAL STATES AND CUBA.

—The Summer passenger rates from Missouri River points to Southern Californian territory have just been published, and for the first time since the pre-war days of 1914 material reductions are to be noted. Omaha, Nebraska, for example, being granted a round trip rate of $72 to San Diego, California and Los Angeles, which rate is less than half of the rate between Omaha and Havana for the round trip. This is the season for the traffic managers of Cuba Railroads, business interests, hotels, etc., in fact all interests which would be benefitted by increasing the present tourist traffic of perhaps 5,000 to 10,000 visitors to 25,000 and more to take immediate action and be represented at the early in June meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, of the Southeastern Passenger Association (W. H. Howard of Atlanta, Ga., is Chairman) at which meeting the matter of next winter rates to Cuban points will be considered, and attempt to secure the same per mile railroad rates for Southern travel as at present obtains for Southern Californian travel. Well informed people and experienced travelers are well aware that the only tourist travel Cuba now obtains is some travel originating along a fringe of coast line from New York south to Florida and for that large territory between Chicago and the Missouri River the rates to and from Cuba are so prohibitive and the rates to California so attractive that it is estimated that there are 1,000 tickets sold in that territory for California as compared with five tickets sold to Cuban points (and Southern Californian points are more distant).—There are two matters which should be impressed on the Southeastern passenger agents Assn. 1st: That Havana can be made for Cuba what Los Angeles is for Southern California, and 2nd: That their interests are better served by building up southern and Cuban traffic than by catering to California travel, of which they get very little. — Again attention should be directed to the possibilities of building up in Cuba what energetic farmers have already accomplished in Southern California: a diversity of crops, and thereby changing Cuba from a one crop country to a country which would figure in the exportation of nuts, citrus fruits, vegetables, etc., and that the present prices of land in Cuba compare very favorably with similar lands in Southern California, and this real estate investment feature has also an influence on passenger traffic. For example, producing citrus lands in Southern California are valued at about $5,000 per acre, whereas lands of equal or perhaps better character can be had in Cuba for a fraction of the Californian price. Lastly there are some purely sentimental and historical reasons which may be urged as factors in increasing the annual tourist travel Cubawards, one is the antiquity of Cuba as compared with California; Havana was an important city one and a half to two centuries before the first Mission was established in Southern California, and the more liberal laws of Cuba are a constant source of attraction as compared with the harassing, and annoying censorships, regulations and Prohibitions which are now fashionable in the United States (in certain church basement circles only). To sum up, the Californians with energy, ambition and foresight, and systematically going after every agency that tended to increase Californian travel, and with climate as their one asset, practically speaking, and with a country that is 5/6ths sand and desert have in the space of a decade doubled the population of their state, so too can active agencies in Cuba increase capital, population, and general business if they too will co-operate in the right quarters and secure reasonable rates for passenger traffic, and these rates are the very first step to be taken if population is to be increased, and settlement and capital encouraged and Cuban conditions made more self contained and self containing than is the case at present.—WALTER BREEN.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. They fit both mouth and purse

NUEVA GERONA (ISLE OF PINES)

MAY 25.—The Isle of Pines enjoyed the visit of a distinguished party who came here early in the month at the invitation of W. J. Mills, of the Isle of Pines S. S. Co., says the Isle of Pines Appeal. The party, consisting of R. E. Hollingsworth, eminent Havana lawyer and president of the American Club; R. L. Brannen, Havana General Agent of the P. & O. S. S. Co.; Paul Saunders, General Manager of the same company, with headquarters in Jacksonville; Dr. Clarence Robert Wilcox and J. W. Shank Esq., prominent respectively in the medical and legal professions in Jacksonville, arrived on the Hanover Tuesday afternoon and were met at the wharf by Mr. Mills and A. E. Willis, publisher of The Appeal, who escorted them to the heart of the city where ensued a feast of reason and a flow of soul, at which was sadly missed the smiling face of Traffic Manager Naylor of the P. & O. whose geniality always contributes so largely to the enjoyment of such gatherings. From Nueva Gerona the party went to Santa Fe in automobil to spend the night at the Santa Rita hotel. Next afternoon all returned to Nueva Gerona to breakfast with Mr. Mills aboard the Hanover, the company at the breakfast table being augmented by the presence of A. E. Willis and E. de L. Slevin, of the Appeal. The breakfast went merrily as good breakfasts are bound to do when good fellows come together and there was no dissentient voice heard when some one made lyrical asseveration that the host was a jolly good fellow. After breakfast, which began at high noon and ended considerably later, the party drove out toward Santa Bárbara, pursuing a circuitous, or more accurately a zig zag route—not on account of anything anybody had at breakfast but because all wished to see as much of the country as possible, Mr. Hollingsworth specially desiring to visit the mine which Mr. Field is preparing to develop. In the evening the visitors were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mills at dinner in the delightful Santa Barbara Inn. The dinner had been a matter of special care and was as enjoyed as it was excellent. There were present to meet the visitors, besides the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Pearcy, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Anderson, Mr. Robert Mills and Mr. E. de Laureal Slevin. Long after the dinner the party broke up, the visitors driving back to their lodgings in the Santa Rita hotel, Santa Fé, to get what sleep they might before rising early to catch the boat here at 7:30 in the morning. Once again aboard the Hanover the visitors one and all assured The Appeal's marine editor that he might say without the slightest fear of exaggeration that they had one glorious time and were going away with a firm determination to come again when opportunity offers.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

An Havana man was getting along all right until he had three or four one night and went home and told his wife she was the third most beautiful woman in the world.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is provided with asphalted streets—free from dust.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"BUSINESS IS GOOD"

The Farmer sells a load of wheat,
And all the world grows fair and sweet;
He hums a couple of cheerful tunes,
And pays the Grocer for his prunes.
The Grocer, who has had the blues,
Now buys his wife a pair of shoes.
That ten the Shoeman thinks God-sent,
And runs and pays it on the rent.
Next day the Rent Man hands the bill
To Doctor Carver for a pill.
And Doctor Carver tells his Frau
That business is improving now.
And cheers her up and says: "My dear,
You've been quite feeble for a year.
I'm thinking you should have a rest,
You'd better take a trip out West."
And in a couple of days the Frau
Is on the farm of Joshau Howe.
She pays her board to Farmer Howe,
Who takes the bill and says, "I swow,
Here's something that just can't be beat—
This bill's the one I got for wheat."
He hums a couple of cheerful tunes,
And goes and buys a lot more prunes.

—SELECTED.

NO MRS. RYDER THERE

An American woman soliciting funds in Madrid for the S.P.C.A. asked a Spanish official to subsribe. "I'll do better than that, Madam," he promised heartily, "I'll get up a bullfight benefit for your cause."

There's a time to wink as well as to see.—FRANKLIN.

A NIGHT AT THE ALMENDARES

(Written for THE TIMES OF CUBA)

I was just off the Calamares,
And I thought for a place to dine,
Someone mentioned the Almendares,
And it sounded rather fine.

A young moon in the star-gemmed heaven,
Made the place like a fairy play,
And I dined on ambrosia that even,
With wine of a rare bouquet.

I was smoking a fragrant **breva,**
And my thoughts were a pleasant blur,
When I saw a **daughter of Eva,**
And my eyes were filled with Her!

I've sailed many a port as far as
The East and the West define,
But that night at the Almendares,
With the girl and the music and wine
I'll remember as long as there is
A heart in this body of mine!

—LOUISE WINTER.

MR. MARIANAO GETS BY

MRS. MARIANAO (tragically)—"What's this black hair doing on your coat?"

MR. MARIANAO—"I haven't worn that coat since last year, dear, and you will remember that you were a brunette last year."

Nothing but past acts are vouchers for future.—NEWMAN.

DEEP STUFF

The pelican is sometimes called the garage bird.

BOCK cork tipped, oval shaped. They are Cuba's finest Cigarettes

FACTS NOT WORTH KNOWING

Indiana's new senator won't spell his name with an "N."

Owing to the vibration of subways under New York hotels chefs find it difficulty to serve calves foot jelly.

Considerable money is still owed in Cuba to American textile interests.

Most Cubans part their hair from the back to the front rather than inversely.

Zanja street restaurants do not serve chopsticks with tea.

Stepladders are not utilized in garnering Cuban pineapples.

Cuban postage stamps stick tighter during the summer months.

King James's watch weighed four pounds and could do anything but keep time.

A garrafón of alcohol tossed into the kitchen range will clean out the ashes in a jiffy, whatever a jiffy is.

WHO THEY ARE

I am the wife who persists in wearing a kimona around the house all day. I don't believe that my husband loves me for my clothes even if he is mean enough sometimes to say that he loves me in spite of them. I don't think it matters what I wear in my home and that's all there is to it. But I must get dressed now and go down town and look over that new stenographer he has just hired.

ANS. TO CORRESPONDENTS

DEAR EDDIETOR: What shall I do for ants?—MRS. SAN LAZARO.

ANS: It is not necessary to do anything for them. They will help themselves.—EDITOR.

LA GLORIA IDEA

"Yes," said little Miss La Gloria, "my mind is fully made up. When I grow up I shall have six children—four white ones and two black ones to do the work."

SERMON ON BUSINESS HERE

Quitcherbellyaching.

BRITISH SPORT

MISTRESS (at luncheon)—"Harrit, what is the meaning of this costume?"

LONDON CRIADA—"Hits this way, mum. I'm playin' 'arf-back this arternoon and the kick-hoff's at 2.30 sharp."

COUNTRY CLUB PARK provides good park facilities

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

SCRAMBLED EGG PUZZLE



Before the letters in this Egg were scrambled they spelled what water does to Cuba. No, water doesn't bother us down here as much as it does in the W. but E. N. (wet but expensive north) but there's a good deal of it here nevertheless. Figure out what it does to us. We are not going to give you any further line on the answer. Every person who sends us in the correct solution before July 4, 1921, will receive a setting of ostrich eggs.

The answer to last month's Puzzle was MATRIMONY, something which is being contracted (not to say committed) throughout the year but which seems to be particularly timely in June. MATRIMONY is, perhaps, the greatest thing on earth for without it the earth would soon be depopulated.

The subscription price of THE TIMES OF CUBA is $3.00 a year, or $7.50 for three years. We will send THE TIMES OF CUBA One Year for Two Dollars, or Three Years for Five Dollars with every correct solution of this month's puzzle sent or brought to the publication office, San Lázaro 95, Havana, before July 1, 1922. Subscriptions to be sent outside of Cuba or the United States and its possessions are fifty cents a year extra for postage which amount should accompany the solution. If you are already a subscriber to THE TIMES OF CUBA, why not send it to the folks back home? It makes a welcome present and carries a message of love and thoughtfulness from you every month in the year.

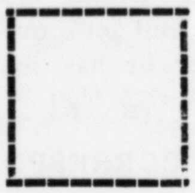
IN THE D. & A. N.*

Prohibition has put the flaming plum pudding out of business, the modern substitutes for cognac having proved a failure. A plum pudding lit by electricity or saturated with gasoline lacks convincing qualities.—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

*D. & A. N.—Dry and Arid North.

Advertise in the T/C

NOBODY



This is a picture of the Havana wives who do not want to go north this summer.

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. You can take 300 north duty free

THEY SAY

"A chiel's amang ye taking notes and faith he'll prent it!"—Burns.



That business is rapidly improving in Cuba—if you don't care what you say.

That, as a matter of fact, business as a whole is not getting any worse.

That the new budget—if adhered to—will help stabilize things.

That the completion of the sugar crop, with bettering prices, will help us considerably before the end of the year, but—

That there will be no great revival until confidence is restored in the credit of Cuba.

That business men can help (us as well as themselves) by putting a few more advertisements in the T/C—don't let it get lean.

That a leading American merchant is counseling a financial supervision of the government by U. S. experts as being the needed remedy.

That he is actuated only by love for Cuba and a desire for an early restoration of normal conditions.

That his idea is that it might prevent an intervention which would become likely should Cuba's affairs and business get into a much worse condition.

That the suppression of general gambling and the building of good roads coincident with honest and efficient financial administration would accomplish miracles for Cuba.

That the mother who loves her child the most parts with it bravely during the period when it must go away to school.

That Captain O'Keefe of the Ward Liner Orizaba and Captain Miller of the Siboney are having a gentle rivalry for the speed record between Havana and New York.

That O'Keefe holds the record both ways just at present—to New York in 61 hours and New York to Havana in 70 hours and 50 minutes.

That this is the time from Scotland Light to Morro.

That these sister ships will be thoroughly fitted and completed this summer, leaving the run next month, and—

That when they go back into service next fall they will give the United Fruit a tussle for luxuriousness.

That the Cuba of the P. & O. has had her spring housecleaning, and—

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is constantly increasing in value

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

That she is calculated to make the occasionally rough stretch of water between Havana and Key West as smooth as a millpond.

That the Havana general agent of the P. & O. missed the opportunity of his young life to step into double harness on a trip over from Key West the middle of May.

That he had his charming little Atlanta fiancée and her mamma on board, and—

That there were also about a hundred Baptist preachers on the ship.

That if they had been Methodists a different tale might be told.

That Henry Clay Bretney's offer to perform the ceremony was spurned, especially when his boasted license as a J. P. turned out to be a Chinese laundry ticket or Shrine card or something.

That Leo Alexander, the plowman, has been making a circumnavigation of Cuba, calling on the only other two circums in Cuba, Circumpaulprentiss of Oriente and Circumthechiel of Havana.

That he and Frank Robins have got everything fixed all up now.

That a fine bunch of K.T.'s were in Havana the first of the month, being royally entertained by Sir Walter, Sir Hugo and the other local Knights.

That the Sir Knight from Beaumont, Texas, told a whale of a story.

That a mess of Camagüey M.M.'s came to Havana the end of the month to get a taste of High Priest Billplatt's chapter.

That it's a good thing they didn't have to walk home.

That the lady with the French name who complained that she was robbed of a $12,000 fur coat at the Hotel Belvedere in Havana last

(Política Cómica)



Here we have Juliette de Sevigné, charming French actress who has been a hit during May at the Marti theatre, Havana.

winter told the Jacksonville police last month that she was robbed of a $12,000 coat on a train between Hot Springs and that city.

That she is some fur-bearing animal.

That Frank Jolly and his good Missus have returned to Wilmington, N. C., after a short trip to Havana and the Sevilla.

That Frank used to stop at the Sevilla in the good old days when the P. & O. and A.C.L. offices

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. Famous for their delicious aroma

were in the Clerks' Club and Urbano González ran the Sevilla.

That the bunch of Cuban Rotarians who attended the Los Angeles convention dwindled about 75 per cent by the time the train started, but—

That they had the time of their young lives, even if there weren't enough drawing rooms and compartments to go around.

That Mario G. Macbeath is a wise selection as president of the Havana club.

That one of the best known young Havana American business men, W. K. Henderson of Goodrich tire fame, is vice-president, while Secretary Gutiérrez Lee and Treasurer Berenguer are also English-speaking.

That Rotarianism can accomplish a good deal for Cuba when it is wisely and conservatively administered.

That Philip Lynch, the Pride of the Hotel Pennsylvania, has been spending a few days in our well-known midst.

That he made so much money selling the seashore in Cuba that he has been unable to spend even his income for the last three years.

That during Phil's absence from N. Y. C. (and that of Captain O'Keefe) Charley Stoneham and Cap. Huston have to go to the ball games alone.

That of course they couldn't be expected to go together—not while Jake Ruppert is alive anyway.

That Mason Peters, Stoneham's former Havana Post editor, sailed for Berlin May 27, on a search for continental advertising for the Journal of Commerce, of which he is business manager under the presidency of William C. Reick.

That the appointment of T. P. Mason as assistant manager of the United Railways is deservedly popular both inside and outside the company.

That the British Club, under the presidency of General Jack is taking new quarters, and—

That the home which Joe Mike built for his son-in-law may shelter a set of local fraternal organizations.

That the top floor would require considerable alterations in order to convert it into a lodge room.

That the rent of the old rooms has been raised fifty per cent without warning.

That the Fausto theatre management might make more of a hit with its English-language patrons if it would not misspell so many words in the English titles.

That the same is true of the indifferent wording, spelling and arrangement of the programs.

That what is worth doing should be worth doing well.

That a Key West man found a dead shark (or was it a whale?) on a nearby key the other day.

That there are a lot of sharks in Key West which ought to be dead.

That fifty cents a throw for Cuban rum, smuggled across at little cost, is excessive.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK residences; only high class type construction

DECLASSIFIED
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That a perfectly good attempt to smuggle a half dozen big suitcases of fine Scotch from Nassau through Miami to New York went bluey at Fort Lauderdale the other day.

That the gold-durned county sheriff and a bunch of deputies came into the compartment on the train and arrested the whole shooting match.

That there was a leak of information because a certain man wasn't sweetened.

That speaking of leaks Willie Collier comes out between the acts in a New York show and inquires anxiously if Mr. Smith, Mr. John Smith, is in the audience.

That Mr. Smith, with visions of trouble at home, responds and is told with all seriousness: "You are wanted in the checkroom at once. Your overcoat is leaking."

That this shows the depth of depravity to which New York has descended in its alleged humor since the incentive to humor has disappeared.

That there is plenty of good liquor to be obtained in NYC. but—

That it has disappeared to everybody except the man who can pay $15 to $20 a bottle for it.

That Havana has a "King of the Bootleggers," and—

That he is making a whole lot of money.

That he is splitting his profits several ways, however, and—

That he will not lose his job—at least not as suddenly as his predecessor did.

That the well-known stork is a hovering again, this time over both Marianao and Vedado.

That E. E. Tolksdorff, the Studebaker man, gave a little dinner at the Cosmopolita the other evening in honor of an addition to his family in his New Jersey home.

That an unkind guest asked him if the baby resembled its father.

That an Havana Post adv. says there are no "stingfish or other irritation producing animals" at the Marianao Playa.

That after looking over the attendance the other Sunday I am inclined to disagree.

That several of them irritated me.

That Colonel Deeds has chartered the entire upper floor of the new eight-story Justiz apartment house at the Malecón and Campanario streets.

That this is about the right size for a comportable apartment—four of them.

That it is difficult to see why balconies were not built on all the floors.

That the Gilchrist bagasse furnace has been adopted already by a half score of sugar mills, and—

That it is found to be a big economy.

That hard times and low prices mean that sugar must be produced cheaply if there is to be any profit.

That Marino Pérez and Mario Macbeath are turning out a creditable and needed publication in the *Economic Bulletin of Cuba.*

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. Famous for their delicious aroma

That there should be a good field and excellent advertising support for the magazine.

That a certain Havana woman said goodbye to her husband for the last time as she got on the boat last month.

That they have quietly agreed to disagree.

That their friends rather expect them to weaken before snow flies however.

That she says she won't come back until snow flies in Cuba.

That the passing to the Royal Bank of Canada of the banking business of The Trust Company of Cuba does not affect the real estate and insurance departments.

That William C. Whitner is still to be found at the old stand telling of the virtues of Country Club Residential Park and of his A. No. 1 brands of fire, auto and casualty insurance.

That George P. Meade has been appointed general manager of the Cuban-American Sugar Refining Co. at Cárdenas, and—

That he plans considerable activities and improvements.

That The Chiel and the late Nelson Meade, George P. Meade's brother, were long editorial associates on the *New York Tribune*..

That two bright young Americans from Pittsburgh, Messrs. Hirshler and Stringfellow, have taken over the 25,000 acre finca formerly owned by Calixto García a half score miles from Guane, Pinar del Río.

That they plan to raise potatoes, and many other products of the soil of Cuba.

That it looks as though Hermann Upmann was in bad, but—

That you can get plenty of bets that he will never serve a jail sentence.

That Marimon's bank is thoroughly busted, but—

That José got over a million and a half cold iron ducats for his stock in the Marianao Electric Co. the other day.

That Marimon took good care to see that he didn't go broke when the bank did.

That the bank liquidation commission hasn't got very much on him legally at that.

That it is rather difficult to understand just why the busted bank was allowed to keep on collecting $200,000 of Havana's water rents, which Mayor Villegas says have never been turned over.

That it was pretty much of a cinch that someone would go south with the money.

That Merchant, of the Banco Nacional, got away while the going was super-excellent.

That the most criminal thing that can be charged against him is that he left the bank all summer to "Pote" while he rested his hands and face at Blowing Rock.

That if the agent of a new Vedado apartment house doesn't pay his obligations to his tenants any better than he does his printing bills he won't pay anything.

COUNTRY CLUB PARK is provided with asphalted streets—free from dust

DECLASSIFIED
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That his excuse for not paying the printing bills for a Ford auto installment sales scheme was that "the business didn't pay."

That there are a lot of weak sisters in this man's town when it comes to paying their honest debts.

That the T/C is still considering the publication of a list of supposedly good people who have fudged on their obligations.

That one of the leaders among the number is a Spanish grocery called "El Almacén" in Vedado, which had a large part of a complicated $500 price list and catalog set up in type and then got "insulted" when asked for a partial payment and "cancelled" the order.

That another noble client had a get-thin-quick remedy, and, being associated with D. P. Maybery and Harry Swan, got $90 worth of printing on promise to pay cash and then sneaked it out of the T/C plant on a bluff during the noon hour.

That a former prominent contractor is up in the Carolina mountains with a couple of month's advertising money.

That a Galiano street firm which promoted a Mexican oil company, hasn't paid yet for the prospectus and map, although promising to do so a dozen times.

That there are lots of others—and most of them are riding around in automobiles, eating well and drinking as much as they want—on our money.

That the test of moral strength is to continue to pay your own debts while it seems that a large part of those who owe you are trying to stick you.

That Mrs. Louise Winter, who has been writing verse for THE TIMES OF CUBA this winter, has a story "The Sting of the Tropics" in Young's Magazine for June.

That she returned with her mother to the states for the summer on June 3rd.

That our clever "Blonde Stenographer" is still with us—and we hope she will stay that way—watch for her latest screed in the Fourth of July number.

That Lorenzo Quesada has moved into the sumptuous new offices of the Consolidated Steel Company in the Royal Bank Building.

That we were going to print Q's picture—we have it somewhere but we couldn't find it when we looked for it.

That the P. S. is now P.A. for the A.C.—but he wouldn't have anything to write about if it weren't for Holly and Jack Phelan—not Phalen, please.

That Jack wouldn't do any Phalen under any circumstances.

That Joe Massaguer has gone for a trip to Mobile accompanied by the Missus and little Joe.

That he will be in New York in time to see the world's series, however.

That Dillon, he of Oklahoma, is sticking around Havana pretty permanently these days.

That he is also selling a lot of flour (we have no idea why we

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. You can take 300 north duty free

should give him this boost because he doesn't advertise).

That Hen McAndrews, our local grocer, also sells flour—or rather has De Hamel sell it for him.

That Bill Alleyn and Frank Bowman sell potatoes and tasajo and bacalao and everything (sounds like the Eastern Cuba Correspondence of the Evening Booze, doesn't it?).

That the Fourth of July breakfast of the American Club will be held in the clubhouse this year, and—

That Louis Tromph and the Chinaman are already planning glad surprises for the occasion.

That any guest who crowns a member with a watermelon this year will be thrown off the second story balcony.

That the monthly hop is getting to be a habit with the club, but—

That there won't be any more of them during the summer weather.

That R. I. Wall has taken up his summer residence up at Sunapee, N. H.

That Sunapee is a very delightful summer resort in spite of its name.

That George Bush has gone back to Montclair via New Orleans.

That George usually brings several stories to Cuba with him none of which can be printed even in the T/C—and you know what that means.

That James H. Furay, foreign editor of the United Press, spent a little while in Havana during the month.

That a little bird has peeped to us that he was really Furayous when he found out what a chance he had of collecting one account.

That a landmark of Havana has departed in the passing of Colonel R. E. Ulbricht.

That he was the first subscriber to THE TIMES OF CUBA, a fact on which he always prided himself.

That he found little further to live for when the pride of his heart, the Banco Nacional went.

That his gentle, bustling and kindly ways were familiar to all who entered the front of the bank.

That the Spanish prime minister has cabled to the Havana gallego club that Columbus was a gallego.

That if Columbus had really been a gallego he would have dug the Panama canal four hundred years ago.

That Arroyito the bandit has been sentenced to eight years at hard labor, but—

That there will be another armistice law passed long before the sentence is completed.

That somebody said the other day that he would bet Frank Steinhart comes back from the U. S. as governor general of Cuba, but—

That this is thought to be hardly likely.

That Clarence Marine is doing excellent work on the bank liquidation commission, but—

COUNTRY CLUB PARK residences; only high class type construction

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That he succeeds just about 12½ per cent of putting some things across.

That the Fourth of July Number of THE TIMES OF CUBA will be published in time to be used as menus for the breakfast as usual, and—

That copy for advertising should be in as early as possible.

That many thousands of these copies will be distributed and sold as the publisher of THE TIMES OF CUBA has now granted the American News Co. the full return privilege both in Cuba and the United States.

That the unsold copies will be delivered to steamship companies at New York, New Orleans, Key West and other cities, where the companies will distribute them to the passengers on vessels coming to Cuba, so that every copy, whether sold or given away, will be read by several persons, all of them interested in Cuba.

That advertising may be placed now at the old rates—and even at cut rates in some positions—although the circulation may go to a point justifying much higher rates.

There there is every advantage to be gained by placing T/C advertising to begin in the July number.

That a telephone call to A-4912 will bring Mr. Cowan or Mr. Romero at once.

That either of these representatives will also take care of printing orders—Mr. Castañeda is printing foreman in place of Mr. Quintana, who has been compelled by failing health to seek a different climate.

That printing prices are much lower than formerly—and if you don't like our prices, make your own. WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

—THE CHIEL.

MOTHER

The cartero has come, and he's brought me a letter. The handwriting's shaky—it's almost a scrawl. But still, to my notion, no penmanship's better. It's from an old lady who's feeble and small—the mother who loves me; the mother who's yearning to see me start homeward while she is still there; whose thoughts to her boy way down here are e'er turning; the boy for whom nightly she offers a prayer. It tells me her flowers are just a bit tardy. The rain has been awful this spring. mother writes. It tells me that Rover, the dog, always hardy, has lately been hurt in some terrible fights. To you 'twould be childish, dear reader—I know it; to me it's a mighty sweet little affair. Some day I intend to just pack up and go it, and visit the home place—while Mother's still there—

—BIDE DUDLEY.

Q'S OFFICE BOY

"What is it we find so easy to get into and so hard to get out of?" asked Lorenzo Quesada, who was trying to impress his office boy with the ease of falling into bad habits, such as coming late in the morning. The boy cogitated a moment and then his face lit up intelligently as he answered eagerly, "Bed."

BOCK Cigarettes, cork tipped. Famous for their delicious aroma

Band concerts by the world's greatest bands

On the Victrola at any time

Band music is an inspiration to all of us, and the Victrola brings right into the home the dashing music of the greatest bands in all the world.

The Garde Republicaine Band of France, the Royal Alabarderos Band of Madrid, Banda Rodriguez of Argentine, the Police Band of Mexico, the Municipal Band of Milan, Sousa's Band, and other celebrated musical organizations.

Listening to these famous bands on the Victrola arouses your enthusiasm both for the bands that play such stirring music and the instrument that reproduces it so perfectly.

Any Victor dealer will gladly play for you Victor Records by these famous bands, and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola that all can afford.

Write us for the handsome illustrated catalogs of Victors, Victrolas, and Victor Records.

Victor Talking Machine Company
Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Dealers in all important cities and towns of Cuba



Advertisement of Local Victor Agency will be found on page 18 of this issue

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

INDUSTRIA TABACALERA—CUBAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

The Times of Cuba publica cada mes una lista corregida y completa de las Fábricas y marcas de Tabacos y Cigarros más importantes de Cuba, así como una lista de los Almacenes principales de Tabaco en Rama y sus oficinas en la Habana. De modo que esta lista sea lo más correcta posible The Times of Cuba suplica encarecidamente cooperen a tal objeto todas las compañías tabacaleras, pues recibirá con agrado todas las rectificaciones y adiciones a la información adjunta. ESTAS LISTAS SE CORRIGEN EN CADA EDICION.

The Times of Cuba publishes each month a list of all the most important manufactures and brands of cigars and cigarettes in Cuba, as well as a list of the principal dealers in leaf tobacco and with their offices in Havana. In order that these lists may be as correct as possible The Times of Cuba earnestly requests the cooperation of the companies themselves, and will welcome corrections or additions to the information given herewith. THESE LISTS ARE CORRECTED IN EACH ISSUE.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS
FABRICAS DE TABACOS Y CIGARROS

NOMBRE—NAME	MARCA—BRAND	Address in Havana
Allones, Limited	Eminencia, R. Allones	Zanja 62
Azcano, Anselmo	La Imposición	Maloja 155
Arronto, Flores & Ca.	Antilla Cubana	M. González 10
Beck y Comp., C. E.	Beck	Obrapia 28
Behrens & Ca.	Sol y Devesa de Murias	Estrella 19
Cañaveral, Gonzalo		Monte 176
Castañeda	Castañeda	Galiano 102
Cifuentes, Pego y Comp.	Partagás	Industria 170 y 172
Deben, Leonardo	La Viajera	Luz 37 Guanabacoa
Digón, Dosal y Comp.	La Competidora Gaditana	Santa Clara 7
El Rey del Mundo Cigar Co.	El Rey del Mundo y Flor de A. Allones	Belascoain 90
Fernández y Palicio	Flor de A. Fernández García	Márques González 18
Fonseca, F. E.	Fonseca y Castañeda	Galiano 102
García y Hnos., F.		Reina 30
Gener, Hija de José	La Escepción y Hoyo de Monterrey	Monte 7
Henry, Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd.	Oficina Central	Zulueta 10
"	Cabañas, Carvajal y Villar y Villar	Zulueta 10
"	El Aguila de Oro	Princesa y San José
"	La Carolina, Henry Clay	Luyanó 100
"	La Corona	Reina 1
"	J. Suárez Murias	C. de la Valla 5
"	Henry Clay, cigarettes	Princesa 1
"	El Siboney, cigarettes	Carlos III 193
Hinojosa y Hno., R.	La Aroma Tropical	Monte 425
Vergara, Roche & Hermano	La Nautilus y La Veguera Cubana	Consulado 91 y 93
López Fernández, Manuel	La Belinda	Gervasio 96
López, Manuel	Punch	Rayo 28
López y Comp., Calixto	Eden	Zulueta 48 y 50
Mantilla, Florentín	El Rey del Mundo	Mrqués.González 12
Menéndez, Méndez y Comp.	París	Sitios 11
Montero y Comp., J.		San Rafael 181
Olombrada, P.	El Indio de Cuba	Indio 25
Otero, José	La Flor de J. Otero	San Rafael 93
Peso y Comp., C. del	Flor de Tomás Gutiérrez	Dragones 4, 6 y 8
Pita Hnos.		San Joaquín 133
Por Larrañaga	Por Larrañaga	Carlos III 225
Rocha y Comp., J. F.	El Crepúsculo y Gloria Cubana	San Miguel 100
Romeo y Julieta, S. A.	Romeo y Julieta y La Verdad	Belascoaín 2
Rodríguez, Méndez y Comp.	El Cuño	Cárdenas 53
Rodríguez y Hno.	El Crédito	Belascoaín 88
Rocha Plácido	Flor de Rocha	Monte 143
Sarrasqueta y Pertierra	La Africana y Hermani	Monte 232
Suárez, Benito	Flor de Benito Suárez	Gervasio 123
Villaamil, Antonio	La Flor del Puro Habano	Suárez 7
Villaamil, Santalla y Comp.	La Moda	Campanario 224

HAVANA MARINE RAILWAYS

Inc.

HAVANA CUBA

MARINE REPAIRS
HULL
BOILERS
and
ENGINES

Rewinding of dynamos and general electrical repairs performed with quick despatch.

Dry Dock, 3300 Tons Capacity

SUGAR MACHINERY
DEFECATORS
CRYSTALLIZERS
TRIPLE EFFECT
VACUUM PANS

HAVANA OFFICE:
SAN PEDRO 4, 4º Piso
(Esquina Obispo)
P. O. Box 843 Tel. A-8127

TALLERES:
CASA BLANCA
Tel. A-1445

NEW YORK: Num. 11 Broadway
PHILADELPHIA: 1138 Commercial Trust Building

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ALMACENES DE TABACO EN RAMA—DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO

NOMBRE—NAME	Address in Havana
Abella, M.	Galiano 100
Aixalá y Comp.	Corrales 6 al 10
Alvarez, Fernández R.	Dragones 90
Alvarez & Co.	Monte 38
Armbrecht, W.	Amistad 120
Benitez, Tomás León.	Monte 15
Bernheim & Son, Inc., J.	Belascoain 120
Bridat & Co.	Cuba 116
Callejas e Hijos, José.	Monte 32
Camejo y La Paz	Belascoain 126
Cano y Hno.	Bernaza 39
Cárdenas, Fernando	Monte 116
Castañeda, Ignacio P.	Dragones 110
Cepa y Comp., R.	Industria 122
Cuban Land and Leaf Tobacco Co.	Clavel 1
Cuervo, Clemente y Ca.	Dragones 43
Díaz y Alvarez	Monte 136
Díaz y Comp., B.	Prado 125
Diehl Hermann	Gervasio 182.
Ellinger y Cía., Ernesto	Zulueta 44 y 46
Esquerro, P.	Luz 10
Fernández, Baldomero.	Industria 176
Fernández, Grau y Hno.	Monte 116
Fernández, Manuel	Monte 139
Fernandez y Ca.	Gervasio 88
Foyo & Rodríguez	Reina 22
García Pulido, M.	Revillagigedo 8 y 10
García y Comp.	Monte 106 y 110
Gato E. H. Cigar Co.	Monte 28 y 30
Godinez y Hermano	Amistad 97
González, Hno. y Co.	Dragones 39
González, Sobrinos de A.	Industria 152 y 158
González y Hno., N.	Monte 72
Grau, Silva y Ca.	Reina 83
Gunst y Co., Inc., M.A.	San Miguel 58
Gutiérrez Facundo	Estrella 35
Havana Tob. Export Co.	Industria 128
Havana Tob. Stripping Co.	Lealtad 110
Haas, Abraham	San Miguel 85
Hernández y Alvarez.	Rayo 66
Herrera, Calmet y Co.	Monte 199
Iglesias & Valle	Salud 15
Jorge Severiano & Co	Egido2, Por Dgnes
Junco, Constantino	Leatad 129
Kaffenburgh's Son, I.	Neptuno 6
León, Ruperto	Prado 123
Leon, Ruperto	Salud 25
Lobeto y Garcia	Amistad 138
Lozano Manuel	Monte 130
Martinez y Ca.	Monte 114
Mendelsohn & Levison	Zulueta 44 y 46
Menéndez y Comp.	Amistad 87
Menéndez José	Galiano 102
Mederos T. Hno e Hijo	Maloja 12
Menéndez, Florentino.	Monte 167
Medio, Celestino	Industria 142
Montero, Hijos de Diego	Dragones 106
Múñiz, Hnos.	Reina 20
Múñiz y González	Industria 148
Obeso, Cándido	Prado 121
Oyarzún, Sánchez y Co	Monte 68
Pantin, Leslie	Virtudes 74
Pendas y Alvarez, Y.	Zanja 75
Pérez, Calixto	Amistad 138
Pérez Capin y Comp.	Amistad 98
Pérez y Hno., M.	Zulueta 50
Pertierra y Silva, S. en C	Dragones 41
Pollack, Mark A., Inc.	Figuras 4
Prieto y Ca.	Manrique 128
Puente y Co., José C.	Monte 168
Rocha, José F.	San Miguel 100
Rodríguez, Méndez y Co.	Cárdenas 53
Rothschild, Sidney	Industria 144
Ruisanchez, Gutierrez & Ca	Tenerife 37
Sánchez, Pastor	Monte 225
Selgas y Comp.	Consulado 138
Sierra y Díez	Monte 3
Smith, Hinsdale & Co	San Miguel 108
Suárez, Angel María.	Manrique 188
Suárez, Hnos.	Rayo 110
Suárez y Comp., José.	Monte 56
Suárez y Cía., Manuel A	Figuras 39 y 41
Sutter Co., S. A., W.	Virtudes 129
Toraño & Ca.	Estrella 53

REVISTA DEL MES

(Preparada especialmente para "The Times of Cuba," por José A. López)

El mercado de tabaco ha sufrido un severo golpe en el pasado mes de Mayo, debido a la quiebra de la casa bancaria de H. Upmann y Cía., que ocurrió recientemente, teniendo en cuenta que son depositantes de ese banco gran número de fabricantes y almacenistas de tabaco, hace muchos años.

Este banco era un gran auxiliar de los cosecheros y almacenistas de tabaco en rama, todos los años, porque siempre les adelantaba dinero con qué atender a los gastos de la cosecha en los momentos de hacer las escojidas y el enterciado de su tabaco.

De modo que se ha calculado que la

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

(Prepared Especially for "The Times of Cuba" by José A. López)

The leaf tobacco market suffered a severe shock during the month of May on account of the failure of the H. Upmann y Cía., banking house, a large number of leaf tobacco dealers and cigar manufacturers having been depositors in that Bank for many years.

The bank was a great help to leaf growers and dealers, every year, because it advanced them money to defray the expense of gathering and packing their new crop of leaf tobacco when the time came for such work to be done. It has been calculated that the suspension of payment by the banking institution withdraws about four million dollars from

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TEXACO MOTOR OIL

YOUR motor will not last forever — but you can prolong its life, make it run smoother and give more power by careful attention.

Friction will wear the hardest of metals, but you can lessen friction by proper lubrication.

Proper lubrication means applying the right oil in the right place. The proper lubricant is Texaco Motor Oil.

Texaco Motor Oils are clean and pure, give maximum lubrication and seal compression. They provide a film that lessens friction and prevents the loss of power.

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THE TEXAS COMPANY

(West Indies) Ltd.

TEXACO

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Calzada de Concha 28-30 Havana

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suspensión de pagos por esta Institución bancaria sustrae a la circulación unos cuatro millones de pesos del mercado tabacalero, en estos momentos, porque los tabaqueros tenían en depósitos unos dos millones de pesos, que están en la actualidad retenidos en las cajas de esta casa bancaria, y que lo estarán hasta tanto se despeje la situation de esta entidad bancaria, suponiendo que transcurrirán algunos dias antes de que vuelva ese dinero a manos de sus dueños, de los depositantes; y además de esto alegan que el banco les adelantaba unos dos millones de pesos más cada año a los elementos tabacaleros, en esta época, cuya cantidad no recibirán este año; completando esto la cantidad de cuatro millones de pesos que se calcula no circularán en el mercado de tabaco, esperándose no obstante esto, que ello no entorpecerá en nada las ventas del tabaco de la nueva cosecha.

Manuel Fernández Valle, hijo de Baldomero Fernández, almacenista de tabaco en rama, ha sido designado como delegado de los acreedores del Banco de Upmann, en una reunión celebrada por los acreedores en general, en el Centro Gallego recientemente, para que represente los intereses de los tabacaleros ante la comisión liquidadora que está hecha cargo de los asuntos de este banco, y enseguida este buen amigo nuestro se ha puesto en condiciones que ha de serle de gran valor para servir los intereses de los almacenistas y fabricantes que tienen depósitos en aquel banco.

La firma Hija de José Gener, fabricantes de las famosas marcas "La Escepción" y "Hoyo de Monterrey," ha cambiado de nombre recientemente, según escritura pública otorgada ante el Notario Dr. Ernesto Angulo y Billini, con fecha 15 de Mayo, siendo la nueva razón social la siguiente: "Torres Gener Hermanos, Herederos de José Gener." El Sr. José Lastra y Canal, que hace muchos años tiene poder otorgado a su favor por los dueños de la fábrica citada, ha merecido una ratificación de confianza y de poder, por parte de los Sres. de Torres Gener, y como es natural seguirá representando los intereses que por tanto tiempo le han sido confiados a su custodia y administración, en esta ciudad de la Habana, con el mismo celo y la misma autoridad con que ha regido los destinos de ese importante negocio en los años pasados.

Las condiciones de la nueva cosecha son muy buenas al presente, porque últimamente hemos tenido muchas lluvias y esto les ha ayudado a los cosecheros, que se están preparando ahora para iniciar los trabajos de las escojidas, y después procederán a enterciar sus tabacos, presentándoseles muy buenas perspectivas para disponer de su cosecha, porque el tabaco es de muy buenas condiciones, aunque se considera algo escasa en cantidad la nueva cosecha, pudiendo afirmarse que los cosecheros en general han de hacer esfuerzos por salir adelante.

Nuestros negocios de exportación de tabacos elaborados están en muy buenas condiciones, tanto como pudiera esperarse, teniendo en cuenta las difíciles circunstancias porque ha atravesado nuestro producto en los últimos dos años.

Nuestras fábricas tienen bastantes órdenes en cartera y están haciendo importantes embarques para todos los paises que consumen tabacos de Cuba, que son bastante numerosos por cierto.

Abraham Haas, el conocido almacenista y embarcador de tabaco en rama, ha salido para el campo en viaje de inspección a sus distintas escojidas que tiene establecidas en la provincia de Santa Clara, acompañado de la señora Haas. Mientras dure su estancia en aquella provincia estará en su casa de Camajuaní.

Calixto Rodriguez Mauri, dueño único de la fábrica de tabacos "El Crédito," está perfectamente satisfecho con las condiciones que imperan al presente en los círculos tabaqueros, porque él está elaborando de 60 a 70 millares de tabacos diarios, y tiene las mesas de su casa ocupadas por los operarios.

Leslie Pantin & Son, comerciantes comisionistas de tabaco en rama y elaborado, han estado haciendo importantes embarques de tabacos y rama para casi todas las naciones del mundo donde se consume nuestro tabaco, en el pasado mes de Mayo, y para ellos las condiciones del mercado son perfectamente satisfactorias.

La firma de Menéndez y Cía., comerciantes de tabaco en rama, y despalilladores, ha hecho muy buenos negocios en el mes de Mayo, habiendo llegado sus embarques a una elevada cifra.

Hinsdale Smith y Cía., han realizado mejores operaciones de negocios este año que las que han realizado en el año anterior, según declaran, porque recientemente se han visto obligados a establecer un nuevo almacén de tabaco para atender a la creciente demanda de tabaco para el exterior.

Herman Diehl, el comerciante de tabaco en rama, está exportando gran número de pacas de tabaco despalillado, para distintos países de Europa y Sur América, en estos días, declarando que las condiciones son satisfactorias en la actualidad.

Calixto López y Cía. está exportando unas importantes cantidades de tabacos para los mercados extranjeros, en Europa y Estados Unidos. El Sr. Cesario Díaz, encargado de esta fábrica, acaba de regresar de su viaje al Norte, este mes.

La Henry Clay and Bock & Co. ha exportado grandes cantidades de sus escojidos tabacos durante el pasado mes de Mayo, para Europa, Sur y Centro América, los Estados Unidos, Canadá, Egipto, Africa del Sur, y otros países.

actual circulation in the tobacco market right now, as it had in deposit from the tobacco people about two million dollars which will be held up in the bank vaults until the entire situation is cleared up. It is not expected that the loss of the four million dollars circulation among the tobacco dealers will hamper the sale of the new crop in the least.

Manuel Fernández Valle, son of Baldomero Fernández, leaf tobacco dealers, appointed as a delegate of a number of creditors of the Upmann Bank, at a meeting held recently in the Centro Gallego Hall by these parties to represent their interests before the liquidation commission that is taking care of the affairs of this bank, has immediately placed himself in a position where he will be of great value to his fellow tradesmen.

The firm of Hija de José Gener, manufacturers of the famous "La Escepción," and "Hoyo de Monterey" brands, has changed the style and name of the firm, according to a copartnership agreement, signed by Dr. Ernesto Angulo y Billini, a Notary Public, and acknowledged by him, on the 15th day of May, the new firm being that of "Torres Gener Hermanos, Herederos de José Gener." Sr. José Lastra y Canal, who has been the legal appointed Attorney in fact for the Gener interest for many years, will continue to be the representative of the new firm in Havana, with exactly the same authority and power which he has enjoyed heretofore.

The general conditions of the new crop is very satisfactory. We have had plenty of rain lately and the tobacco growers are getting ready to select and pack their crop, after having had their tobaccos in pilon for a few weeks. The prospects of the packing is very good, as the new tobacco is of a splendid quality, although it is considered that it will be a short crop in quantity.

The cigar exporting business is as good as could be expected, bearing in mind the unfavorable conditions through which the cigar manufacturing business has been passing during the last two years. The cigar manufacturers have plenty of orders on hand and are making large shipments to the Cuban cigar importing countries of the world.

Abraham Haas, the well-known leaf tobacco dealer and packer, accompanied by Mrs. Hass, left on an inspection trip to his packing houses in the Santa Clara province. While there he will make his headquarters in Camajuaní.

Calixto Rodríguez Mauri, the sole owner of the "El Crédito," cigar factory, is perfectly satisfied with conditions as they are at the present time. He is making from 60 to 70 thousand cigars a day, and has every seat in his shop occupied by his workers.

Leslie Pantin & Son, leaf tobacco and cigar commission merchants, have been making some important shipments of cigars and leaf tobacco during May to almost every country that imports our tobacco or cigars. They seem to find conditions perfectly satisfactory to them, in the tobacco field, as they have been kept busy right along.

The firm of Menendez y Cia., leaf tobacco dealers and strippers, have done good business during May, their shipments having figured out pretty high.

Hinsdale Smith & Co., have done better business this year, they claim, than they did during the past year. They recently opened a new warehouse in order to take care of the large volume of business they are now doing here and abroad.

Herman Diehl, leaf tobacco merchant, is exporting a large number of pacas of stemmed leaf tobacco, to several countries of Europe and South America, and finds conditions very satisfactory in the tobacco line.

Calixto López y Cía. is exporting some very important quantities of cigars to the markets in Europe and the United States. Mr. Cesario Diaz, manager of this factory, returned from a trip to New York, last month.

The Henry Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd., have exported large shipments of their selected cigars during May to Europe, South and Central America, the United States, Canada, Egypt, South Africa, and other countries.

Mark A. Pollack, the genial and active leaf tobacco commission merchant, has done exceptionally good business during May, making some very important shipments.

Manuel A. Suárez y Cía., leaf tobacco dealer and grower, is perfectly satisfied with the present crop, as it is going to bring good results for the tobacco people. This firm has made many good shipments to their customers lately.

Lobeto y García, leaf tobacco merchants on Amistad St., have been kept busy all the month looking after their leaf interest in the country, and preparing their warehouses for the new crop.

Gerald Smith, the enterprising leaf tobacco dealer and stripper, is doing a tremendous business right now, taking into consideration the present conditions of the leaf tobacco market here and abroad. His shipments and deliveries of pacas of stemmed leaf, were very good during May.

Fernández y Palicie, cigar manufacturers, are shipping many thousands of their selected "Belinda" cigars, to the United States, Great Britain, and other countries.

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Mark A. Pollack, el genial y activo comerciante comisionista de tabaco en rama, ha estado haciendo muy buenos negocios en el pasado mes, siendo importantes los embarques hechos.

Manuel A. Suárez y Cía., almacenistas y cosecheros de tabaco en rama, se sienten perfectamente satisfechos con la nueva cosecha, porque ha de traer buenos resultados para los tabacaleros. Esta firma ha hecho muy buenos embarques para sus marchantes últimamente.

Lobeto y García, comerciantes de tabaco de la calle Amistad, han estado ocupados todo el mes atendiendo a los intereses que tienen en el campo, y preparando sus almacenes para la nueva cosecha.

Gerardo Smith, activo y diligente almacenista y despalillador de tabaco, está haciendo un magnífico negocio, teniendo en consideración el presente estado del mercado de tabaco, aquí y en el extranjero. Sus embarques y entregas de pacas de tabaco despalillado, han sido muy buenos este mes.

Fernández y Palicio, fabricantes de tabaco, están embarcando muchos millares de sus escojidos tabacos de la marca la "Belinda," para los Estados Unidos, Gran Bretaña, y otros países.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF LEAF TOBACCO DURING MONTH.—ESTADO DETALLADO DE LOS EMBARQUES DE TABACO EN RAMA DURANTE EL MES.

Para	Tercios
Alemania	20
Argentina	962
Africa Francesa	50
Belgica	50
Canada	765
Colombia	56
Chile	40
Canarias	166
Estados Unidos	21,719
Gibraltar	250
Holanda	624
Uruguay	396

DETAILED STATEMENT OF CIGARS SHIPPED DURING THE MONTH.—ESTADO DETALLADO DE TABACO ELABORADO EMBARCADOS DURANTE EL MES.

Para	Tabacos
Alemania	2,125
Argentina	215,175
Austria	10,050
Africa Inglesa	68,100
Australia	185,445
Antillas Holandesas	23,000
Brasil	43,260
Canada	72,950
Colombia	1,450
Canarias	70,750
China	12,000
Estados Unidos	2,458,850
España	1,403,850
Francia	750,000
Gibraltar	11,000
Guatemala	3,750
Inglaterra	1,655,478
India Inglesa	5,750
Italia	20,000
Japon	32,250
Mexico	3,367
Noruega	27,500
Nicaragua	2,000
Panamá	2,100
Uruguay	32,000
Venezuela	15,900

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30% DISCOUNT
ON ALL FANCY ARTICLES
SWAN'S, OBISPO 55

PALL MALL CIGARETTES
EGYPTIAN AND TURKISH
Just Received from London
SWAN'S, OBISPO 55

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THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
"LA FLOTA BLANCA"
PALATIAL STEAMERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE
HAVANA TO
NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, COLON (Panama)
PORT LIMON, C. R.; BOCAS DEL TORO
SANTIAGO TO
NEW YORK, JAMAICA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS
Write or ask for Sailing Dates, Rates,
Routes and Reservations
L. ABASCAL Y SOBRINOS
Agents, Santiago de Cuba
WALTER M. DANIEL
General Agent, Havana, Cuba
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
PASSENGERS STEAMSHIP SERVICE FREIGHT
Havana Office, Lonja del Comercio (ground floor)

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INFORMACION MARITIMA — MARITIME INFORMATION

THE TIMES OF CUBA publica cada mes una lista de los vapores y demás barcos que entran y salen del puerto de la Habana durante el mes. Los vapores de la Ruta de la Florida (que entran y salen todos los días) no son incluidos. Abreviaciones: ss, steamer (vapor); tr., in transit to (en tránsito a); Am. (Americano); Br. Británico); Fr. (Francés); Nor. (Noruego); Sw. (Sueco); Dan. (Danés); Sp. (Español); Mex. (Mejicano); Arg. (Argentino); etc.

THE TIMES OF CUBA publishes each month a list of vessels entering and departing from the Port of Havana during the month. Steamers of the Florida Route, which enter and depart daily, are not included. Abbreviations: ss (steamer); tr. (in transit to); Am. (American); Br. (British); Fr. (French); Nor. (Norwegian); Sw. (Swedish); Dan. (Danish); Sp. (Spanish); Mex. (Mexican); Arg. (Argentine), etc.

VESSELS ENTERING PORT OF HAVANA DURING MONTH OF MAY

MAY 2.—Gr. ss Selma fr N. O.; Br. ss Montone fr N. Y.; Am. ss Albert E. Watts fr Tampico; Gr. ss Hammonia fr Hamburg; Am. ss Zacapa fr N. O.; Br. ss Teodjoe fr Kingston; Am. ss Mexico fr Tampico; Nor. ss Rovaer fr St. John, N. B.; Am. ss Atenas fr N. O.; Nor. ss O. A. Kundsen fr Norfolk; Am. ss Guantánamo fr N. O.;

MAY 3.—SB. ss Hawkeye State fr San Francisco; Am. ss Excelsior fr N. O.; Honduran sch Virginia Louise fr Apalachicola; Am. ss Orizaba fr N. Y.; Dan. ss Albistan fr Norfolk; SB. ss Cliffwood fr N. O.

MAY 4.—Gr. ss Antiodia fr Hamburg; Am. ss Pastores fr N. Y.; Am. ss Parisima fr Tela, Hon.; Swed. ss Mautie fr London; SB. ss Lake Slavi fr Beaumont; Br. ss San Blas fr Boston; Br. ss Toloa fr Cristobal; Sp. ss Alfonso XII fr Cadiz.

MAY 5.—SB. ss Lake Gera fr Galveston; Sp. ss Sarmatia fr Norfolk; Fr. ss Espagne fr St. Nazaire; Am. ss Manta fr Mexico; Am. ss Cauto fr Phila.

MAY 6.—Br. ss Hornby Castle for Antwerp; Sp. ss Buenos Aires fr Barcelona; Dan. ss Sortenhavel fr Cárdenas.

MAY 7.—It. barque fr Marseilles; Am. ss Yucatán fr N. Y.

MAY 8.—Nor. ss Karmoy fr Newport News; Cuban ss Habana fr Porto Rico; Sp. ss Manuel Calvo fr Vera Cruz.

MAY 9.—SB. ss Lake Kytle fr Mobile; Am. ss Monterey fr Mexico; Am. ss Esperanza fr N. Y.; Am. ss El Lago fr N. O.; Am. ss Abangarez fr N. O.;

MAY 10.—Am. ss Munorway fr Norfolk; Am. ss Philip Publicker fr Phila.; Am. ss Siboney fr N. Y.; Am. ss Pioneer fr Baton Rouge.

MAY 11.—Am. ss Cartago fr Tela, Hon.; SB. ss Ecuador fr San Francisco; Br. ss Ulua fr N. Y.; Am. ss Saxon fr Charleston; Am. ss Calamares fr Cristobal.

MAY 12.—Nor. ss Hundvaage fr St. John, N. B.; Br. ss San Bruno fr Boston;

MAY 14.—Dan. ss Daneholm fr Baltimore; Nor. ss Storaker fr Cabarién; Am. ss Calabasas fr Baltimore.

MAY 15.—Fr. ss Espagne fr St. Nazaire; Dan. ss Nordstjernen fr Cárdenas; Nor. ss Christian Michleson fr Norfolk.

MAY 16.—Sp. ss Cadiz fr N. O.; Am. ss Munisla fr Mobile; Am. ss Morro Castle fr Tampico; Am. ss Turrialba fr N. O.; Am. ss Excelsior fr N. O.; Am. ss Mexico fr N. Y.

MAY 17.—Fr. ss De la Salle fr St. Nazaire; Am. ss Orizaba fr N. Y.; Dan. ss Bryssil fr N. O.

MAY 18.—Am. ss Heredia fr Cristobal; Hol. ss Hillegon fr London; It. ss Magyarsag fr N. O.; Br. ss Toloa fr N.Y.

MAY 19.—Am. ss Pastores for Cristobal; Canadian ss Monmouth fr N. Y.; Sp. ss Alfonso XII fr Vera Cruz; Br. ss San Gil fr Boston; Sp. ss Barcelona fr Barcelona.

MAY 20.—Ger. ss Hammonia fr Tampico; Cub. ss Guantánamo fr San Juan, P. R.; Fr. Missouri fr Mexico; Br. ss Santa Theresa fr N. Y.

MAY 21.—Br. ss Baron Ardrosan fr Bassein; Canadian ss Canadian Coaster fr Charlotte Town; Dan. ss Fredensboro.

MAY 22.—Am. ss E. R. Kemp fr Tampico; Br. ss Holizones fr Buenos Aires.

MAY 23.—Nor. ss H. K. Waage fr Norfolk; Am. ss Esperanza fr Tampico; Am. ss Manzanillo fr N. O.; Br. ss Orita fr Valparaiso; Am. ss Atenas fr N. O.; Am. ss Monterey fr N. O.;

MAY 24.—Fr. ss La Bourdounais fr N. Y.; Am. ss Albert E. Watts fr Port Lobos; Ger. ss Ernest Hugo Stiness II fr Hamburg; Hol. ss Leerdam fr Vera Cruz.

MAY 25.—Am. ss Parisimina fr Cristobal; Am. ss Calamares fr N. Y.; Sp. ss Reina Maria fr Bilbao; Br. ss Ulua fr Cristobal; SB. ss Lake Elmhurst fr N. Y.;

MAY 26.—Br. ss Middleham fr Castle; Can. ss Sicilian fr St. John, N. B.; Am. ss Philip Publicker fr Phila.; Br. ss San Benito fr Boston; Am. ss Cotopaxi fr Charleston.

MAY 27.—Nor. ss America fr Boston.

MAY 29.—Br. ss Orcoma fr Liverpool.

MAY 30.—Hol. ss Maasda fr Rotterdam; Am. ss Munisla fr Mobile; Am. ss Mexico fr Tampico; Nor. ss Sydfold fr Charlottetown; SB. ss Colombia; SB. ss Van Neris fr N. O.;

MAY 31.—Ger. ss Adalia fr Hamburg; Am. ss Orizaba fr N. Y.; Nor. ss Christian fr Norfolk.

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

ISLE OF PINES

Steamer "Cristóbal Colón" in night service

SCHEDULE

Leave Batabanó:	Leave Isle of Pines:
On arrival of 6:10 p. m. train from Havana.	Nueva Gerona .. 4 p.m. Júcaro (Santa Fé) 8 p.m.
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays	**Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays**
Arriving at Nueva Gerona about 7:00 following morning.	Arriving at Havana about 8:15 following morning.

Fare, one way	$8.50
Berth in stateroom	2.00
Dinner—served on arrival of train.	1.00

REDUCED ROUND TRIP FARE

Good leaving Havana Friday, returning leave Isle of Pines Sunday: $12.00

Stateroom and meals as above.

This makes a delightful **week-end trip,** giving two nights sail on the steamer and one night and two full days on the Isle of Pines, getting you back to Havana Monday morning.

ISLE OF PINES STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines,
June 1, 1922

Havana Ticket Office
Prado 118

PLEASE—SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE TIMES OF CUBA—THANK YOU

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

VESSELS LEAVING PORT OF HAVANA DURING MONTH OF MAY

MAY 2.—Br. ss Oriana for Liverpool; Nor. ss Trafalgar for Cárdenas; Sp. ss Conde Wilfredo for N. O.; Am. ss Camagüey for Nuevitas; Hol. ss Leerdam for Mexico; Am. ss Cristobal for N. Y.; Ger. ss Hemmonia for Mexico.

MAY 3.—Am. ss Albert E. Watts for Tampico; Am. ss Mexico for N. Y.; Am. ss Guantánamo for Cienfuegos; Br. ss Teodjoe for Montrael; Am. ss Zacapa for N. O.; Am. ss Morro for N. Y.

MAY 4.—Nor. ss Gef on foór Isabela de Sagua; Nor. ss Nordhav for N. Y.; Am. ss Mundale for Phila.; Am. ss Munisla for Mobile; Am. ss Parismina for N. O.; Ger. ss Selma for Cienfuegos; Sp. ss Cadiz for Gal.; Nor. ss Storker for Cárdenas; SB. ss Hawkeye State for Baltimore.

MAY 5.—Am. ss Atenas for Cristobal; Nor. ss Marshall for N. Y.; Br. ss Montowe for Montreal; Br. ss Toloa for N. Y.; Br. ss Haliartus for Boston; Nor. ss O. A. Knudsen for Cárdenas; SB. ss Lake Gara for Matanzas; Ger. ss Antiochia for Manzanillo; Nor. ss Kelgoy for N. Y.

MAY 6.—Am. ss Cauto for Vera Cruz; Nor. ss Rovaer for Caibarién; SB. ss Lake Slavi for San Juan, P. R.; Br. ss San Blas for Cristobal.

MAY 7.—Sp. ss Alfonso XII for Vera Cruz; Am. ss Manta for Phila.; Fr. ss Espagne for Vera Cruz; Am. ss Pastores for Cristobal; Am. ss Excelsior for N. O.; SB. ss Cliffwood for London; Am. ss Orizaba for N. Y.

MAY 8.—Dan. ss Rolfe for Cárdenas; Sp. ss Buenos Aires for Spain.

MAY 9.—Nor. ss Brantland for Tanamo; Am. ss Yucatán for Mexico; Dan. ss Sortehaven for U. S.; Am. ss Esperanza for Mexico; Sp. ss Manuel Calvo for Spain.

MAY 10.—Am. ss El Lago for N. Y.; Nor. ss Svartford for U. S.; Am. ss Monterey for N. Y.; Am. ss Yumurí for Antilla.

MAY 11.—SB. ss Lake Kytle for Matanzas; Am. ss Abangarez for Cristobal.

MAY 12.—Dan. ss Albistan for Caibarién; SB. ss Ecuador for Baltimore; Am. ss Calamares for N. Y.; Am. ss Philip Publicker for Phila.

MAY 13—Nothing for this date.

MAY 14.—Br. ss Airedale for Norfolk; Am. ss Pioneer for Tampico; Dan. ss Sarmatia for Nuevitas; Nor. ss Hundvaago for Isabela de Sagua; Br. ss Ulua for Cristobal; Br. ss San Bruno for Puerto Limon; Am. ss Siboney for N. Y.; Am. ss City of Miami for Jacksonville; Cub. ss Habana for San Juan, P. R.

MAY 15.—None sailed today.

MAY 16.—Am. ss Saxon for Gal.; Dan. ss Daneholm for Isabela de Sagua; Fr. ss Espagne for St. Nazaire.

MAY 17.—SB. Lake Flournoy for Isabela de Sagua; Swed. ss Nautic for Cienfuegos; Dan. ss Nordstjerenn for N. Y.; Am. ss Morro Castle for N. Y.; Sp. ss Cadiz for Spain; Nor. ss Karmoy for Norfolk; Am. ss Mexico for Mexico.

MAY 18.—Am. ss Munisla for Mobile; Nor. ss Storaker for N. Y.; Am. ss Heredia for N. O.

MAY 19.—Br. ss Pinar del Río for Nuevitas; Dan. ss Bryssel for Cienfuegos; Am. ss Pastores for N. Y.; Nor. s Christian Nichelsen for Norfolk; It. ss Magyarorzog for Gibraltar.

MAY 20.—Fr. ss De La Salle for N. O.; Br. ss Hornsby Castle for Matanzas; Sp. ss Alfonso XII for Bilbao.

MAY 21.—Ger. ss Hammonia for Coruña; Br. ss San Gil for Cristobal; Am. ss Excelsior for N. O.; Br. ss Toloa for Cristobal; Am. ss Orizaba for N. Y.; Can. ss Monmouth for Hong Kong.

MAY 22.—None sailed.

MAY 23.—Br. ss Orita for Liverpool; Am. ss Monterey for Mexico.

MAY 24.—Nor. ss Slovang for Cienfuegos; Am. ss Manzanillo for Matanzas; Am. ss E. R. Kemp for Tampico; Sp. ss Frendesboro for Nipe.

MAY 25.—Am. ss Esperanza for N. Y.; Nor. ss H. K. Waage for Cárdenas; SB. ss Lake Garth for Matanzas; Am. ss Parismina for N. O.; Sp. ss Gran Canaria for Las Palmas; Br. ss Halizones for Buenos Aires.

MAY 26.—Am. ss Albert E. Watts for Tampico; Sp. ss Barcelona for Galveston; Fr. ss La Bourdounas for Havre.

MAY 27.—Br. ss Santa Theresa for Cárdenas; Canadian ss Canadian Coaster for St. Vincent, B. W. I.; Br. ss Baron Ardrossan for Matanzas; Ger. ss Ernest Hugo Stinnes for Cienfuegos; Hol. ss Leerdam for Rotterdam; Canadian ss Sicilian for Kingston.

MAY 28.—Am. ss Philip Publicker for Phila.; SB. Lake Florian for San Juan, P. R.; Am. ss Chalmette for N. O.; Am. ss Calamares for Cristobal; Br. ss San Benito for Puerto Limon; Cub. ss Guantánamo for San Juan, P. R.; Am. ss Siboney for N. Y.; SB. ss Lake Elmhurst for Tampico .

MAY 29.—None sailed.

MAY 30.—Br. ss Orcona for Valparaiso.

MAY 31.—SB. ss Colombia for Baltimore; Am. ss Munisla for Cárdenas; Am. ss Morro Castle for Mexico; Holl. ss Maasdam for Mexico; Sp. ss Reina Maria Cristina for Bilbao; Am. ss Mexico for N. Y.

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

Southern Pacific Lines

Announce
Following Round Trip

Summer Tourist Fares

from Havana, Cuba, to

San Francisco, California	$161.15
Los Angeles, Cal.	161.15
San Diego, Cal.	161.15
Portland, Ore.	183.00
Denver, Colo.	138.70
Colorado Springs, Colo.	138.70
Salt Lake City, Utah	161.15
Yellowstone Park	171.20

TICKETS ON SALE MAY 15, FINAL RETURN LIMIT OCTOBER 31st, 1922

Thru Trains to Texas and California
Thru Sleepers to Colorado Springs
and Denver

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO PORTLAND

TRAINS CARRY DINERS—OBSERVATION CARS

Havana-New Orleans S. S. Service
Steamer every Saturday in
both directions

Those desiring further information as to fares and sleeper reservations will be given prompt attention upon application to

W. E. RIDGEWAY
GENERAL AGENT
BOX 765
CUBA No. 106 HAVANA, CUBA PHONE: A-3032

PLEASE—SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE TIMES OF CUBA—THANK YOU

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF CUBA—LA INDUSTRIA AZUCARERA DE CUBA

"The Times of Cuba" publica cada mes una lista corregida y completa de los Centrales azucareros de Cuba, su situación, el nombre de Compañía que los explota (propietario o arrendatario), sus oficinas en Cuba y en el extranjero, nacionalidad y nombre de sus administradores o gerentes, así como el presupuesto y número de sacos de 320 libras (7 por cada tonelada de 2,240 libras) por cada zafra. Estas listas se corrigen PARA CADA PUBLICACION y son LAS UNICAS LISTAS COMPLETAS HASTA EL MES QUE SE PUBLICAN. Los cálculos de las zafras de los centrales ante del año de 1918, están incluidos en las ediciones anterior de "The Times of Cuba". Lo cual debe ser archivado por toda persona interesada en azúcar. Los cálculos de las zafras de los centrales terminadas se publican cada mes a medida que los mismos terminen sus molliendas.

The Times of Cuba publishes each month a corrected and complete list of Cuban sugar centrals, their location, their operating companies (individual or lessee), their Cuban and foreign offices, nationality and the names of their administrators or managers, as well as estimates and figures of their production in bags of 320 pounds (seven to the ton of 2,240 pounds) for each zafra (crop). These lists are corrected IN EACH ISSUE and are included in back numbers of The Times of Cuba, which should be KEPT ON FILE by all persons interested in sugar. Figures of completed crops by centrals are published monthly as mills cease grinding.

Abbreviations used in these tables follow: C. A.—Compañía Azucarera (sugar company); S. A.—Sociedad Anónima (stock company); S. C.—Sociedad en Comandita (co-partnership); S.—San (Saint, feminine); N. S. Nuestra Señora; Q.—Quemados; Man. Gómez (Manzana de Gómez); —B, N.—Banco Nacional Bldg., Havana; S. J. de J.—San Juan de Dios (Havana street); Ap.—Apartado (Postoffice Box, Hav.—Havana.—Car.—Cárdenas; Mat.—Matanzas; Cfgs.—Cienfuegos; Stgo. —Santiago de Cuba; Sagua or Sagua Gde.—Sagua la Grande; Pr. or Pres.—President; Ad. or Adm.—Administador; Chg.—In Charge; Vda.—Viuda (widow); Hdos.—Herederos (Heirs); Hno.—Hermano (Brother); Hj.—Hijo (Son); Sob.—Sobrinos (Nephew); Sucrs.—Successores (Successors); Rep.—Representative; Cane.—in charge of fields only; L.—Lessee; A.—American; C.—Cuban; S.—Spanish; B.—British; F.—French; I.—Italian; Can.—Canadian; Cuba C. S. Corp.—Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation; R. of C.—Royal Bank of Canada Bldg., Aguiar 75, Havana; W. I. S. F. Corp.—West Indies Sugar Finance Corporation, Obispo 7, Havana. Lists of Colonos (Sugar Cane Planters) follow lists of Centrals.

(Continued on Page 112)—(Continúa en la Pág. 112)

CASACARTER, S. A.

Moline Universal Tractors
Star Windmills
Full Line of Agricultural Implements
McDonald Pitless Scales
Lauson Engines

OBRAPIA 61 HAVANA

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

"The Right Mechanical Article in the Right Place"

United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd.

GENIOS Y MORRO, HABANA

The value in rubber goods is usually a hidden value.
It depends upon the material employed and the experience of the manufacturer.

Mechanical goods factories of the United States Rubber Company are the oldest in the world and their products are backed by the reputation of the Biggest Rubber Company in the world.

This seal is a guarantee of quality

Packing in Sheets	"Raybestos" Brake Band Lining
Roll Packing	Water Hose
Valve and Piston Packings	Steam Hose
Pure Rubber Sheets for Valves	Air Brake Hose
Gauge Glass Washers	Engine and Tender Hose
Coupling Ring Gaskets for Air Brake Hose	Fire Hose
"Rainbow" Belting	Air Hose
	Oil Hose

WE CAN SHIP ANY OF THE ABOVE FROM STOCK IN HAVANA OR DIRECT FROM FACTORIES IN THE UNITED STATES

We Give Special Attention to Telephone or Cable Orders

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

12 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN PINAR DEL RIO—12 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN PINAR DEL RIO

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o Arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Andorra, Cinc.	Artemisa	C. A. Andorra, S. A.....C	Barraqué Bldg. 607..	Ezequiel Zubillaga.	135,021	100,000	
*Clotilde.....	Mariel	Humberto Balsinde.....C	Aguiar 116, Havana..	.....	3,374		
Francia, La	Los Palacios..	Cuban Sug. Mills, Corp....C	Amargura 11, Hav...	Francisco R. Ginorio	47,748	100,000	
Galope	S.J. y Martínez	Cía. Az. Pinareña C	Aguiar 75, Havana..	José María Herrera..	42,675	90,000	
Gerardo	Bahía Honda..	Peterson, Barker & Hill..A	Manz. Góm. 514, Hav.	Emilio Núñez, Pres.	36,735	15,000	
Mercedita	Cabañas	Cuban-Amer. Sugar Co....A	Robins Bldg. Havana	E. A. Longa.....	117,526	110,000	104,671
Niágara (Ga Jr.)	C'n del Norte.	Central Niágara, S. A....C	B'nk of C'n'da Bldg.	G. Broderman.....	.....	35,000	34,194
Orozco	Cabañas	Cía. Az. Nacional C	Banco Nnal. 551, Hav	José Rodríguez.....	98,220	65,000	
Palacios, Los...	Los Palacios..	Cía. Az. Cen. Los Palacios.C	Habana 80)	Ramón Balsinde.....	26,334	10,000	
Pilar, El.....	Artemisa	Pablo Laborde C	O'Reilly 11, Havana.	Septimo Sardiña....	166,718	175,000	213,000
San Cristóbal..	San Cristóbal..	Cía. Az. San Cristóbal..C	Aguiar 75, Havana..	.....	42,200	75,000	71,088
San Ramón.....	Mariel.....	Frank J. Peterson .....A	Manz. Góm. 514, Hav	A. H. Lindelie	86,000	70,000	76,900
					802,551	845,000	

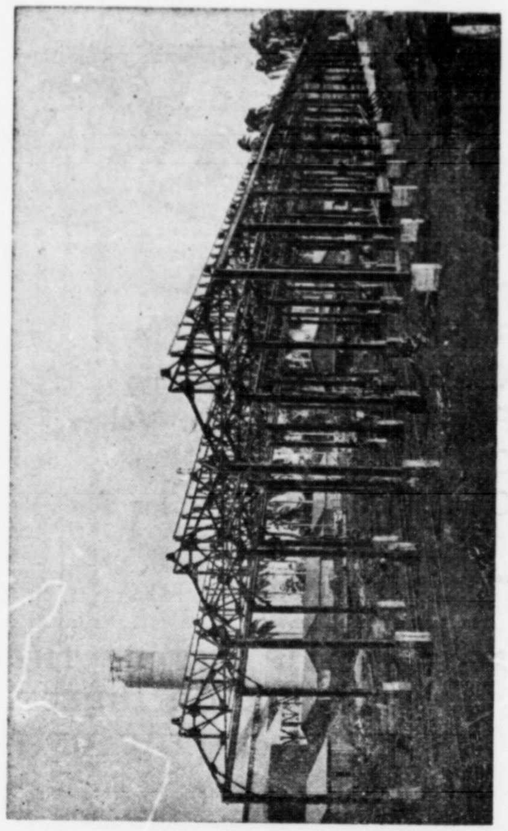
* Antes Mercedes

(Continued on page 114)—(Continúa en la pág. 114)

"Depósitos de Locomotoras para el Central Jaronu, fabricados por la

LEHIGH STRUCTURAL STEEL COMPANY

Según pedido y diseno de los señores VICTOR G. MENDOZA Y CIA."



Suplicamos a los Colonos corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista

KELMAH PACKINGS — STEAM WATER AIR AMMONIA

EMPAQUETADURAS para todos los usos: de goma, asbestos, lino, cuero y metálicas. Juntas de todas clases, para vapor, agua y ácidos.

PINTURAS de grafito, óxido y especiales para carros de caña, tanques, chimeneas y estructuras de acero. Pinturas impermeables. Aceite de linaza crudo y cocido. Aguarras.

CORREA de cuero y de cuero impermeable.

FORROS DE MAGNESIA al 85% para tubería de vapor. Bloques de Magnesia. Cemento de Magnesia. Amianto en polvo.

TECHUMBRE "Carey" de Cemento Flexible, "Blac-Kote" y "Fiberock" de asbestos.

PRODUCTOS DE ASFALTO Y ASBESTOS. Preservativos de madera. Cemento elastico para reparar toda clase de techos. Tubos Tapa-Goteras. Metales Anti-fricción. Mangueras para agua, vapor é incendio. Desinfectantes, etc.

GRANDES EXISTENCIAS A PRECIOS DE REAJUSTE

THE KELMAH COMPANY

Importadores y Almacenistas de Accesorios para Ingenios, Ferrocarriles y demás Industrias

Cuba 27, Habana **New York, 165 Broadway**

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

19 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN LA HABANA—19 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN HAVANA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
*Alquízar	Alquízar	Ferrara, Palmer C	Obispo 7. Havana	G. Hernández	33,000		21,290
Amistad	Güines	Cía. Az. A. Gómez Mena A	Man. Gómez 226 Hav.	Pedro Urruela, Jr.	229,150	230.000	193,782
Fajardo	Gabriel	Benito Arxer S	B. N. 405, Havana	Benito Arxer	59,128		22,234
Gómez Mena	San Nicolás	Cía. Az. A. Gómez Mena A	Man. Gómez 226 Hav	A. R. de Blanck	368,000	350,000	325,000
Güira Melena	Güira Melena	Cía. Az. Güira de Melena S	Empedrado 30, Hav.	J. N. Espinosa Pr.	66,000	80,000	
Habana	Hoyo Colorado	C. A. Central Havana A	Aguiar 74, Havana	R. Montalvo, Pres.	95,534	90 000	65,000
Hershey	S. C. del Norte	Hershey Corporation A	Man. Gom. 368, Hav.	P. A. Staples	131,869	110 000	106,766
Josefita	Los Palos	Ricardo Martínez C		José M. Martínez	56,600	80,000	76,551
Julia, La	Durán	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav.	Fidel Barreto	218,502	180,000	160,420
Mercedita	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual S	Obrapía 38, Havana	Lesmes Pascual	210,000	180,000	104,671
Nombre de Dios	Güines	C. A. Cen. N. de Dios S.A.C	Royal Bnk. 519, Hav.	S. Izquierdo	102,356	80,000	55,200
N S del Carmen	Jaruco	Cía. Az. P. F. de Castro	Mercaderes 36, Hav.	P. C. Andreu	191,500	70,000	53,382
Nueva Paz	Nueva Paz	Colonos de Nueva Paz C	B. N. 408, Havana	M. V. Cuervo, Pres.	44,070	40,000	26,117
Occidente	Güiro Marrero	C. A. Central Occidente C	B. N. 316, Havana	Gonzalo Calvo	66,638	50,000	51,767
Portugalete	S. José Lajas	Manuel Otaduy S	S. Ignacio 72, Hav.	Vicente Goicoechea	10,245	80,000	79 775
Providencia	Güines	Cía. Az. de Güines C	Mercaderes 24, Hav.	Arturo Sorhegui	226,824	180,000	178,973
Rosario	Aguacate	Hershey Corporation A	Man. Góm. 364, Hav.	Julio G. Pelayo	218,244	150,000	121,528
San Antonio	Madruga	Cía. Az. Gómez Mena S	Edif. G. Mena, Hav.	José Aguirre	201,034	150,000	143,013
Toledo	Marianao	Cía. Az. Central Toledo S	Mercaderes 21, Hav.	R. B. Pérez	450,000	400,000	321,919
				Sacos (Bags)	2,979,313	2,450,000	

*Antes Fortuna.

(Continued on page 116)—(Continúa en la pág. 116)

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC SOAPS AND POWDERS AT ALL DRUG STORES
H. E. SWAN,
General Agent, Obispo 55

CORONA TYPEWRITER
For Travellers and for personal Use
H. E. SWAN
General Agent Obispo 55

CUBA LUMBER COMPANY
Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Woodwork of every description
OFFICE: LA LONJA DEL COMERCIO 532
Telephone: M-1565 P. O. Box 673, Havana

¡SEÑOR HACENDADO!

Seguramente debido a la presente situación, hará Ud. únicamente las reparaciones absolutamente necesarias en su Ingenio para la próxima zafra. PERO, precisamente por esta razón, y más porque esto mismo fué lo que hizo Ud. el año pasado, necesitará Ud. hacer ciertas reparaciones y renovar ciertas partes de su maquinaria que ya forzosamente han aguantado dos zafras y que de ninguna manera aguantarán tres.

Será para su propio bien indicarnos lo que Ud necesita, séase ROLLOS, CASCOS, PIÑONES o ENGRANAJES, CONDUCTORES, TANQUERIA Y CALDERERIA, o cualquier otra parte de maquinaria para su Ingenio y conseguir cotizaciones antes de hacer su pedido.

Nuestros talleres están situados en Wilmington, Delaware, y tenemos facilidades para hacer embarques rápidos y económicos, tanto por ferrocarril y ferry, como por vapor, pues las paralelas del "Ferrocarril de Pennsylvania" entran en nuestros talleres y tenemos muelles propios para vapores. NUESTROS INGENIEROS TIENEN AÑOS DE EXPERIENCIA EN LA CONSTRUCCION Y ERECCION DE MAQUINARIA DE INGENIOS.

ESCRIBANOS SOBRE SUS NECESIDADES
Y CONVENZASE

THE PUSEY AND JONES COMPANY
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PLEASE—SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE TIMES OF CUBA—THANK YOU

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

35 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN MATANZAS—35 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN MATANZAS

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Alava	Banagüises	Cuban C. S. Corporation....A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	Antonio Zubillaga	334,913	300,000	220,000
Araujo	Manguito	Cía Az. Central Araujo....C	B. N. 551 Havana	Ramón Rguez. Olano	151,191	100,000	75,840
Armonía	Bolondrón	Cía. Az. Central Armonía..A	Marina 22, Havana	Juan Santos Olano	75,058		
Australia	Jagüey Grande	C. A. Ing. Australia....C		Mario Paez	151,678	150,000	165,131
Buenaventura	Jagüey Grande	Cía. Az. Buenaventura....C	Jagüey Grande	J. Esnara	Grinds 1922		
Carolina	Coliseo	M. Flores Pedroso....C	Coliseo	F. Fernández	104,026	80,000	
Conchita	Unión de Reyes	Cuba C. S. Corporation....A	Barraqué Bld. Hav.	Lorenzo Alzugaray	268,690	240,000	230,606
Cuba	Pedro Betancrt	Central Cuba Sugar Co.A-A	Aguacate 110, Hav.	Gerardo Fundora	194,887	160,000	146,497
Dolores	Jovellanos	Ingenio Dolores....C	G y 7a Vedado	Aurelio Martínez	75,714	60,000	63,173
Dos Rosas	Cárdenas	Hires Sugar Co., S. A....A	Obrapía 46, Havana,	Edw. L. Poole	58,661	50,000	48,683
Elena	Ceiba Mocha	Jaen, Oteiza y Hnos....S	Ind. 80, Matanzas	A. Oteiza	9,093	9,000	7,076
España	Perico	Cía. Nac. de Azúcares....C	B. N. 229-230 Havana	José M. C. Casanova	492,028	400,000	410,000
Esperanza						no muele	
Feliz	Unión de Reyes	Cuba C. S. Corporation....A	Barraqué Bld. Hav.	Gabino Solís	121,115	no muele	
Flora	Güira M'c'rijes	Central Cuba Sugar Co....A	Aguacate 110, Hav.	Julio Tarafa Ruiz	105,945	80,000	74,905
Guipuscoa	Hato Nuevo	Sobrinos de Arocena....S	Hato Nuevo, Martí	Ramón G. Arocena	297,175	150,000	124,500

(Continued on page 118)—Continúa en la pág. 118)

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PLEASE—SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE TIMES OF CUBA—THANK YOU

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

35 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN MATANZAS—35 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN MATANZAS

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Jesús María	Benavides	Mat-Amer. Sugar Co. A		Bauduy Lainé	111,039	115,000	95,681
Limones	Limonar	José I. Lezama C. A.	Empedrado 6, Hav.	Socorro Garbayo	154,139	50,000	148,554
*Loft	Macagua	George W. Loft A	New York		62,167	50,000	40,706
Mercedes	Mercedes	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav.	Leoncio Supervielle.	360,694	250,000	251,099
Por Fuerza	Calimete	La Paz Sugar Co. A	Reina 105, Havana.	Juan Pademonte, Pr.	141,854	80,000	
Porvenir	Cidra	C. García Espinosa C	Apartado 20, Cidra.	Cruz R. Espinosa	25,759	15,000	8,750
Progreso	Cárdenas	Laurentino García S	Ap. 42, Cárdenas	M. Bardiales	123,000	110,000	125,000
Puerto	Canasí	José Avendaño S	Inquisidor 22, Hav.	Agustín Agüero	31,860	30,000	26,000
Reglita	Perico	Cía. Nac. de Azúcares C	B. N. Havana	Séptimo Sardiñas	102,050		
San Ignacio	Agramonte	Cía. Az. San Ignacio, S. A. C	Agramonte	F. S. Naranjo	92,451	60,000	60,428
San Vicente	Jovellanos	Manuel Rubio C	Jovellanos	Plácido Alonso	109,652	85,000	57,425
Santa Amalia	Coliseo	García Mdez. Co., L. S	Coliseo	Laurentino García	143,330	110,000	150,000
SantaGertrudis	Sta. Gertrudis	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav.	Carlos Arche	304,202	220,000	121,983
Santa Rita	Baró	Cía. Az. Caobillas C	B. N. 405, Havana	Julio Soler Baró	110,875	50,000	63,090
Saratoga	Aura, Sabanilla	Cen. Cuba Sugar Co B	Aguacate 110, Hav.	Manuel Moyron	51,927	50,000	35,844
Socorro	Socorro	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav.	Carlos Arche	304,197	200,000	169,641
Soledad	Jovellanos	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav.	Eligio Suárez	112,686	100,000	91,528
Tinguaro	Perico	Cuban Amer. Sugar Co A	Robins Bdg. 605 Hav	J. W. Caldwell	250,408	200,000	184,000
Triunfo	Limonar	Juan Menéndez C	Limonar	José A. Méndez	52,000	70,000	46,300
Unión	Agramonte	Frank Peterson A	Man. Gómez 514, Hav.	C. F. Nelson	116,840	40,000	93,000
					5,012,344	3,661,000	

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(Continued on Page 120)—(Continúa en la pag. 120)

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

61 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN SANTA CLARA—61 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN SANTA CLARA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Adela	Remedios	C. A. Central Adela S	B. of C. 316, Havana	J. Elorriaga	95,284	80,000	52,010
Altamira	Zuluet a	Cía. Az. Altamira C	Empedrado 30, Hav.	Miguel Marey Hdz.	7,502		
Andreita	Cruces	Cía. Az. Andreita S	Oficios 22, Havana		158,084	170,000	183,795
Cabaiguán	Cabaiguán	Cía. Az. Eden C	Sancti Spíritus	Fernando J. Cancio	84,325		
Caracas	S. I, de Lajas	Cía. Az. Caracas C		Walter H. Armsby	180,000	200,000	195,385
Carmita	Vega Alta	Gerardo Machado C	Oficios 22 (atos) Hav.	A. J. C. Henriquez	36,000	27,000	
Cieneguita	Abreus	Central Cieneguita, S. A. S	Oficios 22, Havana	L. R. Gonzalez	73,470	90,000	
Constancia	Constancia	Colonial Sugar Co. A	Robins Bldg., Hav.	Alan B. Bailey	156,857	140,000	204,775
Constancia	Encrucijada	Constancia Sugar Co. C	B. N. 206-10, Havana	J. Escobar	142,457	120,000	125,245
C'r'z'n de Jesús	Sitiecito	Juan Amezaga y Cía. S	Ap. 8. S. la Grande	Ignacio Aguirre	105,572	100,000	95,700
Covadonga	Carreño	Manuel Carreño Pdz. S	Apartado 88, Hav.	Alejo A. Carreño	217,417	175,000	
Dos Hermanas	Cruces	Dos Hnas. Sugar Co. B	Obispo 7, Hav.	A. E. Marti	80,615	60,000	57,444
Dos Hermanos	Cienfuegos	José Ferrer S	Argüelles 125, Cfgos.	Francisco Rabassa	41,687	90,000	66,486

(Continued on Page 122)—(Continúa en la pag. 122)

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ESTABLECIDA EN 1821
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

61 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN SANTA CLARA—61 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN SANTA CLARA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nacionality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Fé	Salamanca	Central Fé S. A.		Jose E. Ponte	144,267	175,000	157,500
Fidencia	Placetas	C. A. Cn. Fd. D. León A. F. C	M. Gómez 527, Hav.	Angel Machado	89,678	70,000	77,032
Hormiguero	Hormiguero	Hormiguero Sugar Co.	Hormiguero	Elie L. Ponvert	246,206	240,000	222,158
Jaraguá	Cienfuegos	Santa C. Sugar Co., L. A	Obispo 527, Havana	S. C. Murray	13,600	20,000	14,000
Julia La	Taguayabón	Hmnos de Goncer S.C	Taguayabón	Raoul de Biscuccia	13,500	120,000	111,865
Lequeitio	Quem. Güines	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraqué Bldg. Hav.	J. J. Carleé	168,453		
Lutgardita	Mata	Cía. Az. de Sagua C	Royal Bank 408, Hav.	Miguel García Lima	49,727		
Macagua	Cienfuegos	Hdos de D. Bethart A	Ing. Macagua. Mata	Domingo Bethart	57,851	45,000	53,500
Manuelita	Guasimal	Cen. Manuelita, C. A., S. A. S	Oficios 22, Havana	D. Pedro Monasterio	87,380	85,000	81,242
* Mapos	Sto. Domingo	A. A. Valle de Sersundí A	505, Royal Bnk. Hav.	Mauricio López	19,363		
María Antonía	A. Pasajeros	Alba y González C	Ap. 43, S. la Grande	Ramón Alba	57,357	40,000	36,000
María Victoria	Rodas	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraque Bldg, Hav.	J. Olague	108,706	85,000	85,385
Mascota	Naranjal	S. Balbín y Valle C	Cienfuegos		153,000	110,000	97,612
Naranjal	Caibarién	Ruperto Migueelarena C	Fomento	José Martínez	13,000		
Narcisa	Sancti Spíritus	North Amer. Sugar C. A	B. N. 206, Havana	Ricardo Berrayarza	144,338	125,000	
Natividad	Encrucijada	Sucrs. F. L. de Valle C	O'Reilly 11, Havana	Leopoldo del Castillo	27,164	30,000	29,483
Nazábal	Parque Alto	Domingo Nazábal C	Dgo. Nazábal (hijo)	Apt. 337, Cienfuegos	115,000	134,000	
Parque Alto	S. J. las Yeras	Parque Alto Sugar Co. B	B. N 209, Havana.	Alfredo Curbelo	94,900	60,000	
Pastora	Encrucijada	Sociedad Anónima. C	M. Gómez 441, Hav.	G. Vassallo Pérez	62,000	60,000	38,713
Patricio	Real Campiña	Domingo Nazábal C	Ap. 337, Cienfuegos	Domingo Nazábal	112,510		
Perseverancia	Palmira	Cuba C. S. Corporation A	Barraque Bldg, Hav	J. J. Carleé	164,129	110,000	
Portugalete	Calabazar	Hdos. de Escarza C.S	Ap. 210, Cienfuegos	Sotero F. Escarza	94,000	60,000	
Purio	Rancho Veloz	Central Purio, S.A. C	C'lle 27, Ved'do, Hav	A. Fonts y de Veytia	75,726	95,000	75,000
Ramona	Caibarién	Domingo León A. F. S	M Gómez 528, Hav	José Galván	114,284	75,000	75,000
Reforma	Carahatas	C. A. Cen. Reforma S. A C	M. Gómez 401 Hav.	F. Q. y Contreras	114,482	150,000	110,000
Resolución	S. la Grande	Rodda y Molina C	Sagua la Grande	José Rodda	72,504	45,000	54,000
Resulta	Taguayabón	Jorge de Oña C	S. la Grande, Apt. 65	Rogelio Tomasino	128,159	90,000	124,000
Rosa María	Mayajigua	Central Rosalía, S. A S	Ariosa 23, Caibarién.	Enrique Lamar	45,151	60,000	45,631
San Agustín	Cruces	P. A. Suárez Cordovéz C	Mercaerdes 23, Hav.	Eladio Mrtz. Hedesa	42,800	25,000	
San Antonio	Remedios	Nicolás Castaño Capetillo S	Cienfuegos	Dr. Betancourt	165,760	150,000	130,000
San Cristóbal	Santa Clara	Atkins & Co. Ltd A	Obrapía 19, Havana	L. B. Caldwell	155,218	125,000	147,500
San Francisco	Matagua	Vicente G. Abreu C	Ap. 81, Sta. Clara.	Vicente G. Abreu	60,782	30,000	
San Isidro	Cruces	C. A. Central "Anunciata" C	S. J. de Dios 3, Hav.	S'lv'tore C'lc'v'cchea	51,196	45,000	52,000
San José	Q. de Güines	Pedro Estevez Abreu C	S. Ignacio 50, Hav.	P. Ardover	105,000	60,000	
San Lino	Rodas	Cía. Az. de Sagua C	Royal Bnk 408, Hav.	Mario de la Vega	142,200	115,000	
San Pablo	Zulueta	Hnos. Goicochea C	17 esq. C, Vedado	Ramón Esquivel	154,324	150,000	122,000
Santa Catalina	Cruces	Domingo Ramirez Padrón S	Cienfuegos	Leopoldo Suero			
		Central San Pablo S. A C	Zulueta	José L. Pujol	51,337	50,000	
		Eduardo Abreu C	Cruces	Rafael Guardado	122,600	90,000	

(Continued on page 124)—Continúa en la pág. 124)

* Santa Ana de los Mapos

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HABANA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

61 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN SANTA CLARA—61 CENTRALS ACTIVE IN SANTA CLARA

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Santa Isabel	Fomento	Cia. Az. Santa Isabel C	Fomento S. C.	Isaías Cartaya	54,884	100,000	
Santa Lutgda	Mata	Suc. J. M. López C	Aguiar 75, Hav.	Juan López Oña	133,000	100,000	134,000
Santa María	Ranchuelo	Esteban Cacicedo S	Cienfuegos	Esteban Cacicedo	114,109	80,000	102,000
Santa Rosa	Ranchuelo	Cía. Az. de Sagua C	Ranchuelo	Marcelino García Pr	149,265	90,000	85,000
Santa Teresa	Sitiecito	Cía. Az. Santa Teresa C	Sagua la Grande	M. J. Mola V. P	153,913	140,000	149,000
Soledad	Cienfuegos	Cía. Az Soledad [Atkins] C	Obrapía 19, Havana	L. F. Hughes	114,920	115,000	
Trinidad	Trinidad	Trinidad Sugar Co. S. A. C	112 Wall St. N. Y.	Wm. G. Pullum	84,946	85,000	107,740
Tuinicú	Tuinicú	Tuinicú Sugar Co A	Obrapía 19, Havana	José V. Rionda	260,959	275,000	
Ulacia	Rodrigo	C. A. Central Ulacia C	Rodrigo	Virgilio Gutiérrez	107,656	80,000	80,000
Unidad	Cifuentes	Unidad Sugar Co A	Robins Blg. 608, Hav	M C. Alcántara	88,939	no moleró	
Vega, La	Guayos	Sugar Plantation Op. Co. C	Royal Bank, Hav.	Ezequiel Rosado	108,689	110,000	80,818
Vitoria	Yaguajay	Vda. de Ruíz de Gámiz S	Cuba 138, Havana	Filomeno Elso	121,450	110,000	
Washington	Hatuey	Wash. Industrial Sugar Co. A	Amargura 11, Hav.	José M. Faz	171,163	130,000	
Zaza	Placetas Norte	Hnos. Zulueta y Gamiz S	Cuba 20, Havana	Ramón Orrantia	88,680	110,00	
				Sacos (Bags)	6,654,150	5,691,000	

(Continued on page 126)—Continúa en la pág. 126)

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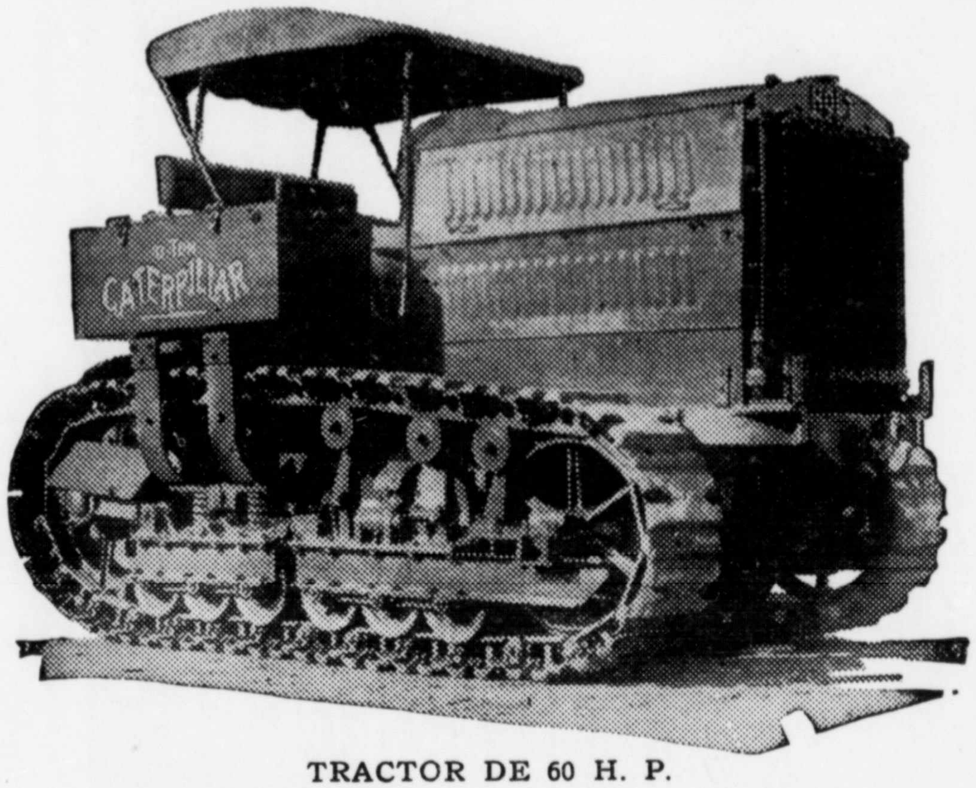

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

23 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN CAMAGÜEY—23 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN CAMAGUEY

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Adelaida	Morón (Falla)	Cia. Az. Adelaida, S. A.—S	Oficios 22, Havana	Manuel Cervra Falla	258,265	300,000	251,850
Agramonte	Florida	Cia. Az. Vertientes—C	G. Bernardo 127, Cfs.	Eladio Cabezas	296,725	235,000	272,142
Algodones	Algodones	Cen. Algodones, S. A.—C	Royal Bank, Havana	Isaías Cartaya	175,464	125,000	131,273
Baraguá	Baraguá	The Baraguá Sugar Co.—A	M. Gómez 444, Hav.	E. C. Lee	430,107	400,000	408,580
Camagüey	Piedrecitas	Cia. Az. Camagüey—C	O'Reilly 11, Havana	Ramón L. Quiñones	117,825	130,000	118,833
Céspedes	Céspedes	Antonio Pérez S. en C.—S	Manrique 197 Hav.	Andrés M. Douglas	122,930	300,000	118,825
Ciego de Avila	Ciego de Avila	Cia. Az. de Avila—C	Aguiar 71, Havana	Juan Mederos	146,053	100,000	
Cunagua	Morón	Am. Sugar Refin. Co.—A	Amargura 23, Hav.	Antonio G. Mendoza	471,880	400,000	
Elia	Elia	Elia Sugar Co.—C.A	Cuba Tdg. Co. Hav.	M. J. Amezaga	130,573	150,000	227,451
Estrella	Céspedes	Cia. Cen. Azucarera—A	Aguiar 75, Hav.	Antonio Perera	187,464	250,000	
Florida	Florida	P. A. Sug. Co. (Atkins)—A	Obrapía 19, Havana	Leonard B. Fox	260,417	300,000	305,083
Francisco	Francisco	Francisco Sugar Co.—A	112, Wall St. N. Y.	Leandro J. Riondo	340,948	300,000	
Isabel Rosa	Sta. C. del Sur.	Cia. Az. Santa Cruz—C	Sol 85, Havana	Juan M Campaner			
Jagüeyal	Ciego de Avila	Cuba C. S. Corporation—A	Barraque Bldg. Hav	Joaquín Almellones	349,087	350,000	
Jaronú	Kil 82 (Morón)	Central Cunagua, S. A.—A	Amargura 23, Hav.	Antonio G. Mendoza	Grinds 1922	300,000	
Jatibonico	Jatibonico	Compañía Cubana—C	Cuarteles 42, Hav.	C. L. Merriam	231,858	250,000	316,018
Lugareño	Lugareño	Cuba C. S. Corporation—A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	José Tavio	234,014	240,000	256,774
Mocareño	Manopla	Caribbean Sugar Co.—A	11 Central St. Boston	R. S. Carpenter	Grinds 1922	50,000	54,395
Morón	Pina	Cuba C. S. Corporation—A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	J. F. Ponce	580,979	560,000	584,104
Nauyu	Punta Alegre	Cia. Az. Nauyu—C	Pal. Torregrosa Hav.	Gabriel Mexocal Pr.	Grinds 1922		
Najasa	Hatuey	Cia. Az. Najasa—C	Apartado 556, Hav.	Manuel L. Vázquez	130,042	130,000	110,000
Patria	Morón	Cia. Az. Central Patria—C	Oficios 22, Havana	J. R. Echemendia	113,300	150,000	119,855
Pilar	Gaspar	Cia. Cen. Azucarera—C	M. Gómez 518, Hav.	Santos Villa	51,193	150,000	
Punta Alegre	Punta S. Juan	P. A. Sug. Co. (Atkins)—A	Obrapía 19, Havana	M. S. Leonard	329,576	300,000	331,000
Redención	Minas	Cia. Az. Redención—C	Cuba Trdg. Co. Hav.	Victor Zevallos, Pr.			
Santo Tomás	La Redonda	C. A. Central Sto. Tomás—C	605 Barraqué Hav.	A. D. Ortiz Delgado	101,735	130,000	
Senado, El	Minas	B. Sánchez Adán—C	Nuevitas	Pedro S. Batista	221,069	275,000	297,142
Sixto	C.A. Cen. Sixto	Kil 115, N. C. R.—C	O'Reilly 11, Havana	Francisco de Sola Pr.	Grinds 1922		
Stewart	Stewart	Cuba C.S. Corporation—A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	G m'rsindo Camacho	250,763	375,000	379,900
Violeta	Cercade Morón	Cuba C.S. Corporation—A	Barraque Bldg. Hav.	José Pérez Ayuela	135,645	275,000	
Vertientes	Camagüey	Cia. Az. Vertientes—C	S. Fernando 127 Cfs.	Emilio Alvárez G.	Grinds 1922	75,000	
					5,612,912	6,600,000	

H. J. Baird is gen. mgr. Punta Alegre Sugar Co.
J. R. Roane is gen mrg. Compañía Central Azucarera.

(Continued on Page 128)—(Continúa en la pag. 128).

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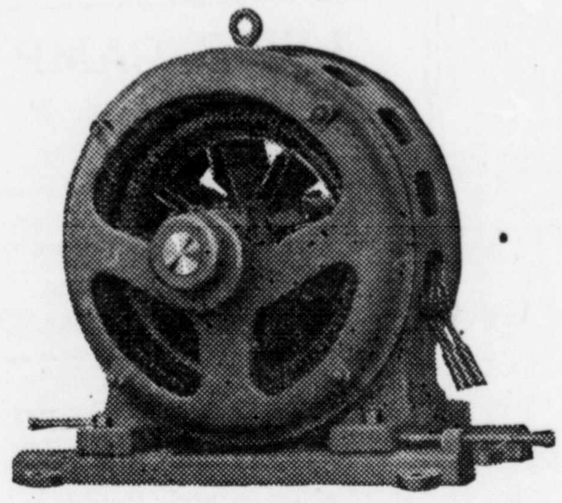

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46 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN ORIENTE—46 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN ORIENTE

Nombre Name	Situación Location	Propietario o arrendatario Owner or Lessee Nacionalidad—Nationality	Dirección Address	Administrador Manager	1921 Zafra Crop	1922 Cálculo Estimate	1922 Zafra Crop
Alto Cedro	Marcané	Central Alto Cedro Co.....A	Obispo 7, Havana	J. Hanselman	164,000	200,000	
América	América	F. Fernández Rosillo.....S	América	F. Fernández Casas	108,000	160,000	
Baguanos	Cueto	C. Azucarera Antilla, S. A.C	Aguiar 75	Jorge A. Hernández	93,861	150,000	
Bio	Bio	Blanco Hermanos.....C	Santiago de Cuba		Grinds 1922		
Borjita	Dos Caminos	S. A. Ing. Cen. Borjita....C	Marina 1, Santiago	L. de Hechavarría	61,888	60,000	
Boston	Banes	United Fruit Co.....A	131 State St. Boston	H. Harty Gen. Mgr.	527,486	600,000	
Cacocum	Cacocum	Cía. Az. Central Cacocum.C	L. del Comercio 514	E. Rejis	22,304	80,000	19,039
Canarias	San Germán	Am. Torn. Bh	San Germán		7,352	10,400	
Cape Cruz	Ens. de Mora	Cape Cruz Co.....A	138 Front St. N. Y.	G. R. Buchanan	106,210	100,000	104,927
Chaparra	Puerto Padre	Cuban Amer. Sugar Co....A	Robins Bldg. Havana	Ralph B. Wood	420,120	550,000	
Coloradas	Chucho Nar'jo	Coloradas Sugar Co.....A	49 Federal St. Boston		Grinds 1922		
Confluente	Guantánamo	The Confluente Sugar Co...S	Apt. 156, Gu'ntán'mo	Manuel Orta Toscano	45,000	75,000	
Cupey	Cupey	C. Cupey Sugar Co. S. A...C	Edificio Horter Hav.	M. R. Abbey	146,668	180,000	
Delicias	Puerto Padre	San Manuel Sugar Co.....A	Robins Blg. Havana.	Ernest A. Brooks	768,378	800,000	
Dos Amigos	Campechuela	Nicolás Castaño.....S	Cienfuegos	H. Pino y Rodríguez	63,558	55,000	
Ermita	Ermita	Ermita Sugar Corp.....A	Obrapía 19, Havana	F.S.A. Chateauvieux	121,001	125,000	186,980
Esperanza	Guantánamo	C. A. Oriental Cubana.....C	Apdo. 154, Gu'nt'na'o	Antonio Arias	55,598	150,000	
Hatillo Almeida	Hatillo	Santa Ana Sugar Co.....A	Horter Bldg., Hav.	J. E. Boykin	105,499	90,000	
Holguín	Holguín	Cía. Az. Cen. Holguín.....C	Holguín	Sánchez Hnos	Grinds 1922		
Isabel	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.....A	Guantánamo	D. Carlton	63,644	85,000	85,000

(Continued on page 130)—(Continúa en la pág. 130)

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Desamparados 54-78

Havana, Republic of Cuba

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46 CENTRALES ACTIVOS EN ORIENTE—46 ACTIVE CENTRALS IN ORIENTE (Continued)

Isabel	Media Luna	Beattie Sugar Co., S. A.	B	Manzanillo	Edgar Garnett	167,000	250,000	
Jibacoa	Manzanillo	Godwoll Maceo & Co.	C		M. A Centurion	34,625	100,000	86,980
* Jobabo.	Jobabo	Compañía Cubana	C	52 Wm. St., N. Y	C R. Stuntz	257,868	375,000	
Los Caños	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co	A	Guantánamo	J. R. McCracken	91,454	112,000	
Mabay (Carm'n	Julia	C. A. de Manzanillo	C	B. Nac. 518, Havana	Obdulio Suros Reyes	45,463	50,000	
Madrazo, Jibac	Manzanillo	Cía. Az. Jibacoa	S	Apar 19, Manzanillo	M. A. Centurión	36,625		
Manatí	Manatí	Manatí Sugar Co	A	Barraqué Blg. Hav	E D. de Ulzurrun	400,400	60 ,000	
Margarita	Jiguaní	Cía. Az. Cubana	C	Jiguaní	Angelo Bolar, Pr	Grinds 1922		
Marimon	Marimón	Federico Almeida	F	Marimón	Lorenzo Leguina	36,633	40,000	
Miranda	Miranda	Miranda Sugar Co	C-A	M. Gómez. 226, Hav	W. H. Benedict	131,564	200,000	
Monona	Guantánamo	Manuel Espino y Cía	C	Guantánamo		10,604		
Niquero	Niquero	New Niquero Sugar Co.	A	100 Broadway, N. Y	Ricardo Narganes	175,261	175,000	
Oriente	Xavier	Cía. Az. Oriente S. A	C	Hartmann b, 10, Stgo	F E. Thurston	123,097	125,000	
Palma	Palma Soriano	Palma Sugar Co	C	W. I. S. F, Corp.	Rafael Aguirre.	264,663	250,000	
Palmarito	Palmarito Cto	Miranda Sugar Co	A	M. Gómez 226, Hav.	W. H. Benedict	14,445		
Preston	Preston	Nipe Bay Co. U. F. Co	A	131 State St. Boston.	F. W. B. Hogge	543,500	60 000	
Rey	Rey	C. A. Cen. Rey, S. A.	C	Royal Bnk 314, Hav	Antonio Bermúdez	36,000	20,000	
Río Cauto	Río Cauto	Cuban-Can. Sug. Co	C	Río Cauto.	Geo. T. Walker	165,558	165,000	107,000
Romelie	Guantánamo	Central Romelie, S. A	C	Gu'ntán'mo, Apt. 89	Francisco de Pando	56,979	60,000	
Salvador, El	Manzanillo	Godwall, Maceo y Ca	C	Manzanillo, Apt. 224	Ramón D. Escobar	64,291	no moli'ndo	
San Antonio	Rio Seco Ytras	Sucrs. Luis Redor	F	Apdo. 124, Guantmo.	A. Pérez M. de Oca.	51,390	82,000	
San Germán	San Ramón	Fdez. Vázquez y Ca	C	Manzanillo	Genaro Fernández	42,053	60,000	
San Ramón		Fidelity Sugar Co.	C	Aguiar 86	Francisco Alba	7,000	100,000	
Santa Ana	Auza	Cuban Dom. Sugar Co.	A		Walter Wedde	59,527	100,000	207,369
Santa Cecilia	Guantánamo	Santa Cecilia Sugar Corp.	A	Apt. 106, Gu'ntán'mo	Hector Haget	59,960	90,000	
Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía Co., S. A	C	Santa Lucía.	William Dunn.	356,463	350,000	
Santa María	Guantánamo	Cía. Az. Santa María	C	Ap. 129, Guantmo	M. A. Labarraque.	43,929		
Sofía	Bayamo	Sucrs. J. Alsina.	C	Apdo 76, Manzanillo.	Juan Alsina	23,240	40,000	24,047
Soledad	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co	A	Guantánamo	J. R. McCracken	98,823	161,000	
Tacajó	Sn G'nimo. Tco	Tacajó Sugar Corp	A	Edificio Barraqué	G. G. Trowbridge.	124,777	130,000	
Tanamo	Cayo Mambí	Atlantic Fruit Co.	A	61 B'way N. Y. C.	E. G. Miller Tanamo		150,000	
Teresa	Ceiba Hueca	Central Teresa Sugar Co	A	Munsey Blg Balto.	James R. Biggar	61,454	60,000	
Unión	San Luis	Cía. Az. Santiago	C	Ap. 151, Santiago	José Rousseau	65,000	100,000	
Villafranca	Belona	Cía. Az. Central Belona	C	Banco Español Hav.	C. Taquechel	Grinds 1922		
Yaguanabos	Omaja	Cía. Az. Yaguanabos	C	Holguín	Eugenio Barbero	Grinds 1922		
Yara	Yara	Yara Sugar Co	C	Carlos Mendieta, Pr.	Martínez Lufriu	Grinds 1922		
					Sacos (Bags)	6,487,309	7,344,000	

*John R. Bullard is general manager of all Compañía Cubana sugar properties.

(Continued on page 132)—(Continúa en la pág. 132)

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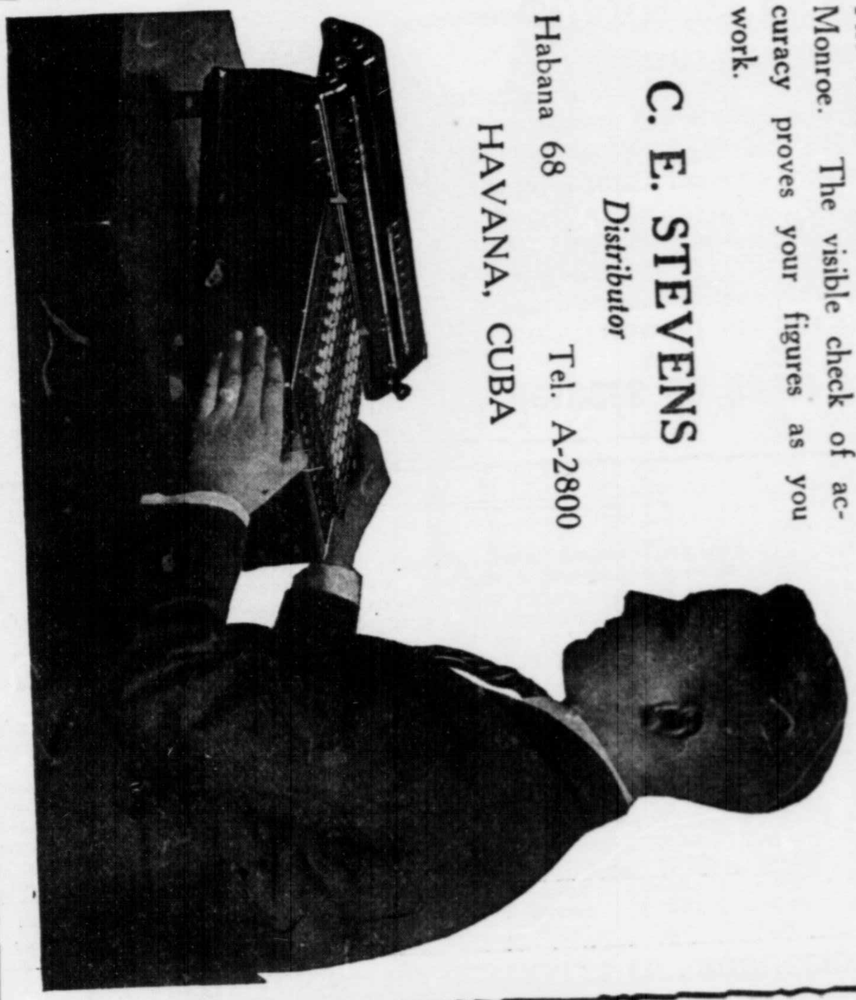

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RECAPITULACION—192 CENTRALES EN PRODUCCION—192 CENTRALS IN OPERATION

PROVINCIA PROVINCE	No.	1911 SACOS BAGS	1912 SACOS BAGS	1913 SACOS BAGS	1914 SACOS BAGS	1915 SACOS BAGS	1916 SACOS BAGS	1917 SACOS BAGS	1918 SACOS BAGS	1919 SACOS BAGS	1920 SACOS BAGS	1921 SACOS BAGS	1922 Cálculo Estimate
Pinar del Rio	12	153,921	332,190	354,105	352 002	332.620	301,583	496,081	521,051	710,743	752,082	802,551	845,000
Havana	19	961,421	1,809,182	1,983,031	2,184.097	1,942,969	2,566,275	2,722,416	2,446,595	2,697 002	2,411,817	2,979,313	2,450,000
Mantanzas	35	2,083,350	3.103,302	3,836,029	3,767,077	4,216,060	4,518,475	4,387,773	4,730,964	5,161,913	4,409,033	5,012.344	3,664,000
Santa Clara	61	3.807,478	3,821,844	5,709,396	5,160,506	5,697,857	6,520.539	6,746,634	6,252,690	6,809,816	6.627,221	6.654,150	5,691,000
Camagüey	23	780,177	907,474	1,192.374	2,111,026	1,801,775	2,356.599	2,053,540	3,884,079	5,436,133	5.840,974	5,612,912	6,600,000
Oriente	46	2,453.690	2,980,095	3,698,896	4,601,263	4,078,697	4,780,447	4,733,111	6,176,854	6,985,554	5,932,040	6,487,309	7,344,000
Total Sacos	196	10,240,037	12,954,087	16,773.831	18.175,971	18,069,971	21.043,918	21,139,555	24,112.233	26,801,161	25,973,167	27 548,579	26,594,000
Total Tons		1.480.217	1.893.687	2,429.240	2,596.567	2,581,425	3,006.274	3,019,936	3.444,605	3,971,594	3,935,511	3,922,267	3,799,148

NOTE: The figures in bags for 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 are by Willett & Gray; 1914 by Himely; others by Himely. The Times of Cuba and Guma & Meier. Total production up to June 1, 1922, 3,011,247 tons compared with 2,800,476 in 1921 and 3,095,954 in 1920; 45 centrals grinding compared with 76 in 1921 and 51 in 1920.

NOTA: El número de sacos para las zafras de 1910, 1911, 1912 y 1913 es el dado por los Sres. Willett & Gray; el de 1914 por Himely, y el resto por Himely, "The Times of Cuba" y Guma y Meier. Total de la producción hasta Junio 1, 1922, 3,011,247 toneladas, comparado con 2,800,476 en 1921 y 3,095,954 en 1920; 45 centrales moliendo comparado con 76 en 1921 y 51 en 1920.

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AZUCARES CUBANOS EN 68 AÑOS—68 YEARS OF CUBAN SUGAR

1853...	322,00	1867...	597,000	1881...	493,764	1898...	805,543	1909...	1,513,582
1854...	374,000	1868...	749,000	1882...	595,837	1895...	1,004,264	1910...	1,804,349
1855...	392,000	1869...	726,000	1883...	460,397	1896...	225,221	1911...	1,480,217
1856...	348,000	1870...	726,000	1884...	553,987	1897...	212,051	1912...	1,893,686
1857...	355,000	1871...	547,000	1885...	631,967	1899...	345,260	1913...	2,429,240
1858...	385,000	1872...	690,000	1886...	731,723	1900...	308,543	1914...	2,596,567
1859...	536,000	1873...	775,000	1887...	649,578	1901...	635,856	1915...	2,582,845
1860...	447,000	1874...	681,000	1888...	656,719	1902...	850,181	1916...	3,006,274
1861...	466,000	1875...	718,000	1889...	560,333	1903...	998,878	1917...	3,019,936
1862...	525,000	1876...	590,000	1890...	632,368	1904...	1,040,228	1918...	3,444,605
1863...	507,000	1877...	520,000	1891...	819,760	1905...	1,163,258	1919...	3,971,594
1864...	575,000	1878...	533,000	1892...	976,789	1906...	1,198,749	1920...	3,822,267
1865...	620,000	1879...	670,000	1893...	815,894	1907...	1,427,678	1921...	3,935,511
1866...	612,000	1880...	530,000	1894...	1,054,214	1908...	961,958		

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY Esta compañía, de la cual R. B. Hawley es presidente y que tiene sus oficinas en el número 129 Front St., ciudad de New York, y sexto piso, Casa Robins, Habana, explota las siguientes compañías y centrales: Provincia de Oriente—Chaparra Sugar Co., (Central Chaparra), San Manuel Sugar Co. (Central Delicias, en producción, y el Central San Manuel, inactivo, que proporciona caña al Central Delicias); Provincia de Santa Clara—Colonial Sugar Co. (Central Constancia), United Sugar Co. (Central Unidad); Provincia de Matanzas—Tinguaro Sugar Co. (Central Tinguaro), Cuban Sugar Co. y el Central Nueva Luisa, inactivo, proporcionando caña al Tinguaro; Provincia de Pinar del Rio—Mercedita Sugar Co. (Central Mercedita).

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY This company, of which R. B. Hawley is president, and which has offices at 129 Front street, New York City, and Sixth floor, Robins bldg., Havana, operates the following companies and centrals: Oriente province—the Chaparra Sugar Co. (Central Chaparra), the San Manuel Sugar Co. (Central Delicias, active, and Central San Manuel, inactive, furnishing cane to Delicias); Santa Clara province—Colonial Sugar Co. (Central Constancia), the United Sugar Co. (Central Unidad); Matanzas province—the Tinguaro Sugar Co. (Central Tinguaro), the Cuban and Central Nueva Luisa, inactive, supplying cane to Tinguaro; Pinar del Rio province—Mercedita Sugar Co. (Central Mercedita).

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION Esta compañía, que tiene oficinas en el número 112 de Wall St., ciudad de Nueva York, y en el edificio "Barraqué," Amargura 32, Habana, se incorporó en New York, el 29 de Diciembre de 1915, con un capital de $50,000,000, y es la compañía azucarera mayor del mundo. Es propietaria de los 16 Centrales siguientes: Provincia de Habana—Julia; Matanzas—Alava, Conchita, Felix, Mercedes, Santa Gertrudis, Socorro y Soledad; Santa Clara—Lequeitio, María Victoria y Perseverancia; Camagüey—los siguientes centrales de la Cuba Cane operan bajo el nombre de la Eeastern Cuba Sugar Corporation: Jagüeyal, Lugareño, Stewart, Violeta y Morón. Sus propiedades en terrenos exceden de 550,000 acres, y posee aproximadamente 420 millas de líneas férreas en los Centrales. La producción de azúcar excede de 500,000 toneladas, o casi una sexta parte de la producción total de Cuba. El Sr. M. Rionda es el presidente, Leandro Rionda y Miguel Arango, administradores generales. Regino Truffin es el representante en Cuba, y el Dr. A. Sánchez Bustamante es el abogado.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION This company, with offices at 112 Wall street, New York City, and "Barraqué" Bldg., Amargura 32, Havana, was incorporated in New York on December 29, 1915, with a capital of $50,000,000, and is the largest sugar company in the world. It owns the following sixteen centrals: Habana—Julia; Matanzas—Alava, Conchita, Feliz, Mercedes, Santa Gertrudis, Socorro and Soledad; Santa Clara—Lequeitio, María Victoria and Perseverancia; In Camagüey the following Cuba Cane centrals are operated under the name of the Eastern Cuba Sugar Corporation: Stewart, Jagüeyal, Lugareño, Violeta and Morón. Its land holdings exceed 550,000 acres and it owns nearly 420 miles of plantation railways. The sugar production exceeds 500,000 tons, or almost one-sixth the total sugar output of Cuba. Manuel Rionda is president, Leandro Rionda and Miguel Arango general managers. Regino Truffin is representative in Cuba and Dr. R. Sánchez Bustamante is attorney.

THERE'S A TIMES OF CUBA SPACE AND RATE FOR EVERY BUSINESS

Ingersoll-Rand
PRODUCTS
AIR COMPRESSORS
ROCKDRILLS
"JACKHAMER" DRILLS
CALYX CORE DRILLS
MINE HOISTS
PNEUMATIC TOOLS
VACUUM PUMPS
BEYER BAROMETIC CONDENSORS
CAMERON PUMPS
STEAM DRIVEN PISTON PUMPS
SINKING PUMPS FOR MINES
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS
AGENTS IN CUBA:
Zaldo, Martinez & Co.
INGERSOLL & CAMERON DEPT.
Engineering and Sales Offices
Mercaderes 4 Havana

PLEASE—SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE TIMES OF CUBA—THANK YOU

Los Colonos de Cuba—Sugar Planters of Cuba

THE TIMES OF CUBA publica cada mes una lista corregida de sembradores de caña, (estos son conocidos en Español como Colonos, y sus sitios, Colonias) quienes han producido más de 500,000 arrobas (12,500,000 libras) de caña anual. Se hace todo el esfuerzo posible para mantener estas listas completas y correctas y son corregidos en cada publicación, debido a las alteraciones de nombres y números. En casi todos los casos las informaciones han sido facilitadas por los mismos Propietarios de Ingenios y Colonos y pueden considerarse como datos oficiales. THE TIMES OF CUBA fué la primera en dar publicación en Cuba de estas listas de Colonos e Ingenios y la única publicación que queda que las publica. Solicitamos con sinceridad la cooperación de los Colonos e Ingenios en hacer las correcciones cuando nuestras listas se vean equivocadas.

The Times of Cuba publishes each month corrected lists of the sugar planters (they are known as colonos and their plantations as colonias in Spanish) who grow more than 500,000 arrobas (12,500,000 pounds) of cane yearly. Every effort is made to maintain these lists as complete and correct as possible, and they are changed in each issue as new information alters names and figures. In nearly every case the information is furnished by the sugar mills themselves and can be considered official. The Times of Cuba was the first publication in Cuba to publish a list of either sugar mills or colonos and remains the ONLY publication publishing both. We earnestly solicit the co-operation of the colonos and mills in making corrections wherever our information may be inaccurate.

PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO—PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Andorra	**Artemisa**	
José Pérez Rodríguez	Id	
José Pérez Corrales	Id	
Dr. Emilio Carrera	Id.	
José Fernández Lorenzo	Id.	
Santibáñez y Ca	Id	
Sr Sotolongo	Id.	
Antonio Gutiérrez	Id	
Isaac Cowley	Id.	
Patricio Aizcorbe	Candelaria	
Juan Lorente y Ca	Id.	
Dr José I. Colón	Candelaria	
Martínez yLago	Id	
Central Galope	**Galope**	
Saiz Sobrinos & Ca	S. Juan y Martínez	1,000,000
Fernando Fueyo	Sábalo	2,000,000
Central Galope	**Galope**	
Pablo L. Pérez	S. Luis	2,000,000
R. Argüelles	Guane	1,500,000
Rafael Quintana	Guane	400,000
Francisco Ma. Pérez	S. Juan y Martínez	900,000
Rafael Báster	Galope	600,000
Félix Rodríguez	Galope	700,000
Central Niágara	**Oficina Banco Canadá**	
Antonio Fuentes	Adolfina, Canje y Ceiba	
José Inclán	Inclán	
José A. Cruz	Audelina, Birma y Carmen	
José L. Linares	Serafina, Zoraida y Anita	
J. Brodermam	Dolores	
J. Abreu	Flora	
Santana y Ca	La Cotorra	

[Continued on page 137]—[Continúa en la página 137]

Suplicamos a los Centrales corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA—HAVANA PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Amistad	**Habana**	
Rafael Rubí	Varias	2,500,000
Francisco Tejera	Esperanza y otras	1,600,000
Alfredo Rodríguez	Ayala	1,000,000
Pedro Llano	Palenque	1,600,000
José A. Capó	María	1,500,000
Francisco de Torres	Catalina	1,100,000
Antonio de Armas	Catalina	1,400,000
Agustín Lavin	Catalina	1,700,000
José A. Suárez	Amistad	700,000
Pedro Urruela	Amistad	600,000
Francisco Alvarez Pérez	Varias	600,000
Fdo. López Muro	Buenos Aires	600,000
Desiderio Hernández	Pedroso	700,000
Julián Cabargas	Armenteritos	600,000
Central Gómez Mena	**San Nicolás**	
Filomeno Izquierdo	San Nicolás	300,000
Rafael Rubí	Río Seco	1,500,000
Mestre y Machado	San Nicolás	700,000
Antonio María Jacomino	San Nicolás	600,000
Manuel Alonso	Vegas	1,000,000
José Rodríguez	Nueva Paz	2,000,000
Felipe Torres	Nueva Paz	1,000,000
Gutiérrez y Oliveros	Nueva Paz	2,000,000
Rafael Conde	San Nicolás	500,000
Secundino Hernández	Vegas	500,000
Enrique Cabrera	Nueva Paz	500,000
Manuel Quiroga	Matanzas	500,000
Manuel A. Castillo	Nueva Paz	1,500,000
Nicolás Padrón	Vegas	500,000
Tomás Pérez Venero	Palos	1,500,000
Cuello y Maderal	Lima	900,000
Ochotorena y Hermano	Unión de Reyes	500,000
Collantes y Gutiérrez	Bermeja	800,000
Ignacio Padrón	Unión de Reyes	500,000
Central Josefita	**Palos**	
Luis Valera	Herculano, Palos	
Tomás Pérez Venero	Varias Palos	
Ismael Martínez	San Pedro y otras, Palos	
Esteban Portela	Varias Cabezas	
Francisco Carballosa	Varias Palos	
Francisco Fleites Alemán	Varias Palos	
Central La Julia	**Durán**	
Maza y Cº	Colonia "La Gía"	700,000
Miguel A. Díaz	" "Alfaro"	750,000
Juan Fernández	Chucho "Martinto"	550,000
Francisco Rodríguez	Colonia "Aljovín"	900,000
Felipe Rabelo	Chucho "Ferreira"	730,000
Felipe Porres	San Felipe	500,000
José M. Regueira	Colonia "Serafina"	500,000
Juan C. Cortés	Chucho "Vadía"	500,000
Ramón Ruíz	" "San Manuel	700,000
Bruno Huerga	" "Gonzalito"	560,000
Central La Julia	**Durán**	
Braulio García	San Antonio de las Vegas	500,000
Maza y Compañía	"La Gia", Durán	700,000
Indalecio Barrios	"Plazaola", Batabanó	500,000
Miguel A. Díaz	"Alfaro", Durán	700,000
Juan Fernández	Guara	600,000
Francisco Rodríguez	"Aljovin", Durán	800,000
Felipe Ravelo	San Felipe	750,000
Nicolás Núñez	"	500,000
Felipe Torres	"	500,000
Florentino Martínez	"	500,000
J. M. Regueira	Batabanó	600,000
Juan C. Cortes	"	600,000
Bruno Huergo	Quivicán	600,000
Rosete y Cofiño	"	500,000
Central Nombre de Dios	**Güines**	
Manuel Alonso Sotolongo	Vegas	
Miguel Carreño	Catalina de Güines	
Dou y Hno	San José de las Lajas	
Tomás Roque	Id. Id.	
Manuel Alfonso Cabrera	Güines	
Central Providencia	**Güines**	
Herederos de C. Balerdi	Bizarren	1,500,000
Balerdi y Oyarbide	Aranguito	2,100,000
Juan Mato Rivero	Coca	700,000
Domingo Alfonso	Ariza	500,000
Juan de la Cruz S. A.	Juan de la Cruz	600,000
Viuda de Ramón Izquierdo	Santa Ana	700,000
Gerardo Moré	Cocuyo	600,000
Román Llanes	Lemus	500,000
Francisco de la Torre	Cafunagá	600,000

(Continued on page 138)—(Continúa en la página 138)

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

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PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA—HAVANA PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central San Antonio	**Madruga**	
José M. Aguirre	Colonia San José de Aguirre	
Máximo Du Bouchet	id. id.	
Víctor Simón	Bainoa	
Pérez y Carvajal	Aguacate	
José M. Perés	Madruga	
Manuel Fernández	"	
Gonzalo Balbín	Catalina de Güines	
Central Toledo	**Marianao**	
Faustino Alvarez	Mártires 53. Guanajay	
Centtal Toledo	**Marianao**	
Juan Inda	Guanajay	
Patricio Sánchez	Guanajay	
Faustino Guerra Puente	Concordia 116 Habana	
Tomás del Calvo	Quivican	
José A. Bolaños	Quivican	
Manuel Díaz Rodríguez	Guanajay	
Mesa y Ruíz	Fca. "La Marquesa" P. Brava	
Fernando González	Id. "Valdespino" Caimito	
Ricardo Beltrán	Hoyo Colorado	
Jorge Godines	Hoyo Colorado	

PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS—MATANZAS PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Alava	**Banaguises**	
Julio Rodríguez	Guanutas	3.000.000
J. Gómez y Ca.	Banagüises	4.000.000
José H. Martínez	Agüica	1.500.000
Ricardo García	Conclusión	1.000.000
Emilio Sotolongo	San Julián	2.000.000
José Mayor	Mayor	600.000
Vicente Hernández	Semillero	1.000.000
Luis Hernández	"	600.000
Juan Jiménez	Hatuey	500.000
José Poullen	Chigo	500.000
José Mendiaveitia	Carbonera	500.000
José Aguiar	Júcaro	500.000
Central Australia	**Jagüey Grande**	
Venancio González y Hnos		
Angel Lorenzo		
Lucio Escalante		
Alvaro G. Haedo		
Hered. de Antonio Matheu		
M. y R. Carrasco		
Simón Pérez Hernández		
Colonia "Victoria"		
Carlos Ducassi		
Juan A. Plasencia		
Central Australia	**Jagüey Grande**	
José Beveda Gutiérrez		
García y Fernández		
Ezequiel Revilla y Sbno.		
Feliciano Magadan		
Central Cuba	**Pedro Betancourt**	
Juan Girbau	P. Betancourt	500,000
Ramón G. Quevedo	Unión de Reyes	1,000,000
Manuel Sordo	P. Betancourt	800,000
José G. Alvarez	P Betancourt	600,000
Ismael Camaraza	Navajas	1,000,000
Ignacio Padrón	Unión de Reyes	1,000,000
Antonio Camaraza	Navajas	1,000,000
Miguel Pumariega	P. Betancourt	1,000,000
José Reiz	P. Betancourt	600,000
Raimundo Arce	Unión de Reyes	650,000
Juan de Dios Nodal	Unión de Reyes	550,000
Miguel Fundora e Hijo	Bolondrón	700,000
Central Dolores	**Jovellanos**	
Francisco García González	Pedro Betancourt	

[Continued on page 139]—[Continúa en la página 139]

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS—MATANZAS PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Feliz	**Unión de Reyes**	
Salvador Guides	Feliz	3,000,000
Manuel Montoro	Sabanilla	3,000,000
Dr. Clemente Mesa	Unión de Reyes	2,000,000
Central Flora	**Giiira de Macuriges**	
Antonio González	Flora Güira de Macuriges	
Alberto Martínez	Santa Rosalía Id.	
Enrique Alvarez	Dichoso Id.	
Colonia Maravilla	Id. Id.	
Pedro P. Fernández y Co	San Miguel Id.	
Juan Girbau	Louisiana Id.	
Central Porvenir	**Aptdo. No. 20, Cidra**	
Adolfo Méndez Guedes	"Vellocino," Cidra	600,000
Bautista Cañizo	San Ignacio, Cidra	700,000
Amador Rodríguez	"Amparo" C. Porvenir, Cidra	500,000
Central San Ignacio	**Agramonte**	
Martín del Castillo	San Vicente, Agramonte	500,000
Zumalacarregui y Hno	San Ramón, Agramonte	500,000
Pedro Sotolongo	Oriente, Agramonte	700,000
Rafael Sánchez	San Juan, Agramonte	600,000
Amado Marcos	Agramonte	600,000
Calderón, Flor y Co	"	500,000
Antonio del Toro	"	500,000
Central Socorro	**Socorro, Matanzas**	
Colonias de Admón	Socorro	1,500,000
Pedro Arenal	Habana	10,500,000
José E. Girbau	Socorro	500,000
Obregón y Alvárez	Socorro	850,000
Alfredo de la Ferté	Pedroso	600,000
Ignacio González	Pedroso	1,150,000
Ramón Díaz	Torriente	2,150,000
Suc. Severino Abreu	Ysabel	500,000
Suc. Domingo Martín	Torriente	500,000
Suc. Juan Cruz y Cía	Crimea	1,500,000
Francisco Suárez	Jagüey Grande	1,800,000
Central Socorro	**Socorro, Matanzas**	
Ceferino Alonso y Ca	Ysabel	1,200,000
Sánchez y Torres	Pedroso	600,000
Joaquín Lorenzo	Torriente	500,000
Francisco Dans	Torriente	800,000
Central Santa Gertrudis	**Santa Gertrudis**	
Pedro Alcebo	Colonia "Pintó"	1,509,000
Pedro Alcebo	" "Sta. Catalina"	1,200,000
Emeterio Díaz	" "Echeverría"	1,388,000
Cuesta y Alcebo	" "Peñón"	969,000
Avelino Hernández	" "Libano"	6,500,000
Diego Triana	" "San José"	1,300,000
Arias y González	" "Algorta"	1,000,000
Central Saratoga	**Giiira de Macuriges**	
Isidro García	Majagua	500,000
Enrique Flores	Morejón	650,000
José Macías	Saratoga	550,000
José Lima y Ca	Gabriela	540,000
Central Soledad	**Jovellanos**	
Rafael G. García	"Tumba" "Juanita" y "Paula"	850,000
Fernández García	"San Joaquín"	325,000
Hernández & Marquez	"Esperanza"	260,000
García Barbón y Cía	"La Antonia"	825,000
Félix Travieso	"San Juan"	950,000
González, Alonso y Co	"Oxamendi"	510,000
Pedro Rodríguez e Hijos	"La Quinta"	950,000
Ignacio López	"Romero"	775,000
Gorgonio Blasco	"Desempeño"	565,000
Francisco González	"Esperanza" y "Tres Hnas."	1,010,000
Central Tinguaro	**Tinguaro**	
José Gonzalez García	Chucho Urumea, Colón	1,225,000
Juan García	Calimete	724,400
Enrique Barreto	Calimete	756,910
Carlos La Rosa	Calimete	5,000,000

(Continued on page 140)—(Continúa en la página 140)

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PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA—SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Adela	**Correo Adela**	
Gómez y Posada	General Carrillo, Santa Clara	1,000,000
Central Caracas	**Caracas**	
Torres, González y Ca	Esperanza, Prov Santa Clara	5,000,000
Ledo García y Ca.	Esperanza, Prov. Santa Clara.	1,500,000
Llanes, Pedro	Lajas, Provincia Santa Clara.	1,000,000
Liberato Fuentes	Lajas, Provincia Santa Clara.	500,000
Central Cieneguita	**Abreus**	
Santiago Fernández	La Caridad Charcas Cienfuegos	523,000
Martín Rodríguez del Rey	Ponce Id. Id.	600,000
Estrada y Alonso	Cienega Cieneguita Abreus	500,000
Central Carmita	**Vega Alta**	
Evangelista Herrera	San Antonio de las Vueltas	600,000
Central Fé	**Salamanca**	
Ramón G. Barreto	Lobaton Salamanca	550,000
Prieto y Hendricks	Lobaton Salamanca	1,300,000
Colonia Macagualito, S. A.	Macagualito Vueltas	5,000,000
Pressas y Cia	Esperanza "	1,360,000
Manuel A. Cuervo	Cuervo "	500,000
Fernando J. del Pino	Pino "	800,000
José H. Valdés	José "	920,000
Nazario Isla	San Pedro "	560,000
Modesto Gutiérrez H	Cristo y Mamey Remedios	815,000
Antonio Gutiérrez H	Pesquero "	885,000
Central Dos Hermanos	**Cienfuegos**	
José Ferrer	Dos Hermanos	1,000,000
José Ferrer	Columbia	700,000
Felipe Azconegui	Aguadita	900,000
Felipe Azconegui	Dos Amigos	500,000
Felipe Azconegui	Santa Susana	500,000
Rufino Macias	El Estero	700,000
Central Lequeitio	**Lequeitio**	
Andrés Bardelás	Central Lequeitio	1,600,000
Elio Alvárez	Rodas	1,300,000
Luis Agudo	Santa Lucía, Cascajal	1,200,000
Rodríguez y Allen	Arriete	1,000,000
Lucas Nieblas	Manacas	900,000
Bernardo Cuesta	Manacas	600,000
Nicanor Pedrayes	Mordazo	600,000
Central Macagua	**Mata**	
Dr. Isidoro Tristá	Hayagan	500,000
Gómez Hermanos	"	500,000
Central María Luisa	**Zulueta**	
Francisco de Armas	San Cayetano, Remedios	2,000,000
Gral. Francisco Carrillo	Mochocolo	2,000,000
Central Pastora	**San Juan de los Yeras**	
Maximino García	El Brillante, Santa Clara	1,000,000
Leopoldo Ramos	Cuba, San Juan de las Yeras	600,000
Central Purio	**Calabazar de Sagua**	
López, Rams y Co	Colonia Itabo, Encrucijada	1,200,000
Peñate, Marrero y Hno	Colonia Itabito, Encrucijada	1,000,000
Manuel Rodríguez	Colonia Combate, C. de Sagua	600,000
Eugenio Suero	Colonia Parrao, C. de Sagua	600,000
José Alonso	Colonia Algodonera, C. de Sag	600,000
Alejo Gómez	Colonia Martillo, C. de Sagua	500,000
Central Resulta	**Aptdo. 65, Sagua la Grande**	
José Arco	Sagua la Grande	1,400,000
Cándido Autié	Central Resulta	1,600,000
Luis Vega	Sagua la Grande	950,000
Mariano García	Central Resulta	550,000
Manuel Cepero	Central Resulta	770,000
José Ramón García	Sagua la Grande	600,000
Donato Alvárez y Ca.	Ac. Maribona y Ca., Sagua	1,900,000
Central San Cristóbal	**San Cristóbal**	
José Hernández	Mataguá	1,000,000
Pablo Miyar	Mataguá	1,200,000
Central Reforma	**Caibarien**	
C. A Central Reforma S. A	Varias colonias Refugio	857,898
Juan Cadalso	Mujica Id.	1,093,884
José Fernández	La Perla Id.	554,959
Gregorio Alonso	Blanquita Id.	733,605
Camacho Quorra & Co.	Gorordo Id.	1,326,907
I. Pertierra S. en C.	Villanueva Id.	566,825
Manuel Pérez Martínez	Martínez Id.	238,136
General Francisco Carrillo	Guajabana C. Reforma	1,405,578
Francisco de Armas	La Legua Altamira	569,157
José Capellá	La Gloria Refugio	630,427
Juan Roca Camps	Lara Id.	500,000
Suc. de M. J. de Rojas	Los Cocos Remedios	1,974,454
Anacleto Lapeyre	Caña Castilla C Reforms	700,000

(Continued on page 141)—(Continúa en la página 141)

Suplicamos a los Colonos corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA—SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Direccion	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Rosa María	**Mayajigua**	
Antonio González	Valencia	1,000,000
Rolando Pardo	Porvenir	450,000
" "	Rolando	2,000,000
Luis F. Almagro	Almagro	800,000
" " "	Marianao	700,000
Manuel Ramos	Progreso	500,000
Juan Laudaluce	Esperanza	250,000
" "	San José	300,000
" "	Magdalena	200,000
Gerardo Pérez	Número 4	450,000
José Sosa	Estrella	500,000
Luis Martínez Cárrara	La Güira	1,500,000
Cortez y Guerrero	Cortez Guerrero	500,000
Central San Agustín	**Caibarien**	
José Francisco Delgado	Colonia Los Quemaditos Mses.	730,000
José Saturnino Delgado	" La Caridad Meneses	1,300,000
Adriano C. Delgado	" La Fortuna Id.	2,300,000
José Sierra González	" Mugica Zulueta	3,400,000
Valdesuso y Ca.	" Lebisa Mamey	2,600,000
Central "San Agustín"	**Cruces**	
Luis Bada	Paradero de Camarones	500,000
Juan Sánchez	Cumanayagua	560,000
Evaristo García	Cumanayagua	520,000
Ramiro Lavandero	Ranchuelo	2,000,000
Central San José	**San José**	
Gregorio Torres	Sabanilla, San José	625,000
Central Santa Isabel	**Fomento**	
Dimas Esquivel	Fomento	2,000,000
Arturo Viñas	"	500,000
Fernández y Pérez	"	500,000
Carlos Alvárez	"	700,000
Hernández y Rojas	Baez	1,500,000
E. Amores y Ca	Fomento y Baez	3,000,000
Cabrera y García	Baez	2,000,000
F. Mora	Placetas	2,500,000
Central San Isidro	**Quemados de Güines**	
Villar y García	"Lutgardita"	3,000,000
F. Allongo	Caguaguas	2,000,000
J. Bilbao	Quemados de Güines	1,000,000
Central Trinidad	**Trinidad**	
Vicente Gabiola	Cacaibán y San José	1,000,000
Germán Meyer	Las Bocas	500,000
Carlos Meyer	Güinía	600,000
Central Ulacia	**Rodrigo**	
Manuel G. Quirós	Palmarito Ap. 34 Sagua	800,000
Manuel Felipe Núñez	Rodrigo	700,000
Central Ulacia	**Rodrigo**	
Espinosa, Machado y Ca.	Santo Domingo	1,200,000
Mora-Oña Marianao	Apartado 45 Sagua	600,000
José Isabel Martínez	Santo Domingo	500,000
Vergara y Compañía	Salvador	500,000
Pedro de León	Santo Domingo	500,000
Sierra y Compañía	Cifuentes	500,000
La Finca (C. Ulacia)	Central Ulacia Rodrigo	1,800,000
Central La Vega	**Guayos**	
J Insua y Ca.	Guayos	2,200,000
Benigno García y Ca.	Zaza del Medio	6,000,000
Juan Arguiz	Sancti Spíritus	500,000
Justo Ledesma	Cabaiguán	1,500,000
Unidad	**Unidad**	
Sánchez Valle & Ca	El Piñón, Calabazar de Sagua	5,000,000
Alvera y Tejo	Fletes " "	4,000,000
Octavio Pimienta	Pimienta " "	1,000,000
Blanco & Cía	Oriente " "	600,000
Narciso Sánchez	Banguela " "	800,000
Ambrosio Pérez	Juanita, Cifuentes	1,000,000
Central Zaza	**Placetas del Norte**	
J. Garraus y Ca.	La María	2,400,000
Eligio Torres	Cacique	1,700,000

(Continued on page 142)—(Continúa en la página 142)

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

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PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonio o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Adelaida	**Falla**	
Isabelita S. en C.	Isabelita	1,700,000
Teresa S. en C.	Teresa	1,400,000
Josefina S. A	Josefina	1,200,000
Ceiba Grande	Ceiba Grande	1,700,000
Odon Gonzáles.	Julito	1,800,000
Herederos Juan Martínez	Estrella	500,000
Pérez Chenard y Morales	Los Aliados	800,000
Celestino Menéndez	Conchita	760,000
Pablo Hernández	Mariana	600,000
Antonio Matos	Delicias	600,000
Nicasio Valdéz y Ca	Caridad	600,000
Antonio Quiñones	América	1,150,000
La Rosa y La Fé	San José	500,000
La Unión S A.	Unión	2,600,000
José C. Sierra	Palma	1,450,000
Andreita S. en C.	Andreita	1,800,000
Vicente Hernández	Editha	500,000
Gabriel Gonzalez	Panchita	500,000
Central Agramonte	**Agramonte**	
Francisco Fernández	Central Agramonte	1,211,000
Teodoro Estomba	"	1,500,000
Comas y Hnos	"	540,000
Alfredo Romagosa	"	870,000
Ferret Gentil	"	690,000
José G. Nápoles	"	650,000
Rafael Fernández	"	550,000
Pedro Leal	"	1,470,000
Guillermo Mena	"	1,000,000
Rafael Barreras	"	1,950,000
Joaquín A. Piedra	"	2,900,000
Carreras y González	"	2,090,000
Felipe Bradshaw	"	1,000,000
Juan M. Clark	"	960,000
Godals y Gutiérrez	"	1,500,000
Faustino Leal,	"	530,000
Ceferino González	"	870,000
Guillermo Mena	"	1,450,000
Central Baraguá	**Baraguá**	
Domingo Dones	Central Baraguá	17,000,000
Jesús Alemán	"	3,000,000
Alvarez & Martinó	"	1,500,000

(Continued on page 143)— (Continúa en la página 143)

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Baraguá	**Baraguá**	
Yañez y Benguria	Central Baraguá	500,000
M. Carrillo	"	1,000,000
Alberto Casas	"	1,400,000
Cobb y Fox	"	2,000,000
Andres Gutiérrez	"	500,000
Gomez y Hno	"	2,000,000
Antonio Hernandez	"	500,000
Ignacio López	"	1,000,000
Manuel López	"	1,200,000
Luis Melcon	"	2,000,000
Lorenzo Medrano	"	1,000,000
Juan Manzor	"	800,000
Antonio Poveda	"	500,000
José Poveda	"	500,000
Laureano Robaina	"	700,000
M. Alarcon	"	600,000
Julián Blanco	"	600,000
Cepero y Alarcón	"	500,000
Pedro Martín	"	1,500,000
Serafín Duménigo	"	700,000
Flores Conde	"	500,000
Taño y Gómez	"	800,000
Central Camagüey	**Oficina: O'Reilly 11, Habana**	
Santiago Pérez	Colonia Ana Luisa, Piedrecitas	5,000,000
Sergio Alvarez	" Esperanza "	1,500,000
Antonio Rodríguez	" Piedrecitas "	500,000
Pablo Hernández	" Guanábana "	500,000
Julio Quirch	" Quirch "	1,000,000
Antonio Pujol	" Carmelina "	2,000,000
Hilario Rodríguez	" Providencia "	2,000,000
José M. García	" Siguanea "	1,000,000
Jacobo de Marchena	" Trinidad "	1,000,000
David M. L. Maduro	" Lola "	1,000,000
Emilio Peláez	" La Salud "	500,000
Francisco Prieto	" Siguanea "	500,000
Juan Portigo	" Nueva "	1,000,000
Rodolfo Marchena	" Julita "	1,000,000
Central Céspedes	**Céspedes, Camagüey**	
Antonio Pérez	Céspedes	15,000,000
Antonio Pacin	Céspedes	2,000,000

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PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Céspedes	**Céspedes, Camagüey**	
Francisco Bermudez	Céspedes	1,500,000
Agustín Rodríguez Hno.	Céspedes	1,500,000
Santiago Pérez	Céspedes	1,000,000
Pablo Rodríguez	Florida	1,000,000
Antonio Rodríguez	Céspedes	1,000,000
Camín & González	Piedrecita	800,000
Carlos Moeller	Céspedes	800,000
Tomás Rodríguez	Florida	500,000
Adolfo Luciano	Céspedes	500,000
Eladio Peláez	Céspedes	500,000
Ernesto Batista	Céspedes	800,000
Francisco Rodríguez	Camagüey	800,000
	Florida	
Central Estrella	**Céspedes**	
León y Roque	Estrella, Céspedes	19,000,000
Francisco García	Piedrecitas	1,300,000
A. García y Ca	Zaza del Medio	700,000
Pedro Varona	Céspedes	700,000
Manuel Ramírez	Manzanillo	2,000,000
Sergio Alvarez	Piedrecita	1,700,000
Francisco Bermudez	Id.	800,000
Canel y Díaz	Id.	800,000
Carrión Hno. y Ca.	Ciego de Avila	900,000
Severo Pina	Habana	500,000
Hermanos Ríos	Jatibonico	2,000,000
Laureano Limoggi	Ciego de Avila	1,100,000
Central Florida	Florida	2,500,000
Central Florida	**Florida, Camagüey**	
Cándido González.	Florida, Camagüey	3,000,000
Hermanos Rodríguez	" "	1,700,000
Rivero y Cia	Florida, Camagüey	1,000,000
Sociedad Agrícola Urabo	" "	1,500,000
Antonio Rodríguez	" "	500,000
Pedro Darias	" "	560,000
John Mitchell	" "	1,200,000
González Hno. y Ca.	Camagüey	500,000
Aniceto Alfonso	Florida	3,000,000
Hermanos Luaces	Margaritas	3,000,000
John G. Kunz	Florida	3,000,000
Rafael G. Freyre	Camagüey	3,000,000

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Florida	**Florida, Camagüey**	
González y Restoy	Florida	1,000,000
Rafael Castro	Florida	2,750,000
José Perdomo	Central Florida Florida	1,000,000
Perfecto Seoane	" " "	1,000,000
Central Jagüeyal	**Jagüeyal**	
Alfonso y Hermanos	"Jacinta"	1,750,000
J. M. Batallan	"Cedro"	1,370,000
Francisco E. Bravo	"1 2 y 3"	4,757,000
Alberto Casas	"Yumurí"	1,785,000
Miguel Carrillo	"Liliita"	567,000
Miguel Carrillo	Sub-Colonos Asiento"	685,000
Benito Candas	"Altagracia"	520,000
Mario E. Ferrer	"Ofelia"	725,000
Mario E. Ferrer	"Bellamar"	1,086,000
Marcelino Gutiérrez	"Piñi"	1,335,000
Miguel Gómez Mayo	"Lima"	736,000
Miguel Gómez Mayo	"Lucas"	587,000
José García Vega	"Eva"	580,000
Hoyo Caimán S. A.	"Santa Rosa"	1,630,000
Hoyo Caimán S. A.	"María"	770,000
Morales y Echevarría	"Graciela"	1,686,000
Martín Rodríguez	"Alba"	760,000
Viuda de Roche	"La Palma"	500,000
Francisco Riscart	"Hoyo Caimán"	960,000
Rodríguez y Cia	"Vista Hermosa"	525,000
Amado Santos	"Josefa"	580,000
Manuel Torros	"San Francisco"	1,920,000
Manuel Torros	"Ampudia"	895,000
Manuel Torros	"Crucita"	580,000
Manuel Torros	"Perseverancia"	630,000
Manuel Torros	"Jucarito"	600,000
Manuel Torros	"Gloria"	590,000
Manuel Torros	"Palenque"	2,350,000
Manuel Torros	"Aquekarre"	680,000
Manuel Torros	"Unión"	6,500,000
Dr. L. G. Toledo	Sarah	572,000
Manuel Torros	Infierno	1,030,000
Manuel Torros	La Paz	550,000

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PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Jatibonico	**Jatibonico**	
Domingo Dones	Majagua	15,000,000
Fernando Ortiz	Jatibonico	1,500,000
B. Weiss & Company	Jatibonico	1,250,000
M. Concepción y Socios	Jatibonico	1,100,000
Tomás Marsulí	Majagua	850,000
José Marsulí	Majagua	750,000
Eduardo López y Hermano	Jatibonico	650,000
Cobb & Fox	Jatibonico	850,000
Luis Ledesma	Jatibonico	675,000
Emilio de Sena	Jatibonico	625,000
Colonia Zaza	Zaza del Medio	630,000
Andrés Borroto	Jatibonico	500,000
Central Mocareño	**Manopla**	
Martín Caparroz	Manopla, Camagüey	762,000
Juan Lecusay	" "	1,025,000
José Santisteban	" "	1,020,000
George Carr	" "	2,960,000
Fluriach & Castillo	" "	250,000
Julio Alvarez	" "	2,018,000
Maximino Alvarez	" "	500,000
Salvador Fluriach	Manopla, Camagüey	1,150,000
Hernández, R. & Hndez.	" "	970,000
Emilio Marcheco	" "	829,000
Estanislao May	" "	951,000
G. Ferralis	" "	781,000
Manuel Vega	" "	1,258,000
Ramón San Pelayo	" "	1,400,000
H. Arredondo	" "	300,000
Vicente Hernández	" "	1,000,000
A. W. Rodríguez	" "	2,300,000
Rodríguez & Xiqués	" "	1,683,000
R. J. Vidal	" "	1,410,000
Santiesteban, Lecusay	" "	929,000
H. Rodríguez	" "	897,000
E. May (Pino)	" "	2,496,000
Central Morón	**Pina**	
Evaristo Hernández	"Margarita," Pina	2,000,000
Gabriel González	"Fontanals," Pina	1,000,000
P. Peiegrín y Co.	"Santa Ana," Pina	600,000
Ireneo Perdomo	"La Corona," Pina	800,000
Morales y Hernández	"Elida," Pina	2,000,000
Central Morón	**Pina**	
Rafael González Delgado	"Jucaral," Pina	800,000
Cabrera y Díaz	"Manuel Rogelio," Pina	1,000,000
Miguel Morales	"Casimbitas," Pina	500,000
Antonio Silva	"La Flora," Esmeralda	1,000,000
Andrés Perdomo	"Cuba," Morón	600,000
Ramón Oliveros	"La Gabriela," Pina	1,000,000
Luis M. Quesada	"Quesada," Ciego de Avila	5,000,000
Antonio Quesada	"Concepción," Ciego de Avila	2,000,000
Rafael de Quesada	"Caobal," Ciego de Avila	800,000
Manuel López Esquivel	"La Carrera," Gaspar	2,000,000
Arango y Duquesne	"Tres Marías," Pina	1,000,000
Calixto Granados	"Amalia," Ciego de Avila	1,000,000
Alvárez y Martinó	"La Mascota," S. J. de Dios	4,000,000
Francisco de P. Valiente	"San Isidro," Pina	3,000,000
Nicolás Adan	"Caimanes," Ciego de Avila	2,000,000
José L. Meneses	"Desengaño," Pina	1,000,000
Pablo Pelegrín	"Dolores," Pina	1,000,000
Ventura y Raurell	"Natividad," Morón	900,000
Rafael Martín	"Sitio Medio," Ciego de Avila	1,500,000
J. Gómez y Hno	"Hermosa," Ciego de Avila	2,000,000
Rafael Graso	"Veracruz," Morón	800,000
Juan Ramírez	"Esperanza," Pina	1,000,000
Alfonso Morales y Co	"Pesquería," Pina	3,000,000
Central Najasa	**Hatuey**	
Nicanor Mandiedo	Colonia Esperanza Mira Flores	1,500,000
Ulices Betancourt	Ulices, Mira Flores	1,000,000
José R. Fernández	Virginia, Camagüey	3,000,000
Aurelio Carmenate	Hatuey	1,000,000
Ricardo Cagigas	Hatuey	1,000,000
Luis Leiva	Hatuey	2,000,000
D. M. L. Maduro	O'Reilly 11	4,000,000
Aficdo Simior	Hatuey	1,000,000
Central Patria	**Morón, Camagüey**	
Frco. E. Peralta, S. en C.	Central Patria	650,000
Juan Sardiñas	" "	500,000
Narciso Cervantes	Cols. Estrella, Mariana, Flora, Lucila y Ocuje	1,500,000
Manuel López Esquivel	Josefina y Cajón	1,000,000
Miguel Borroto	La India	800,000
Casas & Rodríguez	La Celia	750,000
Suárez & Hnos	Morón	1,000,000

(Continued on page 145)—(Continúa en la página 145)

Suplicamos a los Colonos corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista

PROVINCIA DE CAMAGUEY—CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Pilar	**Gaspar**	
Miguel Robaina	Central "Pilar"	6,000,000
Fco. Aguirregaviria	Gaspar	2,100,000
Manuel Vila	Apartado 11, Ciego de Avila	1,300,000
Jose Capellá	Central "Pilar"	1,150,000
Gregorio Nuazu	Gaspar	660,000
García y Martínez	Central "Pilar"	525,000
Andrés González	Gaspar	550,000
Ruperto Hernández	Gaspar	500,000
Central Santo Tomás	**La Redonda**	
Cook & Cook	Purial, Ceballos	1,500,000
Carrión Hno. y Ca.	Palizada	2,500,000
Antonio Melcón	Casimba..... Ciego de Avila	1,800,000
Camilo Ruspoli	Sta. Eleno..... La Redonda	1,700,000
Gómez y Pastores	Ciego de Avila Col. Altamira	1,200,000
Plácido Izquierdo	Josefa Ceballos	1,000,000
Central Santo Tomás	**La Ronda**	
Josue A. Esteva	Oxaca Ceballos	500,000
José A. Calleja	Sindico Ceballos	700,000
Luis A. Mola	Candito Domínguez	700,000
Mora y Figueras	Las Palmas, Júcaro	1,300,000
Brunet y Sons	Santa Gertrudis, Júcaro	500,000
Fabián Barroso	Bienvenida Domínguez	500,000
José Ramos	Estanislao, Morón	700,000
Central Senado	**Camagüey**	
Mola Sánchez	Camagüey	8,000,000
Escipión de Varona	Id.	2,000,000
Alvaro Sánchez	Id.	2,500,000
Arcadio Cammañ	Id.	2,225,000
Andres Pérez	Id.	750,000
Antonio Miranda	Id.	750,000

PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Baguanos	**Cueto, Oriente**	
J J Hernández 'Baguanos'	Central Baguanos	2,000,000
Gabriel Mouriño Bello	"	1,600,000
Manuel Llenin "Pinillo"	"	500,000
Palomo y Hns. "Baguanos"	"	1,500,000
Comp. Azucarera Antilla	"	500,000
Moisés Gordon Calzadilla	"	700,000
Sixto Paneque	"	600,000
Palomo y Compañía	"	800,000
Miguel I. Aguilera	"	700,000
Palomo y Hnos. "Dumois"	"	1,600,000
J J. Hernández "Narbona"	"	600,000
Pérez y Hermanos	"	1,500,000
Felino Paneque	"	900,000
Lcdo. E. Rodríguez Fuentes	Holguín, Oriente	3,600,000
Joaquín Peña y Pinillos	Cueto, Oriente	1,800,000
Antonio Rodríguez y Comp.	Banes, Oriente	1,200,000
Barraqué y San Martín	Habana	900,000
Central Baguanos	**Cueto, Oriente**	
Suc. Juan Suárez Prieto	Central Baguanos	800,000
Narciso Tauler Pérez	"	1,900,000
Hnos. Sánchez Hernández	"	900,000
Manuel F. de la Vega	"	500,000
Francisco Serrano Pérez	Holguín	1,200,000
Consuelo Marrero	Central Baguanos	1,000,000
Pablo García Roch	"	3,700,000
Pereda y Compañía	Holguín, Oriente	1,100,000
Puente y San Miguel	Cueto, Oriente	500,000
Central Boston	**Oriente**	
Armando Feria	Calabazas-Herrera	2,490,288
J. M. Domínguez	Banes	1,879,260
Dumois y Dorado	"	706,036
Dumois y Aguilera	"	1,030,560
José Moralejos	"	897,924
Manuel Paz y Hno	Río Seco	913,156

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PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Boston	**Oriente**	
Francisco Pérez	Banes	953,964
Melchor Pérez	"	675,116
Liduvino Quiñones	"	1,066,076
Teodoro Rodríguez	"	1,095,700
Central Boston	**Banes**	
Víctor Ruiz	Naranjo Dulce	771,396
José Zaldívar Feria	Banes	504,280
Central Cacocum	**Cacocum**	
Benjamín Cuadrado	La Victoria	800,000
Julián Ojeda	Margarita	1,200,000
José Olasagasti	Josefita	1,000,000
Julio Batista	Angelita	2,000,000
Urquiola y Hno		2,500,000
Ramón Tejeda		1,400,000
Pedro Talavera	La Mora	1,400,000
Cardet y Gastón		600,000
Central Alto Cedro	**Marcané**	
V. Martin	Marcané, Oriente	1,200,000
V. Sánchez	"	500,000
José Sera	"	500,000
Nieto & Prado	"	700,000
Mulet	"	500,000
Núñez Hermano	"	1,700,000
R. González	"	2,500,000
Blanco Hermano	"	3,700,000
Silva Hermano	"	3,800,000
A. F. Cuervo	"	1,400,000
L. G. Michaelsen	"	1,300,000
E Dumois	"	2,400,000
José Reyes	"	1,100,000
Lecusay	"	800,000
Suárez & Astigarraga	"	900,000
Central Confluente	**Guantánamo**	
L. Frometa & Cía	Apartado 156	900,000
Joaquín Amadeo	Calixto García, Guantánamo	500,000
José Fronfrias	Guantánamo	650,000
Cía. Agrícola de Gtamo	Apartado 156	600,000
Rafael Diaz	Guantánamo	600,000
Central Cupey	**Cupey, Oriente**	
D. D. Pascol	Sin Nombre	4,000,000
Leonardo Rodríguez	Juanita	1,200,000
Eduardo Rodríguez	Sin Nombre	1,200,000
L. J. Garriga	Carmen y Beatriz	1,200,000
Talavera y Gastón	Sin Nombre	2,500,000
Basil Hone	Inglaterra	750,000
Basil Hone	Francia	2,000,000
G. del Cust	Lanier	500,000
V. A. González	Sin Nombre	500,000
Belarmino Mi	"	500,000
Dr. B. Batallan	Paca	1,000,000
R. Padierne	Esperanza	1,000,000
Colonia Dos Amigos	**Campechuela**	
Angel Piña	Campechuela	500,000
Diego Gasso	"	800,000
Concepción Frias	"	500,000
Central "Dos Amigos"	"	3,500,000
Central Esperanza	**Guántanamo**	
Faure & Cía	Manantial	1,000,000
Luis Mirabent	Esperanza	750,000
Francisco Ferret	Esperanza	600,000
David Herrero	Esperanza	570,000
Central Ermita	**Ermita**	
Cía. Azucarera Cendoya	Palmarejo	3,000,000
Antonio Alemany	Ermita	1,500,000
Eugenio de Boyrie	"	1,500,000
Sucesión Viso	Jurisdicción	1,000,000
A.G. Stodart Chateauvieuz	Sabanilla	750,000
Sucesión Mallet	Manantial	750,000
Central Hatillo	**Hatillo**	
P. L. Robinson	Condonga, Oriente	2,000,000
Fulgencio Puig	Palma Soriano	500,000
Manuel y Ricardo Martínez	" "	500,000
Juan Almeida	San Luis, Oriente	1,000,000
Central Isabel	**Manzanillo**	
Carlos Manuel de Céspedes	La Junta	3,300,000
Félix Vázquez	Vicana Arriba	1,800,000
Alfredo Suástequi	Betancourt	1,500,000
Pedro Ferrales	Vicana Arriba	1,500,000

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Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Jibacoa	**Manzanillo**	
Rafael Curbelo	San Miguel	500,000
Enrique Pomares	Pozón	500,000
Manuel Ramírez	Ciclón	600,000
José Yturriaga	La Granja	500,000
Moreno Hnos	Ingenio Esperanza	1,500,000
Y. Boronat	Agracejal	500,000
Central Jobabo	**Oriente**	
Cuba B. Plantations, Ltd	Bartle, Oriente	6,500,000
Sirvén, León y Cía	Ingenio Jobabo	5,500,000
Hijos de Alvárez y Florez	Elía, Camagüey	2,500,000
José Ortega	Martí Camagüey	2,500,000
Lorenzo Roque	Ingenio Jobabo	2,500,000
Vicente Concepción	Omaja, Oriente	2,400,000
Fernández y Corral	Berrocal, Camagüey	2,000,000
Serafín Muñoz	Ingenio Jobabo	2,000,000
González y Escalante	Ingenio Jobabo	2,000,000
Juan F. Peña	Ingenio Jobabo	1,500,000
Raúl Cossio	Ingenio Jobabo	1,400,000
Pedro Portuondo	Ingenio Jobabo	1,200,000
Escobar y Cía	Ingenio Jobabo	1,200,000
D. M. L. Maduro	Tana, Camagüey	1,100,000
José M. Santana	Ingenio Jobabo	1,100,000
Miguel A. Cabrera	Ingenio Jobabo	1,000,000
Berdeal y García	Ingenio Jobabo	1,000,000
Aguilera y Molinet	Berrocal, Camagüey	1,000,000
Ramón Iglesias	Ingenio Jobabo	800,000
Arthur Robertson	Hatuey, Camagüey	700,000
A. Sánchez Clavel	Tana, Camagüey	700,000
Federico Alemán	Ingenio Jobabo	600,000
Freyre e Hijos	Canario, Camagüey	500,000
Arturo Primelles	Tana, Camagüey	500,000
Angel Sánchez Caballero	Ingenio Jobabo	
Central Los Caños	**Guantánamo**	
Antonio Santos	El Peral	1,000,000
Manuel Rodríguez	Adela	1,100,000
Agustín Charon	Santa Rita, Los Caños	500,000
Simeón Herrera	Victoria "	800,000
Manuel Alvarez	Socorro	1,100,000
"Colonia Maquey"	Colonia Maquey	5,000,000
Central Mabay	**Julia, Oriente**	
Surós y Paneque	Julia, Oriente	2,500,000
Francisco González	" "	3,000,000
Martínez y Cueto	" "	200,000
Víctor Guardado	" "	600,000
Martínez y Hno	" "	500,000
Surós Reyes	" "	2,500,000
Central Manatí	**Manatí**	
Isidoro L. Mederos	San Pablo	525,600
Hermenegildo García	Hortensia	600,000
Julio R. Zell	La Victoria	1,100,000
Higinio Fanjul	Aita	1,200,000
Cols de Caña Rabel	Gratitud	600,000
Francisco Etchegoyen	Laura	800,000
José L. Salcines	San Antonio	800,000
Armando Callejas	Mascota	900,000
Jose B. Sánchez	Lote No. 1	1,500,000
Figueredo y Cia	Santa Cristina	900,000
Manuel Brea, S. en C	Horqueta	800,000
Guillermo del Monte	La Margarita	1,000,000
Nicolás R. Adan	Habana	1,600,000
Cols. de Caña Rabel	Santa Teresa	1,000,000
Manuel F Pedroso	Los Coroneles	600,000
Norberto Plá	Julia	1,300,000
Manuel Dosal	Lagunas	1,500,000
José Velázquez	Cayo Romano	1,400,000
Felipe Zayas Tristá	La Horqueta	1,000,000
Luis Queral	Blanca	900,000
Mora y Vieta	Dos Amigos	3,000,000
Charles M. Milligan	Santa Isabel	4,000,000
Avila y Rodríguez	Santa Brígida	2,500,000
Octaviano Mariño	La María	2,500,000
Blas Pérez	Emilia	1,800,000
José Velázquez	Vista Alegre	1,600,000
B. García y Cía	Unión	3,500,000
C. J. Ross	Elena	1,500,000
Mariategui y Cia	Guasimal	1,700,000
Raul del Monte		1,900,000
Central Oriente	**Oriente**	
Cía. Agrícola Cubana	Buenavista, Central Oriente	4,000,000
A. C. de Ribas, S. en C	Carmelie " "	3,000,000

(Continued on page 148) — (Continúa en la página 148)

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Suplicamos a los Colonos corrijan cualquier error que encuentren en esta lista

PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Oriente	**Oriente**	
Ernesto Cadenas. S. en C.	Sara Central Oriente	2,000,000
Luis Fernández Casas	Santa Rita " "	1,500,000
José Hill Feliu	Palo Picado " "	1,500,000
Armando Feria	Carmencita " "	1,250,000
Marion B. Mc Millan	Conchita " "	750,000
Florentino Reyes	Esperanza " "	750,000
Enrique Stable	Caridad " "	600,000
Cayetano de Ribas	Gloria " "	600,000
Central Romelie	**Guantánamo**	
José Olivares	San Gerónimo, Carrera Larga	800,000
León Britis	Central Romelie	750,000
Agustín Pérez	"	500,000
Juan Sánchez	"	500,000
Central Salvador	**Aptdo. 224, Manzanillo**	
Olimpio Santisteban	"La Bermeja"	
Concepción Frías	"Cieneguilla"	
Juan Ramón Reyes	"La Larga"	
Rafael Curbelo	"Limones"	
Camilo Rodríguez	"Guabeje"	
Rafael Frías	"Fustete"	
Eugenio Castillo	"La Juba"	
Baltazar Granda	"Fabiancito"	
Ramiro Palma	"Demajagua"	
Central San Germán	**San Germán**	
Gutiérrez Bravo	San Germán	4,000,000
Rivero & Ros	"	3,000,000
Rafael Dominguez	"	6,000,000
Rivero & Frias	"	6,000,000
Manduley Gómez Cía	"	2,000,000
Ceferino Sánchez	"	500,000
Bajuelos & Campins	"	800,000
Freire y Rodríguez	"	1,500,000
R. Castro	"	500,000
Cía. Agríc. San Francisco	"	12,000,000
Central Santa Ana	**Auza**	
Armando Feria	San Nicolás	1,000,000
Francisco de P. Auza	Santiago	2,000,000
H. W. Thompson	San Felipe	1,200,000

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central San Antonio	**Guantánamo**	
Pablo Gil	Central San Antonio	700,000
León Britis	" "	700,000
Alejandro Fouymiró	" "	700,000
Castillo & Britis	" "	500,000
Central Santa Cecilia	**Guantánamo**	
Manuel Fernández	Los Ramos	720,000
Mourthe & Hermano	Olimpo	1,500,000
Central Santa Lucía	**Santa Lucia**	
Arsenio Núñez	Santa Lucía, Oriente	800,000
Núñez y Sánchez	" "	1,000,000
Gil y Ramos	" "	1,100,000
Herederos A. C. Sánchez	" "	1,100,000
Rafael L. Sánchez	" "	1,700,000
Jorge W. Sánchez	" "	1,100,000
Sindicato S. C.	" "	1,100,000
Sánchez y Neira	" "	3,000,000
Trillan & Hno.	" "	1,100,000
Román Gastesi	" "	750,000
José Pérez Berrueso	" "	500,000
Central Santa Lucía	**Santa Lucía, Oriente**	
Rafael González H.	Potrerillo, Sta. Lucía, Oriente	800,000
Núñez y Sánchez	Santa Lucía	1,200,000
Arsenio Núñez	" "	1,000,000
Pedro L. Dulzaides	" "	505,000
José Pérez Berruezo	" "	600,000
Alberto Quiñones	Banes	500,000
Pedro P. Interian	Santa Lucía	500,000
Gil y Ramos	" "	1,000,000
Suc. J. Cernadas y Cuervo	" "	550,000
Hermanos López Sánchez	" "	525,000
Herd. Alberto Sánchez	" "	1,000,000
Rafael L. Sánchez	" "	1,600,000
Jorge W. Sánchez	" "	1,000,000
Sindicato S. C.	" "	1,600,000
Sánchez y Neyra	" "	3,500,000
J. Tillan y Hno.	" "	1,000,000
Antonio V. Medina	Calle 17 No. 319. Vedado	1,400,000
Román Gastesi	Peralejo No. 88. Holguín	1,000,000

(Continued on page 149)—(Continúa en la página 149)

Every Sugar Cane Planter is earnestly requested to correct errors in this list

PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE—ORIENTE PROVINCE

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Soledad	**Guantánamo Sugar Co., Guant.**	
Florentino Salcines	Chapala. Sam-pré	1,300,000
Josefa Morlote	"	500,000
Central Tacajó	**Tacajó**	
Moralejo & Nieto		1,500,000
Adolfo Girala		2,500,000
Faustino Sirven		1,500,000
Daniel Rodríguez		500,000
Dumois & Ochoa		1,000,000
M Paz & Hermanos		1,000,000
Luis Ochoa Feria		750,000
Jaime Almirall		1,000,000
Suárez & Sobrinos		2,500,000
Antonio Rodríguez		2,000,000
Pablo Beola		2,500,000
Filiberto Proenza		750,000
Central Teresa	**Ceiba Hueca**	
Luis Roca y Hnos	"El Rayo"	1,200,000
Angel Naranjo	"El Aji"	500,000
Narciso Martín	"Las Mercedes"	500,000

Colono Planter	Colonia o Dirección	Arrobas 25 Pounds
Central Tánamo	**Cayo Mambí, Oriente**	
José Alvárez Fuentes	"Carenerito," Cayo Mambí	4,250,000
Luis J Garriga	"La Conchita" " "	2,900,000
Francisco Panceira	"Legua Pájaro," Cayo Mambí	2,500,000
Daniel Rodríguez	Téneme" " "	2,100,000
Cuesta y de la Torre	"Barrederas" " "	1,050,000
E. Domínguez	" " "	4,200,000
A. J. Dumois	" " "	4,000,000
L. González	"Collazo" " "	3,000,000
J. Lecusay	"Río Grande" " "	1,250,000
J. D. Ricardo	"Río Frío" " "	1,000,000
F. Durán	"Colorado" " "	750,000
J. López Fernández	"Arroyón" " "	800,000
Gil y Hermano	"Vidalina" " "	2,500,000
J. y L. Orrett	"Guagenal" " "	2,000,000
F. Lambert	"Guajaca" " "	2,300,000
L. Lambert	"Saltadero" " "	1,000,000
A. Cuesta	"Cayo Acosta" " "	750,000
A. Fusté	"Cayo Acosta" " "	900,000
Sagua Sugar Co	"Juan Díaz" " "	2,000,000
R. Luguera	"Bazán" " "	700,000
José Nin	"Bazán" " "	600,000
José Rigñac	"Aflijes" " "	500,000

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The Times of Cuba San Lázaro 95

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

LA INDUSTRIA MINERA DE CUBA
THE MINING INDUSTRY OF CUBA

The Times of Cuba publica cada mes una lista corregida y completa de las minas activas en Cuba, su situación, los nombres de las compañías que las explotan, sus oficinas y los nombres de sus administradores o gerentes, así como tales otras noticias que nos permite el lugar. No se incluyen en esta lista todas las denuncias hechas, pues en muy pocas se llevan a cabo los trabajos de exploración regular. Los minerales principales que se explotan en Cuba son cobre, hierro, manganeso, petróleo y asfalto. De modo que esta lista sea lo más correcta posible. The Times of Cuba suplica encarecidamente cooperen a tal objeto todas las compañías mineras, pues recibirá con agrado todas las rectificaciones y adiciones a la información adjunta. Cada propietario o administrador de todas las minas activas en Cuba recibe un ejemplar marcado de cada edición de The Times of Cuba. ESTAS LISTAS SE CORRIGEN EN CADA EDICIÓN.

The Times of Cuba publishes each month a list of all active mines in Cuba, their location, their operating companies, their offices, and the names of their administrators or managers, together with such other information as space may permit. These lists do NOT include the many hundreds of denouncements made of mining claims, only a very small percentage of which have ever proceeded further. The chief minerals under development in Cuba are copper, iron, manganese, oil and asphalt. To the end that these lists be as correct as possible, The Times of Cuba earnestly requests the co-operation of the mining companies, and will welcome all corrections or additions to the information given herewith. Every owner, lessee or manager of every active mine in Cuba receives marked copies of every number of The Times of Cuba. THESE LISTS ARE CORRECTED IN EACH ISSUE.

ABREVIACIONES (ABBREVIATIONS): C. M.—Compañía Minera (Mining Company); Pa.—plata (silver). C.—cobre (copper); P.—petróleo (petroleum); M.—manageso (manganese); H.—hierro (iron); Ch.—chromo (crome-iron); A.—asfalto (aspalt); Az.—azufre (sulphur); Z.—zinc; O.—oro (gold; Pl.—plomo (lead). Véase "La Industria Azucarera de Cuba por otras abreviaciones. See "The Sugar Industry of Cuba" for other abbreviations.

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN PINAR DEL RIO
MINING COMPANIES IN PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACION LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCIÓN ADDRESS
C. M. Asiento Viejo	Guan.	C	Juan Pérez Suárez	San Ignacio 31, Havana
C. M. de Cobre de Pinar del Rio y San Juan...	San Juan y Martinez	C	P. González Mendive	Obispo 59, Havana
Constancia Copper Co.....	Viñales	C	Antonio Muñoz, Secretary.	San Ignacio 53, Havana
Cuban Asphalt Co., Ltd...	Mariel	A	Thomas Draper	Teniente Rey 11, Havana
Minero "Auro-Cuprica," S. A.	Gramales	C	Pedro Creuberas	502 Manz. Gómez, Havana
C. M. La Estrella.....	Guane	C	Fábrica de Chocolate.....	Teniente Rey 11, Havana
Cuban Industrial Ore Co..	Sabalé	PlPa	Juan M. Reposo.....	Infanta 62, Havana
El Informador Mineral....	Bahía Honda	C	J. F. Hoskinson.....	Man-Gómez 417, Havana
Francisco Mining Co.....	Las Acostas	C	Tirso Mesa, President	Aguiar 116, Havana
La Mejor Mining Co.....	Guane	C	F. F. Rutherford, President	Obispo 6½, Havana
Minas de Matahambre....	Mahathambre	C	M. L. Díaz, President....	Consulado 55, Havana
Pinar Copper Co.....	El Mono	A	James Hazen Hyde, Pres...	New York City

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN LA HABANA
MINING COMPANIES IN HAVANA PROVINCE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACIÓN LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCIÓN ADDRESS
Cienfuegos Petroleum Co...	Habana y Santa Clara	P	N. E. Allen, President	Consulado 17, Havana
Jaruco Oil Co.....	Jacuro	P	N. L. Kleinsmith.....	Oficios 48, Havana
Madruga Petroleum Co....	Madruga	P	Edgardo Crabb, Sec. & Ad.	503 Manz. Gómez, Havana
Unión Oil Co.....	Bacuranao	P	T. D. Crews	Obispo 56, Havana

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN MATANZAS
MINING COMPANIES IN MATANZAS PROVINCE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACIÓN LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCIÓN ADDRESS
Cárdenas-Sabanilla Pet. Co.	Las Palmas, Marti...	P	Cuban O. & M. Corp., L.	502 Manz. Gómez, Havana
Matanzas Oil Co.....	Yumuri Valley	P	Albert Levy	Milanés 52, Matanzas

(Continued on Page 152)—(Continúa en la pág. 152)

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Lykes Brothers, Inc.
STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND BROKERS
Chartering Steam and Sailing Vessels
SALE OF ANY. FLOATING EQUIPMENT
Agents for Swedish, Norwegian and American Lines.
Operators For
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
Regular Lines Represented:
LYKES LINE—Galveston, New Orleans to Cuban and European Ports.
NORWAY, MEXICO GULF LINE
SWEDISH, AMERICA, MEXICO LINE
TRANSATLANTIC S. S. CO.
} Scandinavian ports and Cuba & Mexico
MISSISSIPPI SHIPPING COMPANY
New Orleans, Cuba and South American Ports
TAMPA INTER-OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Far East and Spanish Ports
HUGO STINNES LINE
Hamburg, Cuba, Mexican and U. S. Gulf Ports
PRINCE LINE
Far East Ports and Cuba
ATLANTIC FRUIT CO.
New York, Philadelphia and Havana
OFFICES:
New York, N. Y., 25 BEAVER ST.
New Orleans, La., WHITNEY CENTRAL BLDG.
Galveston, Texas, AMERICAN NATIONAL INS. BLDG.
Tampa, Fla., GIDDONS BLDG.
CABLE ADDRESS (ALL OFFICES) "LYKES"
HAVANA, CUBA Lonja 404-407
TEL. A-3117 M-4427 A-7419

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MINING COMPANIES IN PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

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C. M. de Cobre de Pinar del Rio y San Juan	San Juan y Martínez	C	P. González Mendive	Obispo 59, Havana
Constancia Copper Co.	Viñales	C	Antonio Muñoz, Secretary.	San Ignacio 53, Havana
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C. M. La Estrella	Guane	C	Fábrica de Chocolate	Teniente Rey 11, Havana
Cuban Industrial Ore Co.	Sabalé	PlPa	Juan M. Reposo	Infanta 62, Havana
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Jaruco Oil Co.	Jacuro	P	N. L. Kleinsmith	Oficios 48, Havana
Madruga Petroleum Co.	Madruga	P	Edgardo Crabb, Sec. & Ad.	503 Manz. Gómez, Havana
Unión Oil Co.	Bacuranao	P	T. D. Crews	Obispo 56, Havana

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MINING COMPANIES IN MATANZAS PROVINCE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACIÓN LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCIÓN ADDRESS
Cárdenas-Sabanilla Pet. Co.	Las Palmas, Marti	P	Cuban O. & M. Corp., L.	502 Manz. Gómez, Havana
Matanzas Oil Co.	Yumuri Valley	P	Albert Levy	Milanés 52, Matanzas

(Continued on Page 152)—(Continúa en la pág. 152)

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TRANSATLANTIC S. S. CO.
Scandinavian ports and Cuba & Mexico
MISSISSIPPI SHIPPING COMPANY
New Orleans, Cuba and South American Ports
TAMPA INTER-OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Far East and Spanish Ports
HUGO STINNES LINE
Hamburg, Cuba, Mexican and U. S. Gulf Ports
PRINCE LINE
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Galveston, Texas, AMERICAN NATIONAL INS. BLDG.
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COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN SANTA CLARA

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACION LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCION ADDRESS
C. M. Cienfuegos y Pinar Davison Sulphur & Phosphate Co.	Cumanayagua	As.	nios C. H. Fulton	

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN CAMAGUEY

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACION LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRRECION ADDRESS
C. M. Central	Camagüey	C	P. D. Buzzi	Camagüey
Victoria	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414
Zoila	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414
Portentora	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414
Linita	Camagüey	C	Juan M. Reposo	Lonja 414

COMPAÑIAS MINERAS EN ORIENTE

NOMBRE NAME	SITUACION LOCATION	Mineral	ADMINISTRADOR MANAGER	DIRECCION ADDRESS
Caridad, La	Boniato	M	Gonzlo López	Aguiar 116, Havana
Cuba Industrial Ore Co.	Baire	M	Juan M. Reposo	Teniente Rey 11, Havana
C. M. "La Taratana"	Bayamo	M	Leopoldo Núñez, President.	Hotel Pasaje, Havana
C. M. Preciosa del Mabay.	Bayamo	C	B. H. Carreras	201 Manz. Gómez, Havana
C. M. Serafina	Bayamo	C	D. A. Galdos, President	Manzana Gómez, Havana
Holguin Exploration Co.	Holguín	O	Simmons & Burns, agents.	24 Madison Ave., N. Y
Juragua Iron Co. (Bethlehem Steel)	Firmeza	H	Mr. Merriwether	Santiago de Cuba
La Gloria Mining Company	Palmarito de Cauto	M	Walter Fletcher Smith	Hotel Miramar, Havana
Spanish-American Iron Co. (Bethlehem Steel)	Daiquiri & Felton	H	Mr. Merriwether	Santiago de Cuba
Sun Development Co.	Buey-cito	M	J. R. Von Fleet	Financial Bldg., Phila

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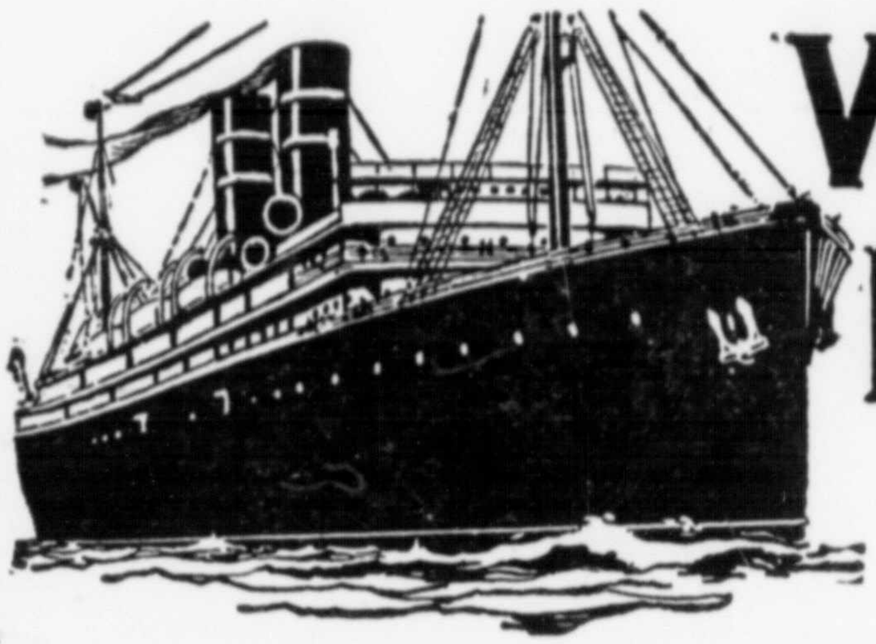

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THE TIMES OF CUBA PRINTSHOP, SAN LAZARO 95

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REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

TH
ZULUETA 28
ol. XXIII; No. 182.

NEW DIRECTOR APPOINTED TO HEAD LOTTERY

Mayor of Guanabacoa Succeeds Norberto Alfonso in Position.

SYSTEM IS REVISED

All Colecturia Chiefs Lose Jobs at End of This Month, Decreed.

The National Lottery is to have a new director, and will be run on business lines with an income for the government as its object, as originally intended, if the spirit of the decree signed yesterday by President Zayas is carried out.

The new director is Senor Diego Franchi, the Mayor of Guanabacoa, while Dr. Jose Carlos Diaz will act as temporary sub-director in the absence of Alfredo Zayas, who has just received permission for a three months leave.

The decree, which also provides for a new plan of drawing, as well as a careful tab on expenses and accounting in general, is as follows:

First: It discharges all the heads of the Colecturias on the 31st of July.

Second: It provides that the Director General of the Lottery shall propose the names of the new Colecturia heads to the Secretary of the Tuesday by July 20th, giving preference to the present holders of the posts, provided the Director judges it will be for the good of the service after all the formalities decreed in the Law and Regulations of the Lottery have been complied with before July 15th.

Third: It annuls the plan for drawing published in the Official Gazette of April the 24th, 1923 for July, August and September of the current year and states the Director should proceed to elaborate and publish a new plan for those three months within three days after the ere' figures exceed this total by several thousand.

(Continued from Page 1.)

publication of the decree, in accord with Article XXXI of the Law dated the 7th of July, 1912, modified on July 9th, 1913, and also according to what is regarded in the present decree.

Fourth: It limits to 5 per cent the total nominal value of tickets, the sum that, shall be applied to expenses of the Lottery, and stipulate sthe rest of ti should go in the Treasury from next Augu on, this revenue contributing to reduce expenses and says that any surplus for administrative expenses every quarter, should also be sent to the Treasury within eight days after its expiration.

Fifth: It states that the Secretary of the Treasury shall order general auditing of the funds in the Lottery Department to be made and submitted for his approval, and of every successive month either personally or through delegates the decree states that the Secretary sh visit the department to ascertain it is being managed.

Sixth: The General Director of the National Lottery, according this article, will send the tickets belonging to Colecturias which occasionally happen to be vacant for their sale at their nominal value on the account, to the Administration of Revenue and Taxes of Special Zones and Districts to the Custom Houses and to the Postoffices of the corresponding Municipalities.

Seventh: It provides for the publication in the Official Gazette, of the names of the new Colecturia heads as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury has approved them, it must also state to the towns which they belong and the location of the Colecturias.

Eighth: It states that the Director General will submit to the Secretary of the Treasury the budget of the Department's expenses, including the impressions of tickets, the purchases of material and other items.

Ninth: It exhorts all authorities and Government agents, especially the Interior and Justice Departments and the District Attorneys, to exact the full compliance of all the dispositions regulating the sale of tickets, giving proper notice of all infractions so that the corresponding penalties may be applied.

Tenth: It stipulates that the decree will come into effect from the day it is published in the Official Gazette and that the Secretary of the Treasury will be charged with its fulfilment.

The decree is signed by President Zayas and by the new Director of the Lottery Department, Diego Franchi.

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REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

CROWDER MAKES A HIT WITH EL MUNDO.

Under the title "The Sphinx Has Spoken," El Mundo says:

"General Crowder has spoken publicly for the first time. Intelligent and discreet, he knew that he could not say much, due to the delicate and special mission entrusted to him by Secretary of State Hughes.

"We knew who Crowder was and knew his history and life, because we have watched and studied all his acts, and those who are in touch with other countries kn v that General Crowder belongs to the dozen or two men of importance in the United States. But even if he had not done anything before, his work in Cuba alone would justify his being among the said dozen. His brilliant words, spoken with sincere affection in the American Club, on the Fourth of July, prove that he is an apostle of liberty and independence.

"Crowder's words have a great importance for us, for in them are expressed the sentiment and feeling of the American people toward Cuba.

"General Crowder, and we have said it very often, can only found his success in the triumph of our liberty and independence. His profound emotion and feeling, after recalling our glorious day and the solitary star, prove this.

"For General Crowder has had the supreme and great talent which probably no other man of his country would have had, to do his duty interpreting the feelings and wishes of the Cuban people and keeping in touch with their troubles and hopes. He has convinced himself that in Cuba like in all countries some bad or inexpert men generally are to blame for the sorrows and hardships which the mass of the people have to undergo.

"We sincerely hope that the American Government will understand and appreciate our situation as well as General Crowder does, as he expressed in such frank and loyal words." 2056-213/11

WORK WITH ...

THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

Habana Post 6/9/11

2056/213/11

DIARIO DE LA MARINA APPRECIATIVE OF CROWDER'S GOOD WILL AND WORK.

Diario de la Marina says, referring to General Crowder's speech in the American Club:

"'Cuba is worthy of being free and sovereign. I urge a frank progress and development of its independence.'

"Such were the words pronounced in the American Club by General Enoch Crowder, if the distinguished lawyer who reconstructed his speech, Justin Franco, heard well what he said.

"These words are of great importance, because if Crowder did not believe in the stability of the republic he would not prophesy such a brilliant future.

"And this man who believes in Cuba's future and tells it to everybody is, according to certain newspapers, our most mortal enemy.

"No—at this moment we have our enemies inside of us, like the wooden horse of Troy.

"Crowder is the foreign power in its most benign form, in the form of affectionate friendship.

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CARTAYA NAMED AS POSTAL HEAD

2056-213/11

Succeeds Barnet As Director of Communications; Other Palace News.

Another swap was made in high administrative offices yesterday when Dr. Zayas appointed Armando Cartaya to succeed Charles Barnet as postmaster general, and Joaqin Llerena to replace Senor Linares as his assistant.

These appointments were made at the instance of Dr. Lancis, who yesterday officially handed the president the resignations of the two outgoing officials.

Must Clear Channel.

The Cuban government has received a new note from Washington requesting that grass and weeds to be cleaned from the ferry boats' course, so as not to hamper their

(Continued on page sixteen)

entry into Havana harbor, and preventing the black fly contagion. The note adds that otherwise the ferry service would have to be sus-suspended.

Dr. Zayas, the new custom house director, has sent instructions to Inspector General Miguel A. Zaldivar, requesting him to have an examination made of all bonded warehouses, and that after it has been carried out, he is to submit a report on the conditions in which they werefo und.

President Zayas had lengthy conferences yesterday with the secretaries of the Departments of Justice, Interior and Agriculture, each of whom consulted with the chief executive on important administrative affairs.

Audiences Postponed.

Due to the death of one of the president's granddaughters, all audiences set for yesterday were postponed. Havana Post - July 7/22

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Havana Post
July 6/22

2036-213

11

CONGRESS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

President Zayas some days ago sent a message to congress asking the suspension of parts of the civil service law in order that a complete and business-like reorganisation in governmental affairs may be made.

No action has been taken in the premises and the legislators seem loath to accede to the request of the Chief Executive.

On the institution of the new budget thousands of temporary employes were discharged, and contrary to the request of the Chief Executive.

On the institution of the new budget, and contrary to the general belief, or at least the belief of those not on the inside, these temporary employes were in the vast majority rendering real service to the government, and since the ousting of them the different departments and various governmental bureaus have been handicapped by shortage of help.

However, this handicap is not occasioned because those holding places under the civil service are not sufficiently great in number to do all the work that the government needs, but because large numbers of them have rendered no service to the government in years, their work being done by the temporary employes while the civil service job holders have held private positions or disported themselves according to their governmental pay check.

Of course the bureau chiefs [illegible] the number of employes assigned to their offices, but a few cases know the persons who have been drawing pay against the [illegible] Some of these chiefs have reported these new secretaries the [illegible] things, but in many [illegible] bureau heads are not convinced that it is the intent to [illegible] honestly and fear to report the names of these civil service [illegible] the head of their department.

With these civil service employes doing their work there will be no shortage of labor in any of the departments, but as they are on indefinite vacation with pay they must be notified to return to their jobs and are given fifteen days in which to report or send in their resignations.

It is absolutely necessary that the civil service law be suspended in order that the present situation be cleared up, and it will be much nicer if Congress will put through such laws as President Zayas requests, than to wait and be forced to do it ultimately.

El Heraldo de Cuba claims that the Senate has a list of employes many times greater than the number actually engaged in work, and it may be that the lower house is similarly situated, and while Congress did very well in pruning down expenses in other departments of government it is noticed its members retained the $3,600 a year which they voted themselves to meet the high cost of living along with all the other prequisites.

However, it seems to us that it would be better for Congress to recognize the necessity of the times and act accordingly, even though some of their friends should be deprived of the privilege of endorsing a monthly salary check, than face the possibility of being deprived of that high privilege themselves.

The worst [illegible]

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LA SOLITARIA ESTRELLA DE LA BANDERA CUBANA REINARA PARA SIEMPRE EN LA CONSTELACION DE LAS NACIONES LIBRES, DIJO EL GENERAL CROWDER EN LA FIESTA CONMEMORATIVA DEL 4 DE JULIO

2056-213/11

Por Diferentes que Sean Nuestros Respectivos Tamaños, Idiomas y Orígenes Etnicos, Estamos Unidos con Vosotros para todo lo que Signifique Nuestra Mútua Felicidad y Perfección.-C. M. de Céspedes

Palabras de aliento y de fe Para Cuba en la Fiesta conmemorativa de los E. U.

La conmemoración de la gran fecha americana dió lugar a que, en los salones del American Club se pronunciaran palabras que han de llevar la tranquilidad y la esperanza al espíritu de todos los cubanos.

Dichas públicamente, a la presencia del Secretario de Estado de Cuba, las palabras que el General Crowder pronunció al calor de la improvisación, sobre Cuba, su bandera y su personalidad como nación nos demuestran que solo una locura colectiva, solo una perseverancia criminal en el error podrían dar el traste con la independencia que se cementó con la sangre de nuestros héroes, y con el sacrificio de tres generaciones cubanas.

En otros años la gran fecha de la libertad de los Estados Unidos se festejó con un baile, pero este año el baile fué suprimido, dándose en su lugar un suntuoso almuerzo.

A todo lo largo de la sala de recepciones del club bellamente engalanada, fué extendida la larga mesa, en torno de la cual tomaron asiento más de trescientos comensales.

Fueron invitados de honor el Secretario de Estado, doctor Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, y el de Gobernación doctor Ricardo Lancís, asistiendo en representación del Secretario de Justicia el doctor Fernández Junco, quienes ocupaban puesto de honor cerca del General Enoch Crowder y del Encargado de Negocios de E. U. Mr. Philander Cable.

Una selecta y escogida representación de la colonia norteamericana concurrió al almuerzo conmemorativo.

La presidencia de la mesa estaba ocupada por Mr. Daniels, por ausencia de Mr. Robert Hollisgworth.

LOS BRINDIS

Terminado el almuerzo, comenzaron los brindis de ritual y fué el primero en hablar Mr. Daniels, quien significó con palabra florida que era aquel el primer aniversario que se celebraba tan brillantemente bajo las naves de la casa solariega de la colonia americana.

Hizo después una historia breve del Club y sus progresos terminando por leer un cablegrama de congratulaciones del Presidente de la institución Mr. Hollingsworth.

MR. PHILANDER CABLE

Terminado el brindis de Mr. Daniels, levanta su copa Mr. Philander Cable, Encargado de Negocios de los Estados Unidos en Cuba, quien en breves frases se felicitó del acto que se celebraba, e invitó a los presentes para que asistieran a la recepción en la Legación Americana que se verificaría a las cinco de la tarde.

DISCURSO DEL DR. CESPEDES

Tomó luego la palabra el Secretario de Estado quien pronunció el siguiente hermoso discurso.

Señor Presidente:

Señores:

Es un placer para mí el asistir a este almuerzo del American Club de la Habana, y a la par que aprecio vuestra generosa hospitalidad, por la cual les doy las gracias, me siento especialmente complacido por la oportunidad que me ofrece de estar con vosotros para celebrar juntos el Aniversario de este día, el cual se destaca con tanto esplendor en la Historia de los grandes acontecimientos del Mundo. En la universalidad de su significación como fecha que hace época y de inmediatas y remotas consecuencias, no existe, probablemente ningún día más glorioso que el 4 de julio en el Calendario de la Libertad. Lo que esa fecha significa para los Estados Unidos debe contarse por las incalculables bendiciones que la libertad de ese gran país ha traído al pueblo americano, de generación en generación, desde la hora en que vuestra declaración de independencia fué tan sabiamente redactada y tan valientemente firmada y sostenida, hasta el momento actual en que vuestra nación, en un tiempo pequeña, pero probada y valiente, ha llegado a ser la manifestación más asombrosa en la tierra del genio y poderío humano.

La importancia de este día se agiganta por tantas otras fechas de igual significación para los pueblos que han seguido el ejemplo de los Estados Unidos de América a través de cruentos períodos de pruebas y luchas y de sacrificios de vidas y tesoros en aras de su independencia, hasta que apareció en el Nuevo Mundo una vasta y luminosa constelación de repúblicas libres separadas como entidades políticas, pero unidas por la fe republicana y los mismos principios democráticos.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

July 14, 1922.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY DIV.
JUL 19

2056-213
12

No.- 1739

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., JUL 19 1922

COMBAT:

The closing exercises of the School of Application at Camp Columbia were held on the 13th inst. They were witnessed by the President of the Republic, the Secretary of War & Navy, and a large gathering of officers and friends from the city of Havana.

The Director of the School of Application during the last year was Colonel (now Brigadier General) Eduardo F. Lores; and the Assistant Director was Lieut. Colonel José Gonzalez Valdes.

A program of the exercises is attached hereto. The performance of the student officers and the horses, and their appearance, were very creditable. They showed a high degree of training, and the morale is very good. Immediately after the drills and equitation exercises the student officers retired to the school building where the President and the Secretary of War & Navy presented diplomas to those who successfully completed the course. Thirty-four students were graduated, and Lieutenant José M. Cobas was presented what is known as the Colonel Parker Cup, by the President, who made a brief congratulatory address and stated that this cup was presented each year to the graduating student having the highest general average, to be held by him for a period of one year.

An Officers' Club has been formed by the officers of the Cuban Army, and there are now some 300 members. A Club House, basket ball court and tennis court are being built at Camp Columbia by this Club, and should be completed in about two months' time. The Club House proper, which will cost about $9,000., is of brick and cement. The main part of the building will be taken up by a dining room, ball room, and fencing room; in the basement there will be a kitchen, locker room, a few living rooms and shower baths.

The morale of the Cuban army is good. The officers who have recently returned from schools in the United States at Fort Riley and Fort Benning speak with great enthusiasm about the courses in these schools. They also have a feeling of gratitude toward their instructors as they say that in every case they received great personal consideration and that the instructors went out of their way to assist.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

POLITICAL:

The Cuban Congress is inactive and has failed to pass certain bills which the President has proposed. Among these is legislation suspending the Civil Service law, which suspension is necessary to enable the Cabinet Secretaries to discharge the dishonest, the inefficient, and the surplus employees in their several Departments.

President Zayas has asked permission to go before Congress in two secret sessions, to discuss the present state of the Government; and it is understood that he will do this in the near future but a definite date has not been made known. See attached clipping- "Zayas will tell Congress all".

ECONOMIC:

Major General E. H. Crowder, Personal Representative in Cuba of the President of the United States, together with Dr. Cespedes, Secretary of State and Colonel Despaigne, Secretary of the Treasury, held a conference on July 7th regarding the method to be adopted to obtain the funds necessary to pay off Cuba's floating debt.

It has been proposed by President Zayas that a loan of $9,000,000. be secured to pay off the Government employees for the months of May and June, 1922.

After the above conference Col. Despaigne stated that such a loan would not solve the economic problem. He expressed it as his opinion that it would be necessary to secure an exterior loan sufficient to pay off the greater part of the floating debt and solve all the economic difficulties which now affect the Republic; and it is understood that he contemplates recommending the enactment of certain tax laws to this end.

The total floating debt is estimated to be from $60,000,000. to $100,000,000. But it is believed that by a readjustment of the prices in some of the existing contracts, and the rescission or annulment of others, this total figure would be reduced to from $50,000,000. to $60,000,000.

The outstanding taxes unpaid, pertaining to the fiscal year 1921, have been ordered collected for the purpose of paying pressing pending debts.

The banking concern of Digon Brothers, Havana, have for a second time been forced to suspend payments. See attached clipping "Another Bank closes its doors".

On the 12th inst. President Zayas conferred with the Cabinet regarding the present economic crisis, and at this meeting the President and the Secretary of State agreed that a foreign loan was desirable. This is in conformity with the recommendation of Colonel

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Despaigne, Secretary of the Treasury. See enclosed clipping "Cabinet Meets and discusses present crisis".

Albert K. B. Lyman
Albert K. B. Lyman
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

Clippings referred to -
Retained in MI 2-a

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CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUL 22

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

2016-213
13

July 17, 1922.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

M. I. 2 / A. K. B. 9/10

No.- 1740.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S. G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

MUNIC G/2 W.D. JUL 28 1922

ECONOMIC:

Floating Debt of the Republic.

The following figures were given in a report submitted a few days ago by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Cuban Cabinet:

Pending obligations in the various Departments of the Government not covered by the budget in force -	$19,981,856.02
Salaries of employees, granted on July 1, 10 and 20, 1920 -	9,450,000.00
Settlement of special funds on May 22, 1922, which must be returned to the General Fund of the Treasury -	9,089,986.55
Checks in circulation and unpaid - - - - - - - - - -	4,072,000.00
Loan secured by placing bonds as security Jan. 23/22 -	2,500,000.00
	$ 50,103,842.57

There are other obligations, of the existence of which the Secretary has knowledge, but it was not possible to obtain a compilation at this time.

It is believed that the Congress will soon authorize the securing of a large loan of at least $50,000,000.-

In the estimate of the floating debt the contracts pertaining to the Department of Public Works have not been included. With the prices specified in these contracts, which in most cases are too high, and taking the very rough estimate, the total amount for this work is approximately $40,000,000. A very large percentage of these contracts will probably be annulled or rescinded, and new bids called for . Such action will greatly reduce the unit prices. The estimates of quantities have been so crudely made that it is impossible to estimate what effect it will have on the total amount of money required.

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There are many here who believe that the proposed Tax Law will be passed and that the exterior loan will be authorized by Congress. It is thought by some Members of Congress that the objections being made by the politicians are prompted by the idea that such a stand will be popular with the people. But those in favor of this legislation believe that, when the proposed law is voted upon by the Congress, many of those who are now opposing will cast votes favoring the measure. Efforts are being made to have this law enacted as it is believed that the payment of the employees and of the contractors for supplies and materials will influence business ~~xxx terially xx~~ favorably.

At present there is a general standstill in business, due to the uncertainty of the future actions of Congress.

There is attached hereto a clipping from THE EVENING NEWS "When to make the loan".

There is also attached a clipping "Further Impairment of Postal Service is Latest Indication",- regarding unpaid salaries due postal clerks, etc.

Dr. Saladrigas has been appointed special judge to investigate the case of Herman Upmann, the banker whose affairs were placed in the hands of the Bank Liquidation Commission during the early part of May, 1922.

The most important charge against Upmann is that of misappropriation of funds interest, for having disposed of shares which he had in custody. The reports of commissions sent to Spain and Germany will complete the gathering of information bearing on the case in question.

Banking Laws: The banking laws in Cuba are inadequate, and legislation on this subject has been asked for and has been considered by Congress from time to time during the present session. A very careful study has been made and there is a project of a new banking law now in Congress. It is hoped that a law will be passed before the expiration of the session.

POLITICAL:

The political crisis which has arisen in Congress prevented the holding of a session in the House of Representatives on the afternoon of July 17th. When the election of delegates to the Mixed Commission which is to settle several differences with the Senate, was put to a

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vote, the crisis became acute. The Conservative party and the Liberal party had chosen their candidates strictly on party lines, and neither showed any disposition to give a place in the Commission to the Popular party. The members of the Popular party walked out, creating a lack of quorum.

The members of the Popular party from the Province of Habana are disposed to continue as part of the coalition party ("Liga Nacional"). Those in the remaining provinces, however, declare themselves radically opposed to such a step.

COMBAT:

Certain officers of the Cuban Army have been required to take a test ride of 40 kilometers per day for three consecutive days, in order to determine their fitness for further active service. The result of the test has not yet been received by the Chief of Staff.

Pending legislation: There is a bill pending in Congress which changes the retirement requirements in the Army. In general it increases the age limit of the officers in the various grades, and also increases the length of service required of the enlisted men.

Arguments have been advanced that it would be unfair and a breach of contract on the part of the Government to have the provisions of this bill made applicable to the men who are already in the service.

Politics in the Army: A circular has been sent out by the General Staff of the Army requesting the subordinates not to take part in political contests, and to observe strict impartiality.

Albert K. B. Lyman.

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.,
Military Attaché.

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FURTHER IMPAIRMENT OF POSTAL SERVICE IS LATEST INDICATION

Indications of further impairment of the postal service developed yesterday when discharged employes, who had remained at their posts pending investigation of their cases, walked out.

Apparently the interior department sent a circular to the heads of the different departments informing them they should not employ the services of discharged men.

This will make matters still worse at the postoffice, it is believed, and the delay in service is expected to increase.

A delegation of the discharged employes yesterday called on Dr. Lancis, secretary of the interior, to request that he give instructions for payment of salary due them. They described their situation as unbearable.

They afterwards stated that they will organize a protest demonstration, as the government has refused their services without paying them a month's salary.

NO CONTRACTS INCLUDED

In the estimates of the floating debts that have been included in the statements issued by the treasury department are those things which appear in sets of boks very loosely kept, and it is admitted that there may be many more things which are not accounted for at the present time. 2056 - 213(13)

Ther has been no inclusion of public work contracts wholly or partly caried out. It is claimed that there are contracts amounting to $44,000,000. A very large percentage of these can be eliminated entirely and new bids called for. Most of these contracts were let while materials and labor were double the price at which they can be had today, therefore the government should call them off and demand now prices.

Another thing which has been kept out of the estimates entirely is the amount the government is likely to be called upon at any time to settle for the large amounts of goods missing from the bonded warehouses. No doubt much of this amount is expected to be covered up by the auction sale of the goods which t is claimed will be ordered after August 31, when the time provided for the reexportation of goods expires.

Given plenty of time to figure up on the indebtedness, another fifty million dollars would not cover the amount, and yet congress is hesitating over the appalling statement now facing the government which shows how the finances of the government have been abandoned in the past few years.

Cuba can make good money with its cane and its tobacco, itsf fruits, minerals, hard woods, its various farm products and its large stock ranges. It coul dmake much more money with developing the interior through the building of good roads and placing all sections within easy touch with each other, if it would only do it.

Cuba could raise many more millions of dolars, not by imposing new taxes so much as by enforcing the correct adjustment of its own laws and seeing that the old tax levies are properly collected.

People do not like to accept new tax laws until it can see how these laws may be evaded. I there is any way to evade them perhaps they will be accepted by those who are making the most noice against them, at the present time.

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PAGE TWO

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BEEN TO MAKE THE LOAN.

2056 - 213(13)

A local paper advises the members of congress to get busy and make the loan until business conditions become better and the country can afford to go into debt still further. There is a whole lot in that sort of reasoning. Never pour water on a drunk until you can squeeze enough water out of it, [illegible] go up a hill. Make it come down to you. Don't cross the Gulf Stream until it freezes over. Stop using gold until enough is mined in Cuba to fill all requirements. Do not forbid the importation of foodstuffs. If enough is not raised in Cuba make the people do [illegible] Author of that idea certainly has a bright idea of finance and political economy. Spend money even if you have no money to spend.

How are those learned men going to pay debts with more debts. Take up the accounts by saying to those to whom the government is indebted, "We owe you so much." Now consider that you are paid. We owe you that much again."

We know an institution here that could not pay off the workmen, and called them up Saturday evening, saying, "We owe you your week's wages. I am very sorry to tell you I cannot pay you, but I have welcome news for you. Entirely without solicitation on your part, and because I appreciate your faithfulness, I am raising your wages 10 per cent."

That is a plan the legislators has not thought of perhaps. Why not call up all the people to whom money is owed and say, "We cannot pay you the money now, but in six years we will give you 42 per cent increase or what we owe you." The plan is to issue six-year bonds at 7 per cent interest.

That is pretty fair average of the way Cuba's indebtedness has increased. On the $60,000,000 of bonds to pay the floating debt, in six years it will amount to $85,200,000. There being no money in circulation in the meantime, as the congress refuses to make a loan, or at least refuses to permit the loan to be forced upon the country by those oppressing bankers, there will be other debts which will bring the total up to over $100,000,000, the amount that was suggested should be an exterior loan with which to pay all these bills, and which in all those six years would be working and making more money.

It is claimed that the floating debt will amount to $60,000,000. There are $44,000,000 worth of public works contracts out. It is said that there will be a bill something like $80,000,000 rendered for goods missing from bonded warehouses. The central highway, which has been promised in the immediate future will cost about $30,000,000. According to the way in which revenues are coming in now there will be a deficit on the budget of at least $15,000,000. Add these things up and even President Menocal will be placed in the piker class with his budget of $130,000,000.

In the meantime the people to whom the government is indebted will be satisfied by the acknowledgement that the government owes them. That sort of thing does not pay house rent, grocery bills, buy clothing or pay for an occasional lottery ticket or terminal number, the latter being considered as one of the greatest necessities here.

There are some very strange arguments being put forth in all this discussion, but the best we have heard of all of it is that the best way to pay the public debt is to pay it with certificates of indebtedness with absolutely nothing behind those certificates. Those bonds or certificates cannot be banked, they will not pay customs, they will not be received as collateral on loans, they are nothing more than was the original account, an unpaid claim against the government.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

2 Encs. ✓

July 19, 1922.

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2056-213

14

No.- 1747

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief Latin-American Subsection

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 28 1922

ECONOMIC:

Another rail strike threat. The workmen of the United Railways of Havana declare that Mr. Archibald Jack, the general manager of the Company, is making reprisals against employees who took a prominent part in the last strike, discharging some of them, and cutting their wages and salaries.

A petition has been made by the employees to General Manager Jack requesting an increase of 35% in all salaries and wages.

It is not believed that these demands will receive favorable consideration; with the result that there will be another strike.

The Port workers have informed General Betancourt, the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce & Labor, that they will strike if their wages are cut. The dock companies have had under consideration for sometime a plan to cut the wages of the dock workers 25%, and to reduce from 30 to 40% the charges which the dock companies are now making for receiving and delivering freight to the carts.

The wharfage, receiving, checking, delivering, and storage charges made by the dock companies in Cuba have been unusually high as compared with ~~xxxxxx~~ charges for similar services made in other ports of the world.

Congress opposes Exterior Loan: The result of a canvass made in the Senate and House of Representatives by EL HERALDO DE CUBA indicates that Congress opposes an exterior loan and favors a bond issue.

This office is unable to make an estimate as to the true sentiment of Congress with reference to this subject. There are

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those who believe that the present actions are merely for the consumption of the constituents, and that finally Congress will take the necessary steps to relieve the situation.

There are enclosed herewith the Himely Weekly Review of the Cuban Sugar Crop for the two weeks ending respectively July 1st and July 8th.

Albert K. B. Lyman.

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Enc. 1

July 1st 1922

H. A. HIMELY'S

WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection



THE ONLY PUBLICATION GIVING WEEKLY THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF SUGAR IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Subscription price $12.50 U. S. money per annum post-paid

H. A. HIMELY
CUBA 76-78 P.O. BOX 93. HAVANA. CUBA.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending July 1st 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	2.701	7.103	—	93.796
Matanzas	—	2.251	17.407	—	137.218
Cárdenas	—	3.789	11.255	—	108.248
Cienfuegos	—	7.461	8.888	—	29.880
Sagua	—	2.135	8.376	—	13.799
Caibarién	—	696	10.419	—	36.999
	—	19.033	63.448	—	419.940
Previously reported		1.547.424	1.053.555	29.514	—
Total to date		1.566.457	1.117.003	29.514	419.940

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	1	3.143	—	—	37.006
Puerto Tarafa	1	10.769	15.670	—	77.352
Manatí	1	1.048	5.229	—	14.760
Puerto Padre	1	4.110	3.571	—	87.698
Gibara	1	1.143	—	—	17.129
Banes	1	3.073	3.463	—	20.184
Antilla	5	9.193	3.463	46	61.995
Tánamo	1	1.214	—	—	6.317
Guantánamo	2	3.508	3.751	—	26.976
Santiago de Cuba	1	571	—	—	42.134
Manzanillo	2	700	1.807	—	43.989
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	—	—	—	—
Júcaro	—	17.683	17.683	—	—
Zaza	—	—	—	—	4.178
Trinidad	1	—	—	—	7.257
	18	56.155	54.637	46	446.975
Previously reported		1.685.961	1.236.899	3.559	—
Total to date		1.742.116	1.291.536	3.605	446.975

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	18	75.188	118.085	46	866.915
TOTAL to date		3.308.473	2.408.539	33.119	866.915

COMPARISON WITH THE CROPS OF 1920–1921 & 1919-1920

		Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to	July 2 1921	12	2.964.647	1.528.432	31.753	1.404.462
	July 3 1920	12	3.285.327	2.700.069	19.251	566.007

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

July 1st., 1922.

Weather conditions have been very favorable for the growing crop during the past week for good rains have fallen in all the Provinces, alternating with hot sunshine and accompanied by a high temperature. These are the conditions which are needed in order to counteract as much as possible the effects of the severe and protracted drought with which the Island was visited during the preceding season.

The Mills reported since our last as having closed down are:

	Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.
"Marimon" of Guantanamo	164.228	40.000
"Esperanza" of Guantánamo	200.090	100.000
"Miranda" ,, Antilla	265.826	200.000
"Sta. Ana de los Mapos" of Zaza	14.000	20.000
"Chaparra" of Puerto Padre	682.600	550.000

Central "Marimon" has changed owners this year with remarkable results, as shown above. The latest figures give the Production of the 170 Mills which have finished as 22,548,197 bags against our February Estimate of 20,782,000 bags, giving us an overage of 1,766,197 bags, equivalent to 8.5%. Eighteen Mills continue grinding, of which 16 are in the province of Oriente, 1 in Camaguey and 2 in Santa Clara. The majority of these Mills have been doing good work so that our later Estimate of a crop amounting to 3,800,000 tons bids fair to be fully attained. Centrals "Chaparra" and "Delicias" of the Cuban-American Sugar Co. have made to date 1,507,884 bags against our February estimate of 1,350,000 bags. Their average sugar yield to date is in excess of 13%, which is remarkable. Centrals "Boston" and "Preston" of the United Fruit Company have made to date, respectively, 587,090 and 441,700 bags against our February estimate of 600,000 bags each and they are still making good weekly outturns. Central "Tanamo" of the Atlantic Fruit Co., which is making it's first crop, has already filled 188,000 bags and continues grinding, an unusual performance for an initial crop. Central "Santa Lucía" of Gibara has made 235,000 bags and as it is always the last Mill to close down it has a good chance of making a record crop this year, of more than the 350,000 bags we estimated.

The demand for Cubas has been very slack this week, sales of scant 100,000 bags having been reported from New York at prices varying from 3⅛ c/. c.&f. for spot sugars to 3¼ c/. c.&f. for shipment first half of August.

The week's comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding	18	12	12
Weeks's Receipts	75,188 tons.	33,945 tons.	44,055 tons.
Last week's Receipts	86,385 ,,	31,443 ,,	38,115 ,,
Total Receipts	3.308,473 ,,	2,964,647 ,,	3,285,327 ,,
Total Exports	2.408,539 ,,	1,528,432 ,,	2,700,069 ,,
Stocks at the Ports	866,915 ,,	1,404,462 ,,	566,007 ,,

MARKET.—Responding to the conditions which prevailed in New York our local markets have been dull and lifeless during the past week, no sales having been reported. Holders have preferred to keep out of the market rather than accept lower offers. At the close a firmer feeling prevails.

FREIGHTS.—Rates continue practically unchanged and we quote:

North Coast of Cuba to					New York & Philadelphia	16 c/.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Galveston ,,	15½ to 16 c/.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	New Orleans ,,	15 c/.
South	,,	,,	,,	,,	New York & Philadelphia	18 to 19 c/.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Galveston ,,	17½ c/.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	New Orleans ,,	16 to 17 c/.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Crop 1921.-22		Crop 1920.-21	Crop 1919.-20
	Week	Total to date	Total to same date 1921	Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	60.637	1.344.087	1.076.376	1.509.065
New Orleans	23.428	277.708	149.759	276.796
Galveston, Texas City & Houston	—	50.780	48.844	46.637
Savannah	—	52.656	26.575	80.035
Interior towns, U. S.	—	2.951	8.916	19.914
Canada	3.000	77.689	27.265	129.282
United Kingdom	19.144	373.576	104.349	491.678
France	8.131	92.102	13.874	52.761
Spain	307	4.244	661	11.101
Other European ports	3.438	64.212	13.475	61.293
Mexico West Indies	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia	—	—	19.597	10.961
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	8.072
	118.085	2,408.539	1,528.432	2.700.069

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Week ending July 1st., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
1,389 tons.	North Hatteras 5,439 tons. New Orleans 460 tons. 5,899	22.469 tons.
	TOTALS TO DATE	
3,906,042 tons.	3.792.157 tons.	22.469 tons.

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COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—		.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17		2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	3.715	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	6.001	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	13.395	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	17.587	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	38.979	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	56.376	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	79.973	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	93.572	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	112.043	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	142.594	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	154.677	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	165.755	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	226.839	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	191.393	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	172.314	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.835	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	207.047	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	156.267	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	208.806	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	163.969	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13	152.660	138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20	112.680	108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27	79.735	110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3	79.827	96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10	62.858	62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17	72.895	36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24	86.385	31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1	75.188	33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8		23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Enc. 2

DEPT. OF STATE
JUL 31 1922

July 8th 1922

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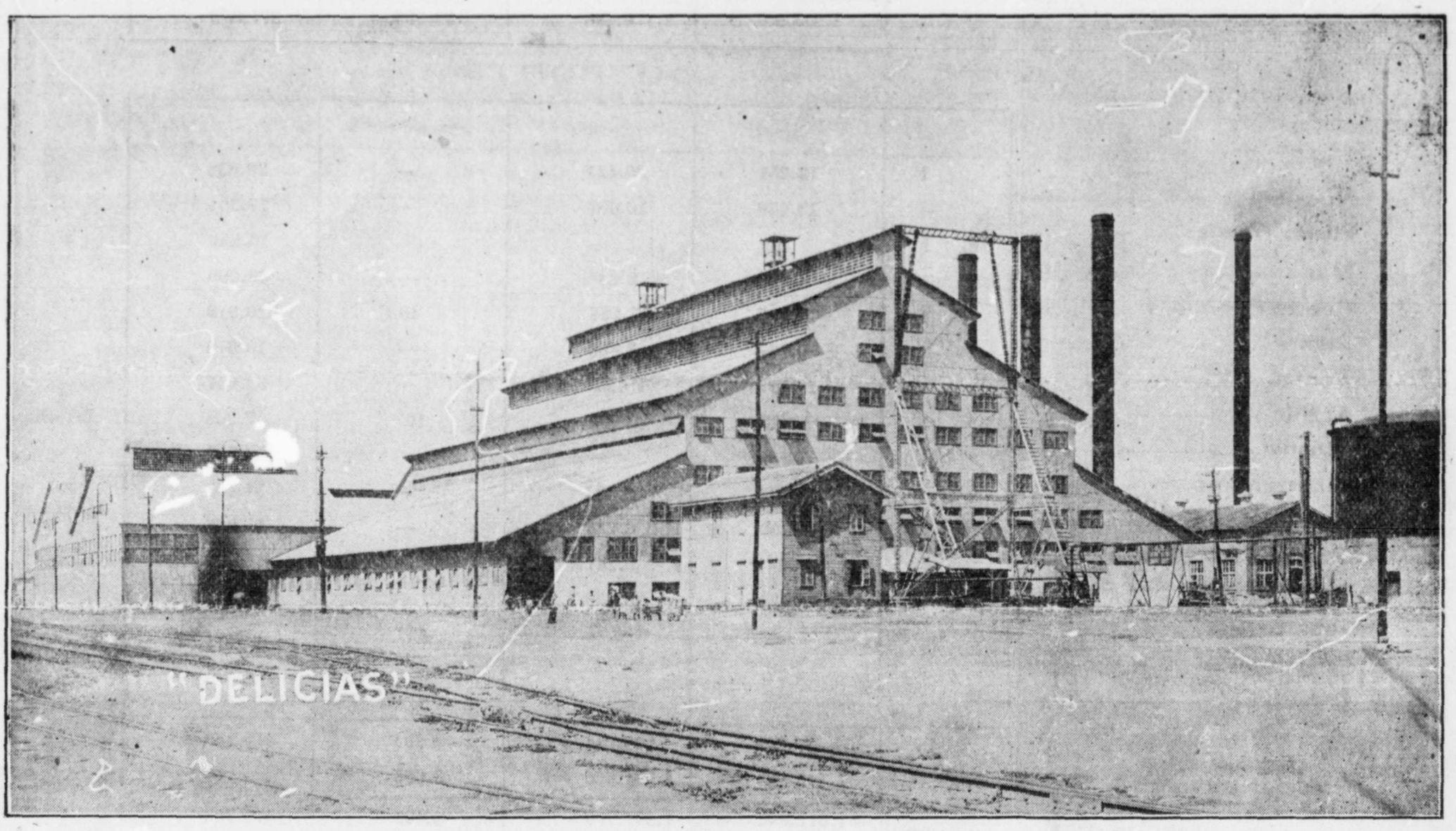
H. A. HIMELY'S

WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922



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CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending July 8th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	360	5.033	2.286	86.837
Matanzas	—	2.081	17.118	—	122.182
Cárdenas	—	1.292	13.154	1.571	94.814
Cienfuegos	—	871	2.909	214	27.628
Sagua	—	3.731	6.942	—	10.588
Caibarién	—	1.143	8.639	—	29.503
	—	9.478	53.795	4.071	371.552
Previously reported		1.566.457	1.117.003	29.514	—
Total to date		1.575.935	1.170.798	33.585	371.552

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	1	12.251	20.421	—	28.836
Puerto Tarafa	—	10.436	10.487	—	77.301
Manatí	1	209	—	—	14.969
Puerto Padre	1	4.241	8.848	—	83.090
Gibara	1	1.115	7.286	40	10.919
Banes	1	3.157	3.463	—	19.879
Antilla	4	11.156	19.533	—	53.617
Tánamo	1	997	—	107	7.206
Guantánamo	1	1.983	—	—	28.959
Santiago de Cuba	1	1.331	9.323	—	34.143
Manzanillo	2	3.800	6.723	—	41.066
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	9.241	9.241	—	—
Júcaro	—	10.929	10.929	—	—
Zaza	—	—	—	657	3.521
Trinidad	1	—	—	—	7.257
	15	70.846	106.254	804	410.763
Previously reported		1.742.116	1.291.536	3.605	—
Total to date		1.812.962	1.397.790	4.409	410.763

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	15	80.324	160.049	4.875	782.315
TOTAL to date		3.388.897	2.568.588	37.994	782.315

COMPARISON WITH THE CROPS OF 1920–1921 & 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to July 9 1921	10	2.988.391	1.533.371	31.796	1.423.224
July 10 1920	8	3.317.394	2.771.263	19.322	526.309

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

July 8th. 1922.

The rainfall has been less during the past week and this has not come in amiss as it has been favorable for the weeding of the fields, which is being very generally attended to at the present time, showing a decided improvement over the conditions which ruled last year in that respect. In some sections land is being prepared for planting later in the year.

The following Mills have closed down during the week:

	Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.
"Violeta" of Puerto Tarafa.....	269.180	275.000
"Alto Cedro" of Antilla.....	244.575	190.000
"Los Caños" of Guantanamo...	107.681	85.000

The production of the 173 Mills which have finished their crops amounts to 23,169,633 bags, compared with our February estimate of 21,332.000 bags for the same Mills, giving an overage of 1,837,633 bags, equal to 8.61%. Fifteen Mills continue grinding, of which 14 are in Oriente Province and one small one in Santa Clara.

As a result of the active and rapidly advancing market in New York purchases of Cubas have been reported during the week amounting to about 415,000 bags, with prices starting at 3¼ c/. c&f. for July shipment and closing at 3½ c/. c.&f. for August shipment.

The week's comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding.....	15	10	8
Week's Receipts.....	80,324 tons.	23,744 tons.	32,067 tons.
Last Week's Receipts.....	75,188 ,,	33,945 ,,	44,055 ,,
Total Receipts.....	3,388.897 ,,	2,988,391 ,,	3,317,394 ,,
Total Exports.....	2,568.588 ,,	1,533,371 ,,	2,771,263 ,,
Stocks at the Ports.....	782.315 ,,	1,423,224 ,,	526,809 ,,

MARKET.—There has been an active demand in our local markets on the part of shipping houses and sales reported during the week amount to about 120,000 bags at prices starting at 3.10 c/. fob. and advancing to 3.35 c/. fob. for 96% Centrifugals, purchased mostly by one important house. Holders are firm in their views and are looking for higher prices.

FREIGHTS.—Rates continue practically unchanged, we quote:

North Coast of Cuba to New York & Philadelphia...16 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Galveston.....15½ to 16 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans.....14 c/. to 15 c/.
South Coast,, ,, ,, New York & Philadelphia...18 c/. to 19 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Galveston.....17½ c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans.....16 c/. to 17 c/.

Business is being greatly hampered by the chaotic conditions existing in the Post Office since the discharge of thousand of employes, to whom-it is commonly reported-two months, wages are owing. Mail bags are being piled up unopened, with no signs of any remedy in view. The inland telegraph service, which is run by the Government, is also in a bad way, telegrams coming in with two or three days delay.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Crop 1921.-22		Crop 1920.-21	Crop 1919.-20
	Week	Total to date	Total to same date 1921	Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	79.840	1.423.927	1.081.312	1.553.171
New Orleans.....	23.143	300.851	149.759	286.848
Galveston, Texas City & Houston ...	514	51.294	48.844	46.637
Savannah.	7.394	60.050	26.575	83.097
Interior towns, U. S.....	—	2.951	8.916	20.031
Canada	8.645	86.334	27.265	135.655
United Kingdom	31.484	405.060	104.349	496.905
France	2.143	94.245	13.874	52.761
Spain	—	4.244	664	11.101
Other European ports....	6.866	71.098	13.475	63.550
Mexico West Indies.....	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China.....	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia.....	—	—	19.597	10.961
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	8.072
	160.049	2,568.588	1,533.371	2.771.263

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Week ending July 8th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
——	North Hatteras 7,953 tons.	14.516 tons.
	TOTALS TO DATE	
3,906,042 tons.	3.800.110 tons.	14.516 tons.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—		.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17		2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	3.715	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	6.001	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	13.395	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	17.587	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	38.979	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	56.376	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	79.973	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	93.572	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	112.043	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	142.594	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	154.677	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	165.755	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	226.839	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	191.393	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	172.314	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.835	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	207.047	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	156.267	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	208.806	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	163.969	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13	152.660	138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20	112.680	108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27	79.735	110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3	79.827	96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10	62.858	62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17	72.895	36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24	86.385	31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1	75.188	33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8	80.324	23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15		21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15.868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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2 Encs.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
JUL 31

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

July 21, 1922. 2056-213

15

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 1748

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. JUL 28 1922

COMBAT:

Herewith are being forwarded the "Boletin del Ejercito" of the Cuban Army, for the months of ~~March, April and~~ May, 1922.

ECONOMIC: 1.

There is attached hereto a clipping from THE EVENING NEWS of July 20th entitled "Exterior and Interior Debts of the Republic of Cuba to date".

Herman Upmann, head of the failed banking firm of H. Upmann & Co., was arrested in this city on July 20th, while driving in his car on the Malecon, by Chief Menendez of the secret police, complying with an order given by Judge Saladrigas, the magistrate especially commissioned to investigate his case. Mr. Upmann was taken to the "vivac". He is charged with embezzlement in three different indictments.

Albert K. B. Lyman

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

Enestablished

Enclosures retained in MI 2-a

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Encs. not mkd.

SERVICE CREW OF STAFF
AND NAVAL DIV.
AUG 8

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

July 28, 1922.

2056-213
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Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
M.I.2a A.E.F.
AUG 8 1922

No.- 1750

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

AUG 8 1922

POLITICAL:

Attached hereto will be found the following newspaper clippings:

July 22 - HAVANA POST - "Senators are Stubborn Lot"
July 24 - EL MUNDO - "Comentarios de Actualidad"
July 25 - HAVANA POST - "Cuba Listlessly Drifting"
July 27 - HAVANA POST - "Crowder Denies he'll Quit Cuba"
July 27 - HAVANA POST - "Zayas to read Special Note"
July 28 - HAVANA POST - "Local Press in a Flurry over Crowder Story".

Attention is particularly invited to the latter clipping, and its mention of Memorandum No. 12 addressed by General Crowder to President Zayas.

This office has again attempted to secure copies of these official communications emanating from General Crowder, but without success, as the Legation is very short of clerical assistance and they insist that it is not possible to furnish extra copies.

Mr. Philander B. Cable, chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the American Legation here has been relieved and succeeded by Mr. W. S. Howell, Jr., who arrived July 26th.

ECONOMIC:

Attached hereto will be found the following newspaper clippings:

July 21 - EVENING NEWS - "Upmann Arrested Again" Etc.
(Since the date of this article, Hermann Upmann has been released on bail.)
July 22 - HAVANA POST - "Revenue for July exceeds expenses."
July 25 - HAVANA POST - "Cuba gets the worst of it."
July 25 - EL MERCURIO - "Se ejercitará la acción pública" etc. (Public action will be taken against those defrauding the Government.- Proposed bill in Congress.)
July 28 - HAVANA POST - "Diario praises Despaigne" etc. "Budget Blunders"
July 28 - HAVANA POST - "Cuba must give guarantee she will pay debts."

Special attention is invited to the latter clipping, and to its mention of "Memorandum No.13" - General Crowder's latest Note to President Zayas.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ECONOMIC (Continued)

July 26 - HAVANA POST - "Despaigne recommends Foreign Loan"Etc. This consists of a brief translation of Secretary of Treasury Despaigne's recent report to President Zayas, with his recommendations. A fuller translation will go forward in next pouch.

There is returned herewith a partial revision of the Economic Monograph; and in connection with the report on Sugar, it is desired to add that in addition to the American sugar companies there are many of the Cuban companies which have borrowed money from, or are mortgaged to American interests. } Spec'l was sent to Latin Amer. direct. ew.

COMBAT:

The local press in the last three days has carried several articles with reference to an intended visit of protest to the National Treasury by a certain element of the Cuban Army, on account of the failure of the Government to pay the personnel of the Army. A few desertions of enlisted men have caused further excitement. It was a plot framed by some of the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men stationed at Camp Columbia and Cabañas, to stir up the personnel of several companies and to visit the Treasury on Monday, but the officials in charge learned of this, and prevented the action. Following this, eight soldiers from Cabañas deserted, each carrying with him all his equipment and ninety rounds of ammunition.

It is not believed that the action of these ~~enlisted men~~ enlisted men carries any important significance as to probable future trouble, as the officers and high-ranking non-commissioned officers such as the first sergeant and quartermaster-sergeant, are loyal, and the dissatisfied enlisted men have not sufficient control over the forces as a whole to cause a general uprising.

Albert R. B. Lyman -
Albert R. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

THE HAVANA MORNING PO

THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

CUBA LISTLESSLY DRIFTING, EL MUNDO SAYS.

El Mundo says, under the title, "Comments on the Present State of Things":

"What is in reality the present situation of the Cuban political parties? Judging from the exterior aspect, Cuban politics lack a well defined and firm bearing. The economic crisis has complicated the social atmosphere to such an extent that nobody thinks of anything else. In the depth of our soul as a nation there exists a strong melancholy feeling. The Cuban, by natural temperament, is a melancholy person; he does not know how to enjoy his own pleasures completely. This fact, which makes him seem sickly, is also a sensitive quality which makes us capable of good ideas. And then, the Cuban has also suffered much. To establish his country, and family he has had to make unheard of sacrifices, only to discover that they still are not enough. Therefore, he has become accustomed to receiving hard blows and disillusions and has acquired an agreeable sentimental character. That is why today we look upon the political contests without interest. Nothing makes us enthusiastic any more, because neither the men nor their programs have been able to transform our spiritual outlook. Also, the men who wrote those programs suffer from the changes which all Cubans undergo. Lost in their ambitions and aspirations, this state of being may for a time be hidden in the mist of enthusiasm, but it is an elusive, temporary thing, which fades, leaving them with no basic change, and the light of actualities finds them exactly as they were before.

"According to the opinion of the sociologists, all people who have fought much and hard for their liberty have these peculiarities until they pass the evolutionary period of human generations. Russia, for example, is a country full of dreamers and mistics. Her literature gives us manifestations of abstract and unfounded ideas. But this miracle is easy to understand. To be able to conquer despotism, the Russian people had to believe in a future of truth and ideal justice.

"Cuba still feels the effect of former years; the times of her heroes and struggles are still fresh in her memory and she has not forgotten her dream for liberty. Like in the case of supreme wish and ambition, Cuba must suffer from waiting and at times is downhearted. Does this mean that she will give up the game? No, Cubans in general know how to develop character; they are strong and stoical; their vehemence, an effect of climatic conditions, does not impede them from fighting until they reach the sought-for goal.

"The Cubans now have no definite course; they do not know what to do; they look for help, but not even those who are obliged to give it know how. Therefore, downhearted by the present state of affairs, the Cuban people take refuge in the well known system of muteness; they do not talk because they do not know what to say. That is the truth. The political parties act without control in this atmosphere; they fear that any of their acts might be interpreted differently and therefore they pass from one idea to the other without studying it or seeing its scope and without being able to justify their hesitation. That is how we are developing in this hour of great confusion."

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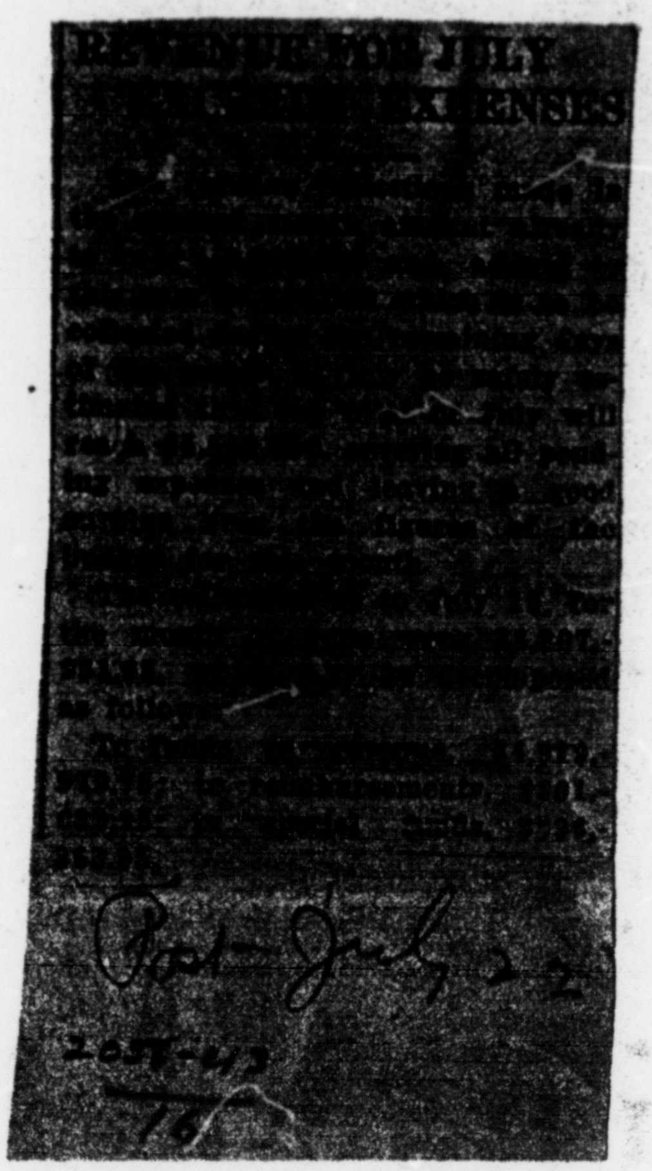

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Jul-22
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SENATORS ARE STUBBORN LOT

Congressman Freyre Says, and Resigns from Mixed Financial Committee.

That Senate members of the combined House and Senate finanical committee are prejudiced against an exterior loan to the extent they will not even bear arguments in its favor, is the charge advanced by Congressman Gonzalo Feyre, who yesterday resigned from the committee. In a letter to Santiago Rey, leader of the conservative party of the House, Freyre said:

Accusing the member of the Interparliamentary Committee on Finances of being prejudiced against a foreign loan to the extent that no argument in its favor will even be heard by them, Congressman Gonzalo Freyre today resigned from the committee in a letter to Santiago Rey, leader of the Conservative party in the House.

"When we met for the first time we found that the Senators would listen to no arguments in favor of the foreign loan which in itself, constituted a lack of courtesy to Representatives who has associated ourselves with them for the purpose of giving serious consideration to the financial problem from all its angles.

"However, if I could agree with the Senators, I would overlook their discourtesy, but this is impossible, as I am convinced that the committee is about to deal a fatal blow to Cuban credit by its prearranged findings in favor of an interior bond issue.

"As soon as these bonds are issued they will change hands many times, since those who receive them will have to dispose of them in order to pay their long overdue debts. I am convinced that very soon they will be selling for less than 50 per cent, and in that eventually they will fall into the hands of the only people in Cuba who have ready money at this time—the foreign banks.

"For these reasons they will become an exterior debt with all the dangers which attend a foreign loan and with none of its advantages.

"If we have to borrow any money, we should truly do so and bring new cash into circulation, paying our legitimate creditors in cash 100 cents on the dollar. This can only be done by concerting a foreign loan. Rather than issue interior bonds, I am of the opinion that we should delay paying our floating debt until the treasury can spare the money out of the superavit of income over disbursements.

"In any case, we should purge our accounts of those debts which are illegitimate and illegal before we think of paying out the public money indiscriminately."

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CUBA MUST GIVE GUARANTEE SHE WILL PAY DEBTS

Crowder's Latest Note Asks Assurance U. S. Won't Have to Act.

STRING TO NEW LOAN

Specific Conditions Are Set Forth as Basis for Financial Aid.

A politely clothed warning to Cuba that no loan will be forthcoming unless she takes proper steps to assure the prompt payment of interest and amotization, not only on the proposed new loan, but also on those already in existence, is wrapped up in the latest note presented by General Crowder to President Zayas. This threatened cutting off of the assistance of the United States to get this country out of the mess into which it has brought itself, is probably the most significant of the suggestions so far made by President Harding's special ambassador.

The following hitherto unpublished text of paragraph 3 of Memorandum No. 13, Crowder's latest note to President Zayas, is the probable cause of much of the recent discussion which has been stirring political circles:

"III. But the primary consideration which must predominate in the establishment of these conditions, before proceeding with the approval of the new loan, is that they be of such a nature as would reasonably assure that the government of the United States will never have cause to adopt measures such as we are conceded in the Permanent Treaty and the constitution of Cuba, in order to obtain the rapid payment of the interest and amortization of the proposed new loan and of those already existing.

"Evidently, the assurance that the government of the United States will have no cause to carry out this disagreeable duty, in accordance with the terms of the said treaty and constitution, must result from measures which will have to be adopted by the legislative and executive branches of the Cuban government."

Havana Post- July 28

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

LOCAL PRESS IN A FLURRY OVER CROWDER STORY

Heraldo Declaration Brings Strong Comment to Keep General on Job.

DANGER POINTED OUT

La Discusion Quotes American Envoy and El Comercio Warns.

2057-25
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An exclusive story in Heraldo de Cuba Wednesday to the effect General Crowder has threatened to give up his job here in disgust and go home has created a sensation in Havana newspaper and governmental circles. The local press, almost as a whole, points to the menace such action would place upon the Cuban situation and is strongly opposed to any such measure.

General Crowder has denied that he intends to leave, but nevertheless the subject is treated on extensively by the Havana press, in part as follows:

by our colleague, Heraldo de Cuba, of the announcement made by General Crowder that he was ready to withdraw from our country, considering his mission ended, aroused keen interests in all circles of the city.

"Around that version many varied conjectures and comments were made and the reporters tried, though unsuccessfully, to obtain from official sources confirmation or denial of the news.

"After having completed an ample investigation we can give assurances that momentarily at least the announced danger does not exist. General Crowder, though in truth disillusioned regarding the relative success of his mission, is none the less determined to keep striving energetically to obtain the benefits he wishes for Cuba. At the present time he is advising an extensive reorganization of the administrative personnel, as means to obtain greater efficiency in public services, as the new secretaries put the blame for their failure in the lack of sufficient employes and in the inefficiency of those who by the nature of their posts should be the ones to give them the needed assistance.

"Not now, but many times, General Crowder has said the following words or some very similar to them:

"'For the fulfillment of the task entrusted to me by the United States government in Cuba, I have drawn for myself a certain line of conduct to help the Cubans loyally and sincerely so that they themselves can manage their affairs. My policy has been one of friendly counsel and advice, of clear suggestions and of excitations through indirect no other correct or delicate formula to be applied, and to do so, I always based my actions on the intimate conviction of the high purposes animating the Cuban people.

"'Many times I have feared a failure due to the resistance I observed in the solution of certain difficulties. I am not, however, dismayed. Now, if there should come a time in which I should believe, as I believed in the last days of June, that my policy had been mistaken and that I have failed in the mission entrusted to me, however painful it may be for me to do so, I shall declare it openly and solemnly, returning to my country and withdrawing to private life. But that would mean that the government of my country would employ other means, which I do not know nor wish to try and guess, in order to carry out the urgent measures that have been repeatedly advised to the Cuban government and which are fervently wished by the Cuban people.'"

Havana Post
July 28

El Comercio.

"Heraldo de Cuba, in yesterday's edition, published two equally sensational stories: one announcing that Mr. Crowder, disillusioned, shows desire to withdraw, leaving Cuba to her own fate, and the other stating that Memorandum No. 12 was presented on Saturday at the presidenial palace. It cannot be denied that both are equally important; the first one because, were it to be confirmed, according to the Secretary of State, it would be very moment. The second because, among other things, it demands the closing of the loan to pay the public employes, the extradition of the bankers who suspended payment, the suppression of the civil service law and legislative measures to shorten criminal proceedings against officials and employes. But above all this, a very grave remark is to be found in it, upon which one must look with serious concern. It is, according to Heraldo that unless the Cuban government does all this soon the United States will have

"At first sight, and without exaggerating things, all the transcendental nature of the matter can be noted. That is the reason that the first question which comes on the lips is to ask whether or not the thing is true. There is a circumstance, however, tending to corroborate its veracity, and that is that Sres. Cespedes, Compte and Alvarez had a lengthy conference to deal with the situation, it being assured that were General Crowder to withdraw our Republic would enter a new crisis, possibly grave and more difficult than all previous ones. Everybody knows that the Republic's position is not attractive enough to see indifferently a fact of this nature. In the same way, it ought to be understood that a bad impression must exist abroad about the public employes not having been paid for several months.

fulness of the story we published yesterday regarding General Crowder's discontent and his insinuation that he may ask to be relieved of his charge.

"Yesterday we were able to confirm all that we said from other sources, the nature of which we do not think convenient to reveal. No doubt it will be possible to haggle on words and secondary details, but the fundamental side of the story is absolutely true.

"In this respect it pleases us to remember that without the active and energetic investigation made by this paper, initiated by Manuel Sterling in Washington and followed up here by our brilliant reporters, the Cuban people would not have had knowledge of the grave situation with which they were and are still threatened.

"We have detemined to keep investigating and publishing everything, because we think that the fate of the Cuban people cannot be discussed and decided in closed departments of state and by secret diplomacy."

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Havana Post July 27 1923

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ZULUETA 28 — A DAILY NEWSPAPER — EN

Vol. XXIII; No. 207. Havana C

CROWDER DENIES HE'LL QUIT CUBA

Has no Idea of Leaving Post Here, General Declares.

" I have no thought of returning to the United States at the present time, nothing having occurred to warrant my entertaining the idea of quitting Cuba."

This was the flat answer of General Crowder, President Harding's personal representative in Cuba, to the suggestioin in yesterday's newspapers that he was thinking of giving up his mission here.

The notion of Crowder's quitting because of the opposition of a couple of senators to the passing of the suggested bill for an external loan appeared, in itself, to be rather far fetched.

The whole thing was the outcome of a private talk said to have taken place between Secretary of State Cespedes and Senators Aurelio Alvarez and Daniel Compte. Certain reporters claim to have the "inside dope" on the conversation and allege that Dr. Cespedes warned the two senators, who are opposed to the loan, that General Crowder would abandon Cuba to its fate if his wishes were not complied with.

It is true that General Crowder's leaving at this time would be a serious indication, but it hardly is reasonable to assume that, after all his strenuous labors and the awakening of political and public conscience these have achieved, the representative of the United States would leave the job half finished and allow the country again to sink into the deplorable state from which it is just arousing itself.

The mere fact of his presence in this country is a guarantee of the Republic's autonomy, and his return to the States at this time would be a serious step.

Although Senator Alverez is not convinced of the need of the loan, neither he nor Daniel Compte sway the couuntry, and if Dr. Cespedes tried to use his influence with them, he only did what any patriotic citizen with his convictions would do.

General Crowder nas always shown himself to be one of those most interested in Cuba's arriving at a normal situation and a stable foundation for prosperity in this country in his deepest and most earnest desire.



GENERAL E. H. CROWDER

ZAYAS TO READ SPECIAL NOTE

Message to House Will Deal With the Economic Situation.

It was stated yesterday in official circles that President Zayas will go to the House of Representatives next Monday to read a special message related with the economic situation.

Conservatives See Zayas.

The members of the Conservative Executive Committee yesterday called on President Zayas, with whom they discussed questions of topical interest.

Deny Crowder to Go.

It is expected that a note will be given the Press today, in which it will be emphatically stated that all rumors pointing to General Crowder's return to the States are absolutely lacking foundation.

In the highest official circles the reports have been utterly discredited.

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REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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16 July 24

2

EL MUNDO

Diario de Información (S. A.) Aguila 60.—Habana.
MIEMBRO DE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
Apoderado General: RAFAEL R. GOVIN.
Director-Administrador: ANTONIO GONZALEZ MORA.
Teléfonos: Administración: A-5989.—Redacción: A-5707.
Departamento de Anuncios: A-2722.
Apartado 170.—Cable y Telégrafo: MUNDO.
Tarifa de suscripción en el interior:
Un año, $12.00.—Un semestre, $8.00.—Un trimestre, $4.50.
Mínimun de suscripción, un trimestre.—Pagos por adelantado.
Tarifa de suscripción para el extranjero.
Un trimestre, $6.00.—Un semestre, $12.00.—Un año, $17.00.
Un ejemplar: 5 centavos. Número atrasado: 10 centavos.

Comentarios de Actualidad

¿En realidad en qué situación se encuentran los partidos políticos en Cuba? Juzgando por su aspecto exterior la política cubana carece de una definida, de una firme orientación. La crisis económica complica tanto el medio social, que el espíritu público no se interesa por nada. En nuestro fuero interno, en lo recóndito de nuestra alma como pueblo, existe una aguda melancolía. El cubano, por su natural temperamento, es melancólico. Su propia alegría no sabe gozarla a pleno pulmón. Eso que en cierto modo nos presenta en un aspecto enfermizo, no cabe duda que es también una cualidad sensitiva que nos capacita para los buenos propósitos. Además, el cubano ha sufrido mucho. Su familia, su patria, sus amores todos, para solidificarlos, han necesitado de esfuerzos inauditos, y al cabo del tiempo, ha visto que sus sacrificios son todavía pocos. De ahí que se haya acostumbrado a recibir los duros golpes del Destino y que su naturaleza se haya conformado a una agradable modalidad sentimental. Por eso, en estos momentos, presenciamos la propaganda partidarista con entero desgano. Nada nos entusiasma. Y es que ni los programas ni los hombres han conseguido cambiar, transformar, modificar nuestra visión espiritual. Además, esos mismos hombres que redactaron esos mismos programas, padecen las alternativas anímicas de todos los cubanos. Podrán ahora por la febricidad de las aspiraciones, olvidar, un tanto, su condición, su contextura, su acción moral, pero, después, vuelve al estado anterior, y somos todos iguales en nuestra idiosincrasia.

Según opinan los sociólogos, todos los pueblos que han luchado mucho por la libertad hasta no pasar el período evolutivo de las generaciones humanas, ofrecen esa particularidad en el sentir de las cosas y de los hechos. Rusia, por ejemplo, es un pueblo de soñadores y místicos. Su propia literatura llega a nosotros impregnada de ideologías abstractas, de razonamientos infundados de profundas manifestaciones ilusas. Y se comprende el fenómeno. El pueblo ruso para sobrevivir al despotismo, ha necesitado ampararse en la promesa regeneradora y confusa de un porvenir de justicia y verdad ideal.

Cuba, sin ser Rusia, le queda el sedimento de sus empeños pasados. Fresco todavía el episodio de sus heroísmos; en presencia de los actores de la epopeya, el ensueño de la libertad no se ha esfumado y como en toda suprema aspiración la angustia de la espera le produce tristeza y a veces abatimiento. ¿Quiere decir esto que flaquee en sus ansiedades? No. Los cubanos por regla general saben cultivar el carácter. Son fuertes, son estoicos. Su vehemencia, consecuencia de las condiciones climatológicas, no le destruyen la virtud paciente de seguir hasta el fin.

Ahora los cubanos no tienen orientación ninguna. No saben a qué atenerse. Buscan un amparo, desean el punto de apoyo, pero ni aquellos que son los más obligados a facilitarlo, saben qué ofrecer. Ellos, deprimidos por la actualidad, se refugian en el recurso más socorrido: en el mutismo. No hablan, porque no quieren hablar; no hablan porque no tienen que decir. Esa es la verdad, Los partidos políticos obedecen a ese medio, y actúan sin control. Temen que cualquier acto suyo se interprete en sentido opuesto y pasan de una idea a otra, sin premeditarla, sin conocer su alcance, sin poder justificar sus vacilaciones. Así nos desenvolvemos en esta hora de amarga confusión.

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16

Upmann Will Be Arrested Again and Held Without Bail

Not for some time will Hermann Upmann ride proudly up and down the Prado and the Malecon in his $10,000 automobile flaunting his presence in the face of the victims of his bank. He has been arrested again on new charges. He has again been placed where the dogs won't bite him. There is not much chance for him to get bail fixed for him this time, but if there it will be for such an amount, and on such terms that he cannot give it unless he produces some of that wealth which he has wrongfully taken from others. The chief of secret police arrested Upmann yesterday afternoon on the Malecon and took him to jail on new charges presented by Judge Saladrigas, who had hardly gotten the chair warm in his new position before new indictments were found.

It is said that Upmann had passage engaged to sail for Europe today. He had his passport all vised ready to embark, and with the check books on the foreign banks where he has apparently much money deposited, he carried his passport. He was out last evening giving them a last looking over. He calculated that it would be a long time before he would ride up and down the Prado again. We calculate it will be.

It seems that the probability of Upmann's departure from Cuba had been learned by the chief of the secret police. Upmann visited his legal adviser Col. Orestes Ferrara, yesterday afternoon. Whether he confided his intentions to Col. Ferrara it is not known. The chief of secret police, Sr. Luis Menendez, was keeping his eye on him all the while. The chief was riding in a fotingo. Instructions were conveyed to the chief just about the time the Prado ride was begun, to arrest Upmann. It was not until the automobile got well down the Malecon that the arrest was made. After going to the office of the chief of police, the arrested man was taken to jail, and it was there that the passport was discovered.

It seems that since there has been a change in the personnel of the courts there has also been a change in the attitude toward Upmann case. Before it was the theory that the embezzlements charged were accumulative, that they all constituted one crime, even though there was a time of a year and a half apart in many of the cases. The appropriation of trust funds in the bank was supposed to be listed with the unauthorized sale of securities left in his possession. The wrecking of a bank might be paired with the petty larceny of a few dollars, and after he was tried and convicted on one charge there could be no more charges brought against him. That was the way one judge figured it. Now it is likely that he will be tried on each one of the charges separately, and "Arroyito" will lose his record as champion of long time sentences.

During the course of its investigations the liquidating board of the Upmann Bank, when they found things looking off color, would report the things to the commission, and according to the law of bank liquidation the commission would turn the charges over to the fiscal, to be acted upon according to the desires of this court.

There have been several reports filed with the commission, these amounting to charges against Upmann, among these there being several from Senator Gonzalo Perez. Senator Perez has been a Nemesis on the trail of Upmann ever since the bank closed, and he is now very likely to get some satisfaction out of the case, even if he does not get the money Upmann got away from him. It is also said that there were cases relating to the case of General Jose Marti.

If the idea of accumulation of crime is given up, and there is no reason it should as it is not a law of Cuba, but is said to be a recent Italian statute. There is no reason why Cuba should adopt Italian laws simply because an attorney for the defense is of Italian origin. No one ever asked Italy to write the laws for Cuba. Perhas Upmann was going to Italy so he could try those laws on the people to see how they would like the experience. If they do not like it any better then Cuba does it would not take them long to repeal it.

The cockiness of Upmann, over whose head has been hanging such grave charges, has been quite noticeable here of late. Presenting himself at all public places where the best people congregate, he has overlooked the cold welcome and the snubs directed toward him, and seems to have gloried in his acts. With a court order to remand him to jail without bail, which is now quite likely what will happen, there will not be many weeks pass before he will able to take quite another view of the people of Cuba, and especially of the Cuban courts.

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CUBA GETS THE WORST OF IT.

Under the title of "Cuba Threatened With New Financial Crisis," The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer publishes the following editorial, and although practically every statement is overdrawn there is enough truth in the matters discussed to do Cuba harm:

"Inability of the Treasury of Cuba to meet all financial obligations and the failure of the government to pay past wages due to public employes, has caused a demoralization in the Postoffice Department. Large quantities of mail pouches are piled up in the building of the Department of Communications, and foreign steamers have been unable to discharge their Cuba mail pouches, being forced to return with same. This condition is caused by the discharge of thousands of government employes on June 13th when the reduced national budget went into effect. It is feared that the non-delivery of tions from Cuba. The Havana Clearing House offered to float a $10,000,000 internal loan, which was not accepted on account of the opposition on the part of General Crowder, who expressed the opinion that such a loan would not solve Cuba's problems, and suggested a loan estimated at $50,000,000 to be sufficient to liquidate the floating debt of Cuba. Opposition is made to this large loan owing to difficulties to be faced in carrying loans of about $180,000,000 which would be the approximate amount with this additional loan. The country would not be able to pay the interest and meet payments when due. The fact that there has been a daily decrease in government revenues since July 1, emphasizes this lack of means of payment. The enforcement of more rigid economies is indicated as a necessity, as the government will not be able to meet its obligations under the last readjustment budget adopted as recommended by General Crowder.

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Se ejercitará la acción pública contra los que defraudan al Estado

Proposición de Ley que tiende a combatir tratos ilícitos entre contribuyentes y empleados de la administración.

El Representante, doctor Oscar Soto, ha presentado a la Cámara, la siguiente proposición de Ley:

A LA CAMARA

Conocida la merma que se origina en las recaudaciones del Estado, las Provincias y los Municipios, que produce dificultades para cumplir las obligaciones consignadas en los respectivos presupuestos, y siendo insistente el rumor público de que ello se debe a conciertos ilícitos que establecen empleados y funcionarios de la Administración con los contribuyentes, sin que se realice una acción enérgica para perseguir a los defraudadores, los Representantes que suscriben, para poner remedio al mal proponen a la Cámara, que adopte la siguiente PROPOSICION DE LEY:

ARTICULO 1o.—Se declara pública la acción para perseguir las defraudaciones que se cometan en la recaudación de los Impuestos y contribuciones del Estado, las Provincias y los Municipios, bien por medio de los documentos que se faciliten a la Administración por los contribuyentes, bien por los informes o expedientes efectuados por los funcionarios y empleados de la Administración, bien por cualquier otro medio que tienda a disminuir los créditos que deben percibir las cajas del Tesoro Nacional, Provincial y Municipal.

ARTICULO 2o.—También se declara pública la acción para perseguir los fraudes y malversaciones que se realicen en los pagos de las atenciones del Estado, las Provincias y los Municipios, dándole aplicación distinta a aquélla para que están destinados, pagando servicios que no se han prestado u obras que no se realizaron.

ARTICULO 3o.—Los delitos cometidos por los contribuyentes para disminuir las cantidades que deba recibir el Estado, las Provincias o los Municipios, y las defraudaciones y malversaciones de los empleados y funcionarios, serán siempre castigados con la pena accesoria de multa, equivalente al duplo de la cantidad ocultada en la recaudación o defraudada o malversada en los pagos, y el 50 por ciento de esa multa le será entregado a la persona que realice la acusación y persecución de los delitos ante los Tribunales de Justicia. En los casos de indulto o condonación de multa no podrán éstos surtir sus efectos sino después de satisfecho el 50 por ciento que tiene derecho a percibir el que ha ejercitado la acción pública persiguiendo el delito. Este derecho es irrenunciable y a falta de pago sufrirá el condenado un día de prisión por cada peso que dejare de pagar. Si el interesado se negase a recibir la cantidad que le pertenece, ésta pasará a la Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad que no podrá renunciar a ella.

ARTICULO 4o.—Los que ejerciten la acción pública en persecución de los delitos de defraudación o malversación en los ingresos y pagos del Estado, la Provincia y el Municipio, podrán valerse de abogados, si quieren, cuyos honorarios, en caso de condena, serán pagados como costas por los delincuentes que estarán obligados a prestar fianza en metálico, para responder a esta obligación, embargándosele en caso contrario bienes suficientes a cubrirla. Pero el que no quiera valerse de abogado podrá continuar personalmente la acción, y los Jueces y Tribunales lo considerarán parte en el sumario desde que ratifica la denuncia, con derecho a proponer para que se practiquen todas las diligencias que crea necesarias para el esclarecimien to de los hechos. El Ministerio Fiscal también será parte en estas causas en representación del Estado.

ARTICULO 5o.—Los jueces y tribunales no podrán, dentro de los términos procesales establecidos por la Ley, negarse a practicar ninguna diligencia solicitada por quien ejercite la acción pública en persecución de los delitos de defraudación y malversación en las recaudaciones y pagos del Estado, las Provincias y los Municipios, ni podrán declarar im procedente ninguna de éllas, ni impertinentes las preguntas que a los acusados o a los testigos dirija el acusador. En caso de incumplimiento por parte de los jueces y tribunales de estos preceptos, se reconoce al acusador el derecho de perseguir y acusar, sin necesidad de la querella a los funcionarios judiciales que le opongan la dificultad.

ARTICULO 6o.—Para el ejercicio de estas acciones no será necesario prestar fianza ni acreditar ser ciudadano cubano, pues élla compete a todos los habitantes de la República que no hayan sido condenados por el delito de calumnia.

ARTICULO 7o.—Esta Ley empezará a regir desde su publicacin en la "Gaceta Oficial" de la República.

Salón de Sesiones de la Cámara de Representantes, a los veinte y tres días del mes de julio de mil novecientos veinte y dos.

Oscar SOTO

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Miercuris July 25

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DAIRIO PRAISES DESPAIGNE OF ECONOMIC CRISIS. OF ECONOMIC RISIS.

Diario de la Marina says, under the title, "Cuban Solutions":

"The economic problem has not been solved and every day things get more complicated on account of the right of the United States to intervene in our interior matters and, on the other hand, the lack of understanding between the legislative bodies and the Executive.

"Never before as in this present case has it so clearly been seen that the political parties in the legislature bodies are incapable of solving our serious problems; none has a concrete or firm idea and none gives any method of solution to our grave situation. The moral and intellectual bankruptcy is just as evident as the one of our Treasury Department and the consequences are just as fatal for the welfare of the country.

"In this disordered situation the memorandum of Colonel Despaigne has brought some relief, for here is a man who gives a solution and defends it with his convictions. This is what, above all ,is lacking in the country, now that the President seems to hesitate all the time and wants Congress to solve the problems while he washes his hands of them.

"Colonel Despaigne's attitude, whether the loan he speaks about is acceptable or not, is worthy of applause because he has not hesitated in exposing his ideas clearly to the country and recommending a measure which some of his adversaries consider anti-Cuban and against the interests of our nationality. Despaigne's patriotism and love for his country cannot be doubted by anybody and he acts like a Cuban really loyal to the Republic, sustaining and defending the measure which he considers the only solution for the financial crisis. His is an act of high morality and sincerity which the country should not forget. Nobody can even dare believe that Despaigne is interested personally in the loan and therefore his action should be praised and considered worthy, for it proves the high feeling of responsibility he possesses for his country.

"We do not criticize those who do not wish an exterior loan. In part they are right, but in these moments an interior solution would not be satisfactory. The danger, and we have said this severel times, does not consist in the loan, but that we might not succeed in normalizing our national Treasury and put all the departments on a solid basis of honesty and good administration.

"The idea of the exterior loan makes people forget the facts in the country itself. To the budget already approved many new expenses have been added and must be introduced at once, such as for public instruction, mail department, medical congress ,army ,sanitation, etc. All these new extras must be made to get the departments into normal conditions again.

"How can we then pay with economies of the budget when new expenses are already included? These things should be thought over and the grave complications that will result be taken into consideration. Each group of persons should not think out a Cuban solution and refuse, without study of any kind, nor reason, solutions also just as Cuban as the others, proposed by men of immaculate history in our wars of independence and which are really practical solutions.

"In keeping with the expressed ideas ,the country in these serious days should study and reflect the solution of Despaigne , whether it coincides with the opinions of General Crowder, study it without prejudices as a Cuban solution, as Cuban as any other solution proposed."

2056-213/16

BUDGET BLUNDERS.

El Mundo says, under the title "The Disorders in the Mail Department:"

It seems that the system of putting employes of other departments to work in the mail service has had little success. We thought so at once, for the management and service of the mail department depends much upon the experience of those employed. The Secretary of the Interior has sent a group of policemen to help decongest the mails. The commercial circles, which are the most affected, by this situation, think that perhaps this solution will help somewhat.

"Without entering into detail we only want to say that the mail department is in a frightful disorder. And until things grow better some time will elapse. All this proves the lack of care and provision when the new budget was made. Instead of studying each department and making economies where they best could be made, the budget was drawn up and figured out without such considerations.

"The bad effects do not come from this or that mistake and error, but from the whole. To stop a river, not its bed must be dammed, but one must go to the source. How are we to rectify then? First a firm desire and will to rectify must be had.

"The mail department, the lack of money to pay, and a thousand and one more deficiencies in the so-called budget laws prove that the heads of the Republic did not know how to do things as they should have been done. The readjustment which has brought so much misery to the country could have been made gradually a long time ago. The downfall was already to be seen coming. But then nobody bothered and nobody had any initiative. Everybody lived happily. This happiness has cost us dearly. A crack of a bank, the downfall of a prodigal administration, the throwing away of millions of dollars, and today poor hopes for a brilliant future. This is a picture which our eyes now see."

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July 8

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Wednesday, July 26, 1922. THE HAVANA MORNING P

DESPAIGNE RECOMMENDS FOREIGN LOAN TO SOLVE ECONOMIC CRISIS-PRESENTS PLAN TO PRESIDENT

Secretary of the Treasury Declares Excuses and Promises No Longer Effective, Urging Immediate Action to Pull Republic From Mire of Financial Difficulties. Says Hord Taxes Should Be Sufficient to Provide for Situation.

...sing that loan negotiations be opened at once to solve the Cuban financial crisis, Secretary Despaigne of the Treasury Department, in a report to President Zayas, recommends that the loan be made a foreign one, and estimates that the three taxes recently proposed by Mr. Hood should produce plentiful funds for payment of interest and amortization of the new debt.

Despaigne, declaring that promisese and excuses must be cast aside, says it is necessary to make an immediate attempt to liquidate the national obligations. He continues:

"That part of the floating debt which is not clear must be investigated thoroughly before being paid, but certain items must be paid without delay, such as salaries of employes, interest on the national debt, and pensions, all of which do not exceed 10,000,000, while moneys which were wrongly taken from the treasury, where they were on deposit for specified uses, must also be replaced immediately to the tune of $9,051,529.07."

Secretary Despaigne estimates the floating debt at $56,653,843, and recommends the negotiation of a $50,000,000 loan "to pay off the most scandalous and urgent debts and to reestablish the normality so sorely needed by the country and the credit of the collectivity which stood so high a short time ago."

Despaigne's plan, as presented to the President, is appended in its entirety:

Despaigne first mentions the debts of the government; also the situation of the many dismissed employes who cannot find work elsewhere, and the fact that this year's crop is coming to an end. He believes the government should have some money on hand to start work on roads, etc., and in that way help solve in part the difficulty.

Despaigne says it is entirely necessary to be able to bring back a normal situation. Under the letter A, he specifies the debt. He says the notes are not of course completely exact, due to the great difficulty of sorting them out and examining what is legitimate. But as a whole, he says they can be taken for a working basis.

1. Pending obligations $19,991,856.02.

2. To employes, $9,450,000, due them by the law of July 1, 1920.

3. Special fund existing on May 31, 1922, to be restored to the reasury $9,089,986.55.

4. Checks in circulation, $4,072,000.

5. Pignoration of bonds that are due January 22, 1923, $5,000,000.

6. Other obligations pending belonging to the actual fiscal year, $2,500,000.

Grand total, $50,103,842.57.

In addition to these debts are the ones due on account of the present lack of money, that is rents, materials, etc.

This does not mean that the lump sum would be needed at once. With much less, the obligations could be covered gradually, but still it is necessary to know the total amount of debts.

EXTERIOR DEBTS

Article 1.

The President is authorized to make one or more transactions of exterior loan not to exceed fifty million dollars, in the following form:

1. To fix the amount of interest of the same.

2. To fix the date the bonds will become due.

3. To give the orders relationed to the emission and its capitalization.

4. To sell the bonds at the price he considers convenient even if it should be lower than the nominal market value.

5. To decide about the capitalization of the bonds with a premium that will not exceed_____of their nominal value.

Article 2.

The Republic of Cuba will pledge its good name and faith to capitalize the bonds and the prompt payment of the interest on same.

As a guarantee for this debt the Executive will be authorized to establish the following taxes:

1. Tax on the national commerce and industries (gross sales and entries).

2. Tax on public performances and locomotion.

3. Tax on the extraction of sand.

4. And any other tax he may consider necessary and convenient to fulfill the above mentioned obligation.

The Executive will take good care that the taxes will be correctly collected and that in no case the funds will be touched until the obligation is completely covered.

Article 3.

So as to create a demand for the bonds the Executive will take the measures necessary to insure the debts and payment of taxes.

The Executive also will be authorized to stipulate that in case of lack of payment the bankers or holders of the bonds can ask the Supreme Court of Cuba to name an administrator who will cash all the taxes and rents affected by this loan.

Article 4.

So as to make the demand for the said stocks still larger the Executive will have the faculties to stipulate the following clauses:

1. That the Republic of Cuba at any moment will have the right to inform the bankers or holders of the bonds whatever it wishes as to the form in which the conditions of the contract are being held and how the entries are being administered.

2. That the Republic will watch over the account and take any irregularities to court.

3. That the Republic will determine the quantities left over every year to cover the exterior debt especially the one of 1905 as far as the contracts and stipulations allow, and to the amount decided by Congress.

Article 5.

The capital and interest of the bonds of this exterior loan will be exempt from all taxes, present, state or municipal, and any other of the future.

Article 6.

The import of this loan will be applied in the following form:

1. Nine millions will be returned to the treasury.

2. The sum of 35 millions to pay the loan made with Pierpont Morgan and Company on January 3, 1922, of five million dollars, and to pay the so-called floating debt, etc., but only after each debt has been justified by a commission composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and two vocals named by the Supreme Court. When the debts are of the Public Works Department the Secretary of the same will be president of the commission in the place of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

TAXES ON NATIONAL COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

1. Merchants, manufacturers, etc., not exempt by the present law, will pay one per cent. on the wares, fruits, etc., they sell.

2. It is the effect of this law that any person who does business customarily in the country will be obliged to pay.

3. The tax will be applied on the exact value of the article at the moment of its sale.

TAX ON GROSS ENTRIES

The following classifications will be considered as merchants and are subject to one per cent. tax on their gross entries: Printers, (papers excepted), contractors, owners of wharves, electrical plants, ice plants, stables, garages, etc.

TAX ON PUBLIC SHOWS AND FARES

Theaters, etc., 10 per cent. of their gross gains.

Three per cent. on transportation by boat, steamship, airplane, etc.

TAX ON EXTRACTION OF SAND

Twenty cents on every cubic meter of sand extracted from public domains.

Titles IV and V, refer to penalties and dispositions which the Executive has a right to make for the fulfillment and putting into force of these laws, etc.

The law will be put into operation on the 1st of October, 1922.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2056-213

16

July 15th 1922

H. A. HIMELY'S

WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922



THE ONLY PUBLICATION GIVING WEEKLY THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF SUGAR IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Subscription price $12.50 U. S. money per annum post-paid

H. A. HIMELY

CUBA 76-78 P.O. BOX 93. HAVANA. CUBA.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending July 15th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

	TONS (2240 LBS.)				
	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	172	7.532	—	79.477
Matanzas	—	943	12.172	—	110.953
Cárdenas	—	2.350	11.412	—	85.752
Cienfuegos	—	5.095	16.212	—	16.512
Sagua	—	881	489	—	10.980
Caibarién	—	2.330	10.609	—	21.223
	—	11.771	58.426	—	324.897
Previously reported		1.575.935	1.170.798	33.585	—
Total to date		1.587.706	1.229.224	33.585	324.897

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	1	7.900	10.129	—	26.607
Puerto Tarafa	—	9.736	18.912	—	68.125
Manatí	1	525	4.496	—	10.998
Puerto Padre	1	4.779	3.214	—	84.655
Gibara	1	1.048	1.429	—	10.539
Banes	1	3.034	—	—	22.913
Antilla	4	9.416	6.730	—	56.304
Tánamo	1	1.442	3.214	—	5.434
Guantánamo	1	1.627	8.396	—	22.190
Santiago de Cuba	1	—	771	—	33.371
Manzanillo	2	1.442	4.403	—	38.105
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	1.191	1.190	—	—
Júcaro	—	12.922	12.922	—	—
Zaza	—	—	—	—	3.521
Trinidad	1	—	—	—	7.257
	15	55.062	75.806	—	390.019
Previously reported		1.812.962	1.397.790	4.409	—
Total to date		1.868.024	1.473.596	4.409	390.019

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	15	66.833	134.232	—	714.916
TOTAL to date		3.455.730	2.702.820	37.994	714.916

COMPARISON WITH THE CROPS OF 1920-1921 & 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to July 16 1921	6	3.010.062	1.552.572	31.796	1.425.694
Total to July 17 1920	7	3.360.148	2.860.716	25.087	474.345

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

DECLASSIFIED
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Havana, July 15th. 1922.

The rainfall in the Island has been good during the past week with the exception of the Province of Camaguey, where, according to the reports of the National Observatory, the precipitation was light. Weather conditions continue generally favorable for the growing canes and the fields are in most cases being cared for.

The general trend of sugar production in Cuba—aside from temporary changes which passing events may occasion—is to diminish in the western part of the Island, where the lands have been dedicated to cane planting since very many years, to the exclusion of any other crops, and on the other hand to increase in the eastern provinces where new lands are to be had, yielding double the amount of cane per acre which can be produced by the old lands and where, besides, the competition in buying cane is very much less. It is reported that the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation will probably not grind at three of it's western Mills "Socorro", "Santa Gertrudis", and "Perseverancia" in the next crop, but that notwithstanding, the prospects for the coming year are better than they were for the present one.

No Mills have been reported as having closed down since our last, dated July 8th.

The week's comparisons are as follows:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding	15	6	7
Week's Receipts	66.833 tons.	21,671 tons.	42,754 tons.
Last week's Receipts	80.324 ,,	23,744 ,,	32,067 ,,
Total Receipts	3.455.730 ,,	3,010,062 ,,	3,360,148 ,,
Stocks at the Ports	714.916 ,,	1,425,694 ,,	474,345 ,,

MARKET.—The decline in New York during the past week from 3½ c&f. to 3¼ c/. c.&f. for 96% Cuba Centrifugals has put a stop to all business in our markets and no sales have been reported. Buyers are naturally out of the market, awaiting developments, while holders are confident of the future and are not offering any sugar for sale at present prices.

FREIGHTS.—Rates continue unchanged and we repeat our last week's quotations:

North Coast of Cuba to	New York & Philadelphia	16 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Galveston	15½ to 16 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	New Orleans	14 c/. to 15 c/.
South Coast ,, ,, ,,	New York & Philadelphia	18 c/. to 19 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Galveston	17½ c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	New Orleans	16 c/. to 17 c/.

The exports of sugar from Cuba since January 1st, 1922,—date on which the fatal government control of sales and exports was done away with—are worthy of notice. During these six and one quarter months Cuba has exported 3,746,176 tons of sugar, namely 2,558,342 tons of the present crop and 1,187,834 tons of the 1920—1921 crop, being an average of 600,000 tons per month. These exports have been distributed as follows:

To the United States	2,738,773 tons.
To Europe	807,325 ,,
To Canada	121,799 ,,
To Japan, China, etc.	78,279 ,,
	3,746,176 tons.

This naturally leads up to the question: How much sugar will Cuba have available for export up to the end of the year?

Admitting as a maximum possible production for the present crop		3,900,000 tons.
Deduct exports of this crop to July 15th	2.702.820 tons.	
,, I year's normal Cuban Consumption	135,000 tons.	2.837.820
Leaving available for export to Decr. 31/22		1.062.180

To be exact there should be added to the above about 14,000 tons of 1920-1921 sugars still on hand, some of which is being locally consumed.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Crop 1921.-22		Crop 1920.-21	Crop 1919.-20
	Week	Total to date	Total to same date 1921	Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	77.585	1.501.512	1.091.413	1.614.356
New Orleans	20.457	321.308	151.259	292.184
Galveston, Texas City & Houston	6.613	57.907	53.544	46.637
Savannah	3.371	63.421	29.475	88.294
Interior towns. U. S.	—	2.951	8.916	20.067
Canada	5.794	92.128	27.265	146.248
United Kingdom	11.048	416.108	104.349	504.011
France	4.383	98.625	13.874	52.761
Spain	—	4.244	664	11.101
Other European ports	4.981	76.079	13.475	63.550
Mexico West Indies	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia	—	—	19.597	10.961
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	8.072
	134.232	2,702.820	1,552.572	2.860.716

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Week ending July 15th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
76	—	14.230 tons.
TOTALS TO DATE		
3,096,118 tons.	3.800.110 tons.	14.230 tons.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—	.....	.....	.....	....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17		2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	3.715	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	6.001	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	13.395	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	17.587	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	38.979	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	56.376	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	79.973	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	93.572	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	112.043	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	142.594	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	154.677	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	165.755	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	226.839	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	191.393	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	172.314	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.835	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	207.047	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	156.267	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	208.806	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	163.969	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13	152.660	138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20	112.680	108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27	79.735	110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3	79.827	96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10	62.858	62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17	72.895	36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24	86.385	31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1	75.188	33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8	80.324	23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15	66.833	21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22		19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29		23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Encs. not mkd.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

August 2, 1922.

No.- 1756 3 - 1

2056-213
17

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A . C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

M. I. 2a / A. K. B. 8/17

RECEIVED G/2 W.D./ AUG 10 1922

Political:

Enclosed are clippings from THE HAVANA POST of July 29, 30, 31 and Aug. 1, concerning the kidnapping by bandits, of Eugene E. Jova, acting U.S.Consular Agent at Sagua la Grande. As will be noted, the bandits have been captured and a confession obtained.

ECONOMIC:

The following clippings are forwarded:

Retained MI 2-a 1922 — July 28 - EVENING NEWS - "Accuse ex-Secretary Gelabert of Malversation of Moneys"

July 29 - HAVANA POST - "Demand for Sugar to be Greater"--etc.
"Cuba Cane Stockholders asked to pass"etc.

Retained MI 2-a 1922 — July 29 - DIARIO DE LA MARINA - "Resuelta la Contracción" etc.

July 30 - HAVANA POST - "The Cuban Press on Events of the Day"

July 29 - EVENING NEWS - "Nothing Else in Sight for those against a Foreign Loan"

July 31 - HAVANA POST -"Rich Loot in Check Fraud"
(This article gives another example of the wholesale fraud and graft which have existed in the several governmental departments.

Retained MI 2-a 1922 — Aug. 1 - HAVANA POST - "Zayas requests Government to stand"-etc.
"American Firms allege court aided" etc.
"Cuban Press on events of the day."

COMBAT:

Herewith will be found thesstation list of the Cuban Army as of June 30, 1922.

Albert K. B. Lyman
Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

RICH LOOT IN CHECK FRAUD

Huge Sum Stolen From Department of Communications, Charged.

Post July 31

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been misappropriated from the Department of Communications by means of issuing checks to fictitious persons, according to Heraldo de Cuba.

The investigation being carried on by the inspectors of the Treasury Department, says Heraldo, is about to bring to light grave irregularities committed in the Postoffice Department. Heraldo continues:

"The probe is both minute and reserved, but in spite of the silence of the inspectors, it is now known that they have discovered things of tremendous import in the Paymaster's Office.

"We are assured that many checks have been found, endorsed by the same hand. These checks were issued to imaginary persons, but the caligraphy is the same in all the endorsements. Hundreds of thousands of dollars appear to have been handed out in this way.

"The case of the Postoffice is identical with that of Public Works, where fraudulent payments have been made to persons so thoroughly unknown that it would be indeed difficult to find them on the surface of the earth." 205-213/17

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

2056-213
17
Diario Marina July 29

Resuelta la contratación del empréstito exterior

El importe del mismo vendrá en varias partidas

Ayer recibió el señor Secretario de Estado a los periodistas que tienen a su cargo la información sobre los asuntos de dicho departamento del gobierno.

En el transcurso de la larga conversación que sostuvo con "los chicos de la prensa" el jefe de la Cancillería, dió por segura la contratación del Empréstito exterior.

Dijo el doctor Céspedes que tan pronto acuerden las Cámaras y sancione el Ejecutivo la aludida operación financiera, se procederá a su tramitación definitiva.

Discretamente, cosa natural en asuntos de esta índole y tratados nada menos que en el alcázar de nuestra diplomacia, deslizó el Canciller la noticia de que el importe del Empréstito vendrá a Cuba en varias partidas, probablemente en no más de tres.

Otra de las cosas interesantes que en relación con este importante asunto nos comunicó, es que la llamada deuda flotante no se pagará hasta que sea conocida su exacta ascendencia y quede debidamente depurada la legitimidad de todas las cifras que la forman.

2056-213
17
Havana Post
Aug. 1/29

Page 2

CLOSE GUARD ON BANDIT LEADER

Strict Watch Maintained When Lynching Talk Appears in Sagua.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, July 31.—Servando Suarez, self - confessed leader of the kidnapers of Eugene Jova, American consular agent, who is in a critical state in the local hospital, is being carefully guarded by the police, owing to talk of a lynching which is going the rounds. Jova is very popular in Sagua and feeling against his cold-blooded knifing runs high.

Suarez and his three cousins, Jose Manuel, Alvaro and Herminio Garcia, were arrested yesterday, together with Pantaleon Oliva. Suarez, who bears a wound in the head which corresponds to Jova's description of the hurt he inflicted on one of his captors, broke down under cross-examination and confessed, but did not implicate his accomplices.

Drs. Yaniz and Urzaiz, who are in charge of the American official, would not allow him to be bothered by the authorities, who wished the prisoners to be shown him for identification.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Cuba, Monday Morning, July 31, 1922.

BANDIT LEADER AND FIVE OF MEN ARE CAPTURED

Prisoner Confesses He Headed Kidnappers Who Abducted U. S. Consul.

CONDITION IS GRAVE

Oxygen Administered to Victim of Outlaws; Little Hope for Life.

The Sagua man hunt came to an end yesterday with the capture of Servando Suarez Garcia, known as "El Paludo," along with his alleged accomplices in the kidnapping and murderous attack on Eugene Jova, the acting United States consular agent there. The other men are Jose, Manuel, Alvaro and Herminio Garcia and Pantaleon Oliva Acosta. Jose, Manuel and Alvaro Garcia are cousins of the leader.

The bandits were captured by soldiers stationed in Sagua la Grande, who were assisting the urban police of Guemado de Guines, in which jurisdiction the capture was made. The outlaws fell into the hands of their captors without a struggle. Captain Oliva was in command of the search party, and he has advised the chief of general staff of the capture.

When taken, Acosta was carrying a .45-cablibre army regulation revolver, 25 bullets, a double-barreled gun and .32-calibre automatic pistol. Jewelry belonging to Jova was found on the men, who were turned over to the authorities at Guines and imprisoned.

Servando Suarez Garcia later confessed to being the author of the kidnapping. Jose and Manuel Garcia are owners of a grocery store known as La Argentina, which is located near Jova's residence.

A report fro mthe hospital in Sagua la Grande yesterday stated that Jova, who was stabbed in the left lung during the battle with his captors, is still in a very grave condition, coughing up a quantity of blood from the wound. Oxygen has been administered by the doctors in attendance.

205-213/17

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

BANDITS HOLD AMERICAN FOR LARGE RANSON

Acting U. S. Consular Agent at Sagua la Grande Is Kidnapped.

CUBAN GOV'T ON JOB

Authorities Take Immediate Action to Bring About Jowa's Release.

Eugene E. Jowa, acting United States consular agent at Sagua la Grande, yesterday was kidnapped by bandits and is being held for $20,000 ransom.

Inquiry at the office of the consul general in this city following news of the abduction brought the information that Washington had not yet been notified of the instance, but that the American consul had gotten in touch with Cuban governmental authorities, who had promised to take immediate action looking to Jowa's release.

The news of the kidnapping was received in Havasa by telephone yesterday afternoon, and Secretary Lancis of the Interior Department, as well as the American legation, was immediately notified.

The affair hapened at 1 o'clock in the morning while Jowa was driving his automobile on the road between Sagua and Quemado de Guines. The machine was found abandoned in Blanquizal, a nearby village, and it is presumed by traces found infound on the road that the young fellow was taken into the Magote Caves to be held for ransom.

John Jowa, father of the kidnapped youth, has received a letter demanding a ransom of $20,000 for the return of his son.

The police and rural guards are making all possible efforts to capture the kidnappers, and have instituted a thorough search of the district where the happening is believed to have taken place.

Young Jowa was very popular in society and, as far as anyone is aware, had no enemies. Nothing is known of any love affair which might have provoked the deed, nor was the missing man known to have had any business of a nature which could justify his disappearance.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

TROOPERS PURSUE CONSUL'S CAPTORS

Jova Escapes From Bandits After Receiving Grave Injuries at Their Hands; Death May Result--United States Demands Action.

With government forces in hot pursuit of the bandits who Friday captured Eugene E. Jova, acting United States consular agent at Sagua la Grande, who yesterday succeeded in escaping, although probably mortally wounded, reports from the Santa Clara province scene of action indicate that capture of those responsible for the kidnapping is imminent. The Cuban state department yesterday received a note from the United States legation here requesting prompt action against the abductors.

His body pierced with seven knife wounds, one of which had penetrated the left lung, Jova, who is but 25 years of age, was found early yesterday morning by the rural guard patrol in a hut in the Trocha mountains, some 20 miles from Sagua la Grande.

With just enough strength left to relate his experiences before collapsing from loss of blood, Jova also succeeded in directing the soldiers in their search for his kidnappers.

Jova declared that, while driving his car from Quemados de Guines to Sagua, he was hailed by a native who asked for a lift. He stopped to pick the man up, when three others sprang out of ambush at the side of the road and attacked him. He was overpowered, bound and gagged and taken on foot into the hills.

One of the men left the party for Sagua to demand the ransom and returned in the afternoon with information regarding the stir the news had caused there. Fearing pursuit, the bandits made up their minds to go further into the hills. The prisoner had by this time loosened his bonds and he crashed a stone on the head of the man in front of him, taking to flight.

He was recaptured, however, by the other three, who vented their rage on Jova by stabbing him several times and leaving him for dead. One of the wounds was a serious one, penetrating the left lung. It is possible that this may prove fatal. Jova was able to crawl into a nearby hut, where he was found later by the searchers.

A police dog, owned by Mr. Jova, is being used by the searchers to aid them in the pursuit.

The following, differing slightly in detail, was received by The Havana Post last night from Sagua:

(Special to The Post.)

SAGUA LA GRANDE, July 29.—The kidnapping the Eugene Jova, son of the American vice-consul who had been filling that post in his father's absence, took place Thursday morning when young Jova was going from the estate where he is spending his summer vacation, known as Arena Jumagua to Sagua la Grande.

It is said that on a previous night an unknown person made an attempt to stop the automobile Jova was driving, also that on Thursday morning, when Sres. Mesquí, Roura and others were coming from Quemado de Guines to Sagua, they saw young Jova walking toward a hilly part of the country with an unknown individual.

The kidnapping occurred when Jova, who was returning from Arena Jumagua to Sagua in an automobile, was stopped by a man who asked that he be taken to Sagua. Once in the car, the stranger attacked young Jova from behind and made him alight by threatening him with a gun, leaving the machine and walking towards the hills. In the wilderness three other individuals made their appearance, one of them being a young mulatto who served as a guide.

Jova, who is of a strong build and determined disposition, suddenly bending, took a stone and threw it against the guide's head, the man falling with his skull fractured by the blow. Then the other three bandits attacked the American with knives, wounding him twice in the chest, one of the wounds piercing his left lung. They also inflicted a wound on his forehead over the right eye, and several small cuts and gashes on his hands. After he dropped, apparently mortally wounded, they left him and fled.

Crawling as best he could, young Jova arrived at a spot named Loma Bonita, and succeeded in reaching the hut of Lorenzo Perez, where he was found by Captain Oliva, commanding the forces detached in pursuit of the kidnappers. They took him to Dr. Yanizo's private hospital in Sagua, where first aid was given him by Drs. Yanizo and Canut, his condition being extremely serious, according to their report.

The municipal police, commanded by Lieutenants Carneado and Egus, and the rural guard, led by Captain Oliva, Lieutenant Nunez and Sergeant Diaz, continued the pursuit and it is expected the bandits will be captured within a short time.

July 30
2052-213
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REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

2058-213
17
Aug 1.

THE HAVANA MORNING POST

THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

LA LUCHA REVIEWS THE WEEK

La Lucha says, under the title, "Review of the Week":

"The week, notwithstanding its many events, has especially brought about a current of opinion in favor of punishing those responsible for having put the Republic in its present situation. Individual citizens and such a respectable organization as the Colegio de Abogados (Lawyers' Circle) have asked the courts of justice to act against those responsible for the administrative disorder.

"La Lucha has said more than once that the Supreme Court only has to propose itself to better Cuba and help the public opinion a little and soon the greater part of our troubles would disappear. But first of all, the real determination to do this has to exist. We also believe that to be able to bring to some success the moralizing tendency at present, a general plan must be adopted and this plan must be adopted, and this plan first, to pay; second, to punish, and third, to reorganize. The people of Cuba are divided into two groups, those who live on political committees and those hungry, bare-foot and badly governed, who have made nearly four million tons of sugar in our last crop. And this last group will never believe that rectifications are going to be made, nor that the government is sincere until they see the prison doors swing open to bring in those high personages who have laughed at the law and who have made themselves rich with the money of the Republic.

"We repeat again, nothing will be attained by reorganizing the departments eliminating unnecessary expenses and finishing with the well known 'botellas,' if an investigation is not made of the many newly rich people of recent date, who were in charge of high government positions, and punishments made as an example to take away the popular idea that Cuban justice does not touch those who are a little higher than the rest. Our society is sick on account of systematic immunity which has served to protect the bad elements and encourage the ambitions to do flagrant deeds. And the disappearance of this immunity is the first thing that should be found on our program of reforms.

"But the reaction of which we are speaking was not the only event of last week. There were many interesting and varied events.

"Let us mention memorandum 13 and its article III, which was the only piece of instructive literature offered to the people of this country. The publication of this fragment meant a step forward because at last something of the many things that Mr. Crowder has said was let be known. The only bad part of the famous articel 3 of the memorandum which bears an unlucky numbers is that it really does not say anything. We read it with great care to discover its essence, so as to speak about it here, and we did not find anything.

"The United States asks us here to make the loan in such conditions that their government, as far as possible, will be assured that it will not have to fulfill its sad duty of intervening to be able to get the principal and the interests of the loan paid and Mr. Crowder wishes that God may make us see clear in this trance. Still it is true that the best part of he memorandum remained in the ink stand of the State Department, so therefore we will not comment further on the subject. It has not been published, and this is a thing we regret, because we still believe that all this mystery, although it is good for our government, and keeps its feelings from being hurt, is very bad for Cuba and in part prejudices the success of the mission which Mr. Crowder is filling here.

"Just as we are talking about one 'note' we have to pass to another note.' The son of the American consular agent in Sagua was kidnapped and before the Cuban authorities had time to do anything, our northern friends sent a note asking us to follow up the bandits. Luckily the victim was found, but the sadness of having discredited us we have to keep for ourselves. We believe this discredit unjust because in the United States the police service is not better. But what are we to do, face to face with the facts?"

EL MERCURIO APPROVES PUBLICITY ON "NOTES."

El Mercurio says, under the title, 'Convenient and Opportune Publicity":

"Public opinion has been surprised by the unusual publication of a memorandum,' the last of the recent series sent by General Crowder to President Zayas. The incident which made this change take place was the publication of a fragment of the memorandum by an afternoon colleague. But anyhow, now that it has happened, we are satisfied and it should be repeated, for it helped to rectify a matter which greatly interests the country.

"Certainly it would be of great advantage for the public cause to eliminate certain formulas of chancery diplomacy that cannot be applied to our administrative and political problems, which do not square well with the dipomatic flavor used in 'notes.' In the solution of matters of great importance for the country, submitted to the national authorities in the last few months, the indications of the

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FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

American government through its special agent here have been of great weight and importance. Therefore, in not giving to the public the memorandum presented to the executive, a great wrong has been suffered, for it was necessary to know all the facts so as to be able to appreciate correctly, only a limited few having had correct information of these facts.

"Clearness about the mission of General Crowder here offers advantage to the American point of view and to ours. Giving publicity discreetly applied of course, no confusion will take place.

"The financial as well as the other problems at present require clearness of all the facts as far as possible. The facts oblige us to study in detail the suggestions the United States makes through its representative here. Nobody should be ignorant of the position adopted by the United States referring to Cuba. Let those memorandums and notes therefore be continued being published, for they are not documents that should be held in secret, but on the contrary, by their very nature, they should be known and studied by the whole country."

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REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Accuse Ex-Secretary Gelabert of Malversation of Moneys

)o(

An accusation of having misapplied the amount of $44,000,000 of the government funds has been entered before the supreme court by Bartolome Sagaro, and from this it looks as though there would be some very needed facts brought to light, to learn what has become of amounts aggregating $44,000.000.

The first item was for $9,089,986.56, supposed to be held in the public treasury. The next item was for $9,900,000, which is said to correspond to the collections of the collections of the treasury department in May and June. There is another amount of $8,500,000 which is said to apepar as a defalcation and with all this there is the disappearance of $18,000,000 worth of securities deposited in the treasury by the National Bank of Cuba which have been removed from the treasury department without right or license. This latter amount is perhaps the securities the comptroller of the currency, Sr. Pereira, has his hands on in the hope that he can hold them fom the assets of the National Bank of Cuba, and which the Temporary Bank Liquidation Commission claims should be the property of the bank and be for the benefit of the depositors, because there was no legal right for the government to have those securities in its possession.

There are reports to the effect that while Sr. Gelabert was in Washington on his loan mission while he was secretary of the treasury, there was an amount of more than $9,000,000 diverted from the regular channels of the treasury and applied to the payment of some preferred claims o fcontractors, that is the contractors themselves were the preferred parties, and then there being no funds reported in the treasury it was a very easy matter to do business at check scalping. There is another nine million which is said to have disappeared quite mysteriously.

The most serious part of this latest development of the treasury shortage will be the probable effet it will have on the loan to be granted. The Washington government will want to know if the money secured by the loan is to be diverted from its proper course and used for the benefit of favorites, and there will be some assurances demanded that every cent of the loan be propertly accounted for and that it be not applied to things other than those for what it is intended.

Son of American Consular Agent at Sagua Abducted, Held for $20,000

Reports received in Havana this afternoon state that the son of John F. Jova, American consular agent at Sagua la Grande, has been abducted by bandits, and that a ransom of $20,000 is being demanded by them.

Captain Oliva with a squadron of rural guards has gone in pursuit of bandits, but the locality where these are supposed to be located has not been divulged. Few details are to be obtained this afternoon.

Mr. Jova, who besides being American consular agent, is a merchant of Sagua la Grande and is reputed to be quite wealthy.

John F. Joval, Jr., the name of the young man abducted, was, it seems, out in the country with a relative, on the road from Sagua la Grande to Quines. The relative has been found, on that road, he remaining to assist in the search. The demand for ransom was received by leter by the father at the Hotel Florida in Sagua.

)oo(

BURGLARS ROB EVEN A COW

Lewistown, Pa., July 28.—Burglars were here last night for the first time in several weeks. They jimmied their way into the shops and office of the Moller Motor company, where they stole a magneto and opened the safe by the combination without damage. They also entered the grocery store of Carl Weber, where they rifled everything in sight, but carried nothing away.

At the Spanogle farm, on Hamilton Terrace, they milked a cow standing in the stable and chocked the watch dog almost to death. The cow was brought from the pasture the previous night, and this morning the cow was found milked dry.

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Strike Called in R. R. Shops Tonight

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BUILDING IS ON THE BOOM

A prominent dealer in business supplies and materials called attention of the fact to the Evening News today that there is now going on in Havana more building than ever before at one time in the history of the city. More building permits have been issued, and the gross cost of these buildings is greater than at any time heretofore.

This same gentleman also stated that the same is true of other sections of Cuba. There has been more building done in Santiago de Cuba the first six months of this year than there ever was done before in a whole year. In other coast and inland cities of the island building materials are being shipped in large quantities, to Cardenas, Matanzas, Camaguey, Cienfuegos and other places, all are enjoying healthy building booms.

There is a reason for all this, and that is, people who have had money all this time since the beginning of the financial flurry are getting tired of holding on to that money without its bringing them any returns. They did not care to risk it in loans, they had been rather shy of placing large sums in banks, although a judicious selection of these banks to be entrusted with the capital would have brought returns in many ways. They therefore placed their money in the one sure way of investment, in real estate and buildings.

This activity will also have its effect and its benefits. With all this building going on, a large part of which has been in the erecton of moderate priced houses, there will surely be a lowering of rents. Suburbs being built up, these being brought within easy reach of Havana by the extension of car lines, paved streets and motor bus lines, a man engaged in business can now afford to go a little distance out to his residence instead of crowding into a congested residence section in the heart of the city.

Ther is also another social benefit in all this. There will be those who have formerly lived "Right in town" who thought they had to see the white lights every night and this naturally encouraged a style of living which was, to express it mildly not of an economical sort. It will mean a cleaner life for the inhabitants of the city. The families who formerly crowded themselves up into unsanitary tenements are now finding residences out in sections where there is fresh air and a better way of living. It is a healthy sign of the times, no matter what is doing in governmental circles.

IT WAS A JUST ACTION

In the action of the officials in closing down a newspaper for trying to incite members of the army to actions of violence. There should be every effort on the part of the press to prevent such things and it seems that it has been the desire on the part of that particular paper to start something that would bring the country into disrepute. That it has failed so far in its efforts has been due to the view the public has learned to take those sensational statements of that class of newspapers which has sought to find a means of sa-vation in the way of forcing someone to pay to keep such things out of the paper. There was a time here when such a practice was common, and when business was bad an "honest dollar" could be turn quite frequently.

The purification policy introduce is already having its effect. It ha come to pass when a newspaper mus stand on its own merits. A newspa per established and maintained b some particular interests for a pur pose to be carried out when the tim comes will find that it has few sym pathizers. It makes no difference i the backers "have all kinds of mone behind it," but the people generall know the purpose for which it wa established or maintained, and i influence will be nil. It certainl will not be worth the cost, and there is any attempt to shake dow an yinterests it will surely fall dow on the job.

The closing down of that newspa per saved the ambarrassment it publishers would have been placed i by having to close up anyway ver soon. There will be others whic have no excxuse for existence tha will fall also, and the atmospher will be purified by their submissio to the inevitable.

———)oo(———

There are counterfeit two and fiv dollar bills in circulation. Whil we are not personally interested i this piece of news we publish it fo the information and warning of thos who deal in bills of such small deno mination.

———)oo(———

Our esteemed contemporaries de prived of their "botellas" will plea form in line and not rush to th window where they make announce ments of closing down. Just don rush, that's all.

———)oo(———

The reports of more building be ing done in Cuba now than at an time in its history should be en couraging to those government em ployees who really want jobs.

———)oo(———

Most of the allied debt the Euro pean powers contracted with th United States was aranged befor the latter entered into the war, an therefore it was placed on the book as an ordinary and legitimate ac count. Other debts were differen and might come up for discussion a possibly being all well enough t strike off, but there is not muc chance for those loans to be fo given.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
WAR DEPT.

2016-213

August 3, 1922. 18

AUG 1922

No.- 1759

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From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M. I. 2.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 11 1922

~~ECONOMIC:~~

~~Herewith will be found the Himely Sugar Report for the week ending July 22d.~~

~~Also the latest Annual Report of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co.~~

PSYCHOLOGIC:

There is also enclosed some educational data which has been prepared by the Secretary of Public Instruction, and to which reference was made in the Memorandum accompanying letter of the A.C.of S., G-2 dated April 14, 1922.

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Secretaría de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes.
Department of Public Instruction + Fine Arts

Cuadro estadístico de la matrícula e inscripciones de alumnos en la Universidad y en los Institutos de Segunda Enseñanza de la República, en los años académicos de 1920 a 1921 y 1921 a 1922.
Statistical Table of the Enrollment and Registration of Students in the University and Institutes of Secondary Instruction in Cuba in the academic years 1920-1921 and 1921 to 1922

Universidad de la Habana
University of Havana

Number of Enrolled students. No. of Irregular (free) students

	Número de alumnos matriculados	Número de alumnos libres	Total
1920-1921 Curso — Curso de 1920 a 1921	2259	869	3128
1921-1922 Curso — Curso de 1921 a 1922	2381		2381

Institutos de Segunda Enseñanza
Secondary Instruction

Año de 1920 a 1921
Year 1920-1921

	Preparatory Course — Curso Preparatorio: Alumnos oficiales (Regular students)	Preparatory Course — Curso Preparatorio: Alumnos libres (Irregular students)	Total del Curso Preparatorio (Total for Preparatory Course)	Segunda Enseñanza (Secondary School) — Alumnos oficiales (Regular students): En el Instituto (In the Institute)	Alumnos oficiales (Regular students): En Colegios incorporados (In the incorporated colleges)	Alumnos libres (Irregular students)	Total en la Segunda Enseñanza (Total taking Secondary Instruction)	School of Surveying — Escuela de Agrimensura: Alumnos oficiales (Regular students)	Alumnos libres (Irregular students)	Total	Total general en 1920 a 1921
Pinar del Río	53		53	161		113		15	2	17	404
Habana	27	1112	1139	511	476	1521	2508				3647
Matanzas	26	229	255	236	172	252	660	31	5	36	951
Santa Clara	67	227	294	252	334	317	903	75	3	78	1275
Camagüey	18	41	59	152	43	227	422	16	2	18	499
Oriente	77	463	540	466	356	134	956	16	1	17	1513
Totales	268	2072	2340	1778	1381	2624	5783	153	13	166	8289

Año de 1921 a 1922

	Alumnos Oficiales (Regular students taking Secondary Instruction) — Segunda Enseñanza: Curso Preparatorio (Preparatory course)	En el Instituto (In the Institute)	En Colegios incorporados (In the incorporated colleges)	Total en la Segunda Enseñanza (Total taking Secondary Instruction)	Escuela de Agrimensura (School of Surveying)	Total general en 1921 a 1922 (Grand total)
Pinar del Río	73	188	26	287	20	281
Habana	118	561	525	1204	1204 (of Surveying)	
Matanzas	40	286	204	530	34	564
Santa Clara	104	285	272	661	68	729
Camagüey	30	162	66	258	17	275
Oriente	71	516	451	1038	11	1049
Totales	436	1998	1518	3952	150	4102

Escuelas anexas al Instituto de Segunda Enseñanza de la Habana
Schools connected to the Institute of Secondary Education of Havana

Escuela de Comercio
School of Commerce

Curso de 1920 a 1921 (1920-1921)		Curso de 1921 a 1922	
Alumnos oficiales (Regular students)	18	Alumnos oficiales (Regular students)	13
Alumnos libres (Irregular students) (free)	12		
Total	30		

Escuela de Taquigrafía y Escritura en Máquina
School of Stenography and Typewriting

Curso de 1920 a 1921 (1920-1921)		Curso de 1921 a 1922	
Alumnos oficiales (Regular students)	39	Alumnos oficiales (Regular students)	45
Alumnos libres (Irregular students)	80		
Total	119		

Habana, 18 de [illegible] de 1922

SECRETARIA DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA Y BELLAS ARTES

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(Same as other sheet)

SECRETARIA DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA Y BELLAS ARTES

ESTADISTICA ESCOLAR

ENSEÑANZA PRIVADA

School houses, Halls, Teachers, TABLA No. 6 enrollment and attendance

CASAS ESCUELAS, AULAS, MAESTROS, MATRICULA Y ASISTENCIA.

Diciembre 1921.

ESTADO .....

M. C. Y CA., MONTE 154, HABANA

Provincias	Total de casas escuelas	Total de aulas	MAESTROS: Hombres	Mujeres	Blancos	De color	Nacionales	Extranjeros	Seglares	Religiosos	Total	TOTAL DE ALUMNOS MATRICULADOS: Blancos	De color	Varones	Hembras	Total	PROMEDIO DE ASISTENCIA DIARIA: Blancos	De color	Varones	Hembras	Total
Pinar del Rio	19	38	20	31	51	"	12	39	16	35	51	896	75	449	522	971	735 05	56 68	336 92	454 81	791 73
Habana	259	612	256	479	632	103	586	149	557	178	735	14156	2216	8864	7508	16372	12273 00	1586 67	7421 95	6437 72	13859 67
Matanzas	31	87	43	69	104	8	66	46	61	51	112	1793	278	1040	1031	2071	1612 55	237 43	940 06	909 92	1849 98
Santa Clara	72	211	99	160	238	21	146	113	137	122	259	4488	464	2742	2210	4952	3289 55	363 25	2021 25	1631 55	3652 80
Camagüey	26	61	31	44	72	3	47	28	49	26	75	1311	86	761	636	1397	1227 02	67 66	716 48	578 20	1294 68
Oriente	46	150	84	121	200	5	122	83	121	84	205	3274	473	2214	1533	3747	2887 52	268 35	1890 81	1265 06	3155 87
	453	1159	533	904	1297	140	979	458	941	496	1437	25918	3592	16070	13440	29510	22024 69	2580 04	13327 47	11277 26	24604 73
TOTALES.....																					

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Department of Public Instruction + Fine Arts.

SECRETARIA DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA Y BELLAS ARTES

School Statistics

ESTADISTICA ESCOLAR

Primary Instruction

INSTRUCCION PRIMARIA

TABLA No. 1

Ordinary and Special Subjects, School Houses, Lecture Halls and Teachers.

ENSEÑANZA COMUN Y ENSEÑANZAS ESPECIALES, CASAS ESCUELAS, AULAS Y MAESTROS.

Diciembre 1921.-

ESTADO .....

M. C. Y CA., MONTE 154, HABANA

Provincias	No. of School Houses	Número de casas escuelas	NUMERO DE AULAS QUE FUNCIONARON — No. of Halls used. — ENSEÑANZA COMUN — Ordinary Subjects — DIURNA — Day School — In Cities Urbanas	Rural Rurales	Rural Penales	Nocturna — Night School — In cities Urbanas	ENSEÑANZAS ESPECIALES — Special Subjects — DIURNA — Day School — Kindergarten	Sloyd Sloyd	Total	NUMERO DE MAESTROS EMPLEADOS — Number of Teachers employed — ENSEÑANZA COMUN — Ordinary Subjects — White Blancos	Colored De color	Men Hombres	Women Mujeres	Total	ENSEÑANZAS ESPECIALES — Special Subjects — English Inglés	Kindergarten	Sloyd	Cutting, sewing Corte y costura, dibujo	Total	TOTAL GENERAL
Pinar del Rio		500	185	401	"	1	8	1	596	547	58	149	456	605	1	18	2	4	25	630.
Habana		639	1096	441	1	35	61	12	1646	1467	157	302	1322	1624	15	122	10	19	166	1790
Matanzas		462	374	351	1	8	15	4	754	658	96	86	668	754	3	30	1	4	38	792
Santa Clara		798	607	661	"	6	32	5	1311	1162	180	180	1162	1342	4	65	4	5	78	1420
Camagüey		194	208	108	"	3	6	1	326	270	66	48	288	336	1	12	1	2	16	352
Oriente.		762	472	656	"	15	12	"	1155	868	315	137	1046	1183	5	30	"	6	41	1224
Totales.		3352	2942	2619	2	68	134	23	5788	4972	872	902	4942	5844	29	277	18	40	364	6208
TOTALES.....																				

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Havana schools

República de Cuba
Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.
Secretaría de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes
School of Arts and Crafts of Havana
Escuela de Artes y Oficios de la Habana.

Enrollment
Matrícula
Curso de 1920 a 1921.

Day School	Preparatory Courses	
Enseñanza diurna	Enseñanza preparatoria.....	53
	General Subjects	
	Enseñanza general.....	142
	Special Subjects	
	Enseñanzas especiales.....	25
	Night Schools.	
	Enseñanza nocturna.....	108
	TOTAL...	328

Curso de 1921 a 1922.

Day School	Preparatory Courses	
Enseñanza diurna	Enseñanza preparatoria.....	88
	General Subjects	
	Enseñanza general.....	144
	Special Subjects	
	Enseñanzas especiales.....	21
	Night Schools	
	Enseñanza nocturna.....	154
	TOTAL..	407

School of Domestic Science
Escuela del Hogar.

Economics, Domestic arts and Sciences
(Economía, Artes y Ciencias Domésticas).

Enrollment for the 1920 - 1921 Course
Matrícula en el Curso de 1920 a 1921..... 89
Enrollment for the 1921 - 1922 course
Matrícula en el Curso de 1921 a 1922..... 111.

Habana, 18 de mayo de 1922.-

SECRETARIA DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA Y BELLAS ARTES

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(Normal Schools)

República de Cuba
Department of Public Instruction
Secretaría de Instrucción Pública
y
Bellas Artes
Fine Arts

General Enrollment in the Normal Schools.

MATRICULA GENERAL DE LAS ESCUELAS NORMALES.

Schools ESCUELAS.	1920-1921 Course Curso de 1920 a 1921.			1921-1922 Course Curso de 1921 a 1922.		
	V. Varones	H. Hembras	Total.	V. Varones	H. Hembras	Total.
Pinar del Río.-------	8	149	157	10	140	150
Women teachers of Havana Maestras de la Habana Titulares y Adjuntas.- Regular + assistant		275	275		296	296
Men teachers of Havana Maestros de la Habana.	75		75	75		75
Matanzas.----------	8	108	116	8	147	155
Santa Clara.----------	13	180	193	13	187	200
Oriente.----------	14	164	178	17	156	173
TOTAL GENERAL.---	118	876	994	123	926	1049

Habana, 18 de mayo de 1922

SECRETARIA DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA Y BELLAS ARTES

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Comparison between the Enrollment and attendance in the Public Schools for the month of December of the years 1920 and 1921

ESTADO COMPARATIVO
DE LA MATRICULA Y ASISTENCIA A ESCUELAS PUBLICAS
DURANTE EL MES DE DICIEMBRE DE LOS AÑOS 1920 y 1921.

Difference in favor of 192

PROVINCIAS	DICIEMBRE 1920 — PROMEDIO DIARIO (Daily Average)			DICIEMBRE 1921 — PROMEDIO DIARIO			DIFERENCIA A FAVOR DE 1921 — PROMEDIO DIARIO			
	Matrícula (Enrollment)	Asistencia (Attendance)	% (Attendance)	Matrícula	Asistencia	%	Matrícula	%	Asistencia	%
PINAR DEL RIO.....	25.449	18.111	71.16	27.693	20.692	74.71	2.244	8.81	2.581	14.25
HABANA.....	53.262	36.838	69.16	63.493	46.815	73.73	10.231	19.28	9.977	27.08
MATANZAS.....	28.487	19.314	67.09	31.189	22.837	73.22	2.702	9.48	3.523	18.24
SANTA CLARA.....	51.081	34.512	67.56	59.926	43.955	73.34	8.845	17.31	9.443	27.36
CAMAGUEY.....	11.249	7.818	69.50	12.998	9.475	72.89	1.749	15.54	1.657	21.20
ORIENTE.....	45.760	30.033	65.63	51.992	35.920	69.08	6.232	13.61	5.887	19.60
TOTALES.....	215.288	146.626	68.10	247.291	179.694	72.66	32.003	14.86	33.068	22.55

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

August 11, 1922.

2056-213
19

No.- 1764

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Reports desired by M.I.2

Lt. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
NOTED
Lat-Am. A.H.S.
M.I.2a/A.K.F. 8/25-
RECEIVED G/2 W.D./ AUG 21 1922

POLITICAL:

A conference was held on August 7,1922 between Gen. E.H. Crowder, President Zayas, and a Joint Parliamentary Committee, for the purpose of discussinf proposed means of extricating the Cuban Government from the existing financial crisis. The members of the Joint Committee were as follows:
Senate: Messrs. Alvarez, Compte, Varona Suarez, and Collazo;
House: Messrs. de la Cruz, Soto, Gil, and Pardiene.
The Cabinet members present were Secretary Despaigne of the Treasury, and Secretary Castillo of the Department of Public Works.

The solution proposed was the authorization of an exterior loan, and the passage of certain remedial laws. It is reported that General Crowder informed the Committee that the United States would authorize the securing of a loan provided certain laws were passed and corrective action taken,- among which are:

1. Suspension of the Civil Service Law and Electoral Law, in order that the Government Departments would be able to rid themselves of inefficient, dishonest, and incapable employees.

2. Punishment of officials and ex-officials guilty of fraud, etc.; and extradition of bankers, guilty offfraud.

A general discussion was taken up of the entire Memorandum No. 13 recently addressed by General Crowder to President Zayas; and it is the general impression that the majority of the members of the Committee favored the proposed solution.

The Conference was adjourned to the following day; when it was continued with the same members present, also Vice-President Carrillo.

The result of the two days' sessions was as follows:

Agreement to vote the foreign loan; and agreement to suspend the civil service law for a period of 90 days; agreement to pass the 1% gross sales tax. Practically all the demands of all the Crowder Memoranda, from Memorandum No. 1 to No. 13, have been agreed to.

The law proposed by Secretary Despaigne at the time he made his report on the floating debt, and the recommendations for solution

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were approved, and this law will be introduced and passed by Congress.

A third conference was held on August 10th, but no important decisions were reached; and the next session will be held on Monday August 14th.

On August 9th the House of Representatives passed the bill suspending the civil service law for a period of ninety days; but as yet this has not been acted upon by the Senate. Needless to say, this measure is causing considerable concern among Government employees andofficials; and there are rumors to the effect that Norberto Alfonso, former head of the National Lottery, as well as Martinez Lufriu, formerly Secretary of Government, have made preparations to leave the Island. Another rumor has it that they were denied passports by the Cuban State Department, but I do not believe that this is correct, as no official indictment has yet issued against any of these officials.

The following newspaper clippings are forwarded, as showing the opinions of the local press for the past week:

Aug. 6 - HAVANA POST - "Prompt Decision or Intervention" (incorporating a copy of Memorandum 13)
" " " " "Memorandum 13."
" 7 " " "Cuban Press on Events of the Day"
" " HERALDO DE CUBA - "Las Nuevas Cadenas"
" " " " " "El Derecho del Pueblo" etc.
" 8 " " " "Crowder Dijo Ayer que como Paso" etc.
" " " " " "La Camara demuestra dispuesta"etc.
" " " " " "Todos, menos renunciar"
" " " " " "La Politica Preventiva"
" " EVENING NEWS - "Conference at the Palace Today"&c.
" " " " " Why Should they need Crowder there?"
" 8 EL MUNDO -"Ni yo ni mi Gobierno hemos amenazado"Etc.
" " " " "Como Vemos las Cosas"
" " HAVANA POST - "Cuba Libre or--?"
" " " "New York Times on Crowder's Note"
" " " "Sagaró blames Dr .Zayas for Crisis"
" " " "Cuban Press on Events of the Day"
" 9 " "Palace Conferees decide on a Loan"
" " " "Cuban Press on Events of the Day"
" 10 " " " " " " " " "
" " " "Gates Closed on Swindlers"
" " " "House backs suspension of Civil Service"
" " HERALDO DE CUBA "Oscar Zayas y Martinez Lufriu"&c
" " EVENING NEWS - "Chief of Personnel & Material suspended"
" " " "House Passed Civil Service Bill"
" " " "Not a full attendance at Conference today"
" 11 HAVANA POST - Postal Paymaster attempts suicide
" " " "Zayas resigns as head of Popular Party"
" " " "High Officials resign posts"
" " " "Cuban Press on Events of the Day"

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POLITICAL - Continued.

As will be noted from the press reports, there has been considerable discussion as to ways and means of making necessary corrections in the Government organizations, but as yet no constructive legislation has been passed.

ECONOMIC:

There are enclosed herewith Hinely's weekly reports of the Cuban Sugar Crop, for the weeks ending respectively July 29th and August 5th.

Also a clipping from THE EVENING NEWS of August 10th re claims being prepared for goods stolen out of bonded warehouses.

There are also forwarded herewith the following publications issued by the Cuban Department of Agriculture, Commerce & Labor:

"Mineral Wealth of Cuba"
"Hennequen and Hard Woods"
"Stock Raising"
"Coffee and Cacao"
"Citrus and other Fruits"

Enclosures

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COMBAT:

By Presidential Decree No. 829 of June 15,1922, there was created the Hydrographic Office of Cuba, pertaining to the Department of War & Navy.

By Decree No. 1096 dated July 26 and published in the GACETA OFICIAL of August 7th, the regulations for the services of this Hydrographic Office were published, briefly as follows:

To be under the Secretary of War & Navy; and directed by the Chief of Staff of the Navy. The personnel to consist of one Director, 2 Assistants, and the necessary subordinate personnel.

Duties.

Director.

To be freely appointed by the President of the Republic, from the General Staff of the Navy. To represent the Cuban Government at the International Hydrographic Institute of Mónaco; to exercise direction of the Hydrographic Office, ordering the works to be carried out by the Assistants, authorizing and approving same by his signature. To treat directly with foreign Hydrographic Offices, as well as with the International Hydrographic Institute of Mónaco, in remitting data and requesting reports.

Assistants.

To be appointed by the Chief of Staff of the Navy, upon recommendation of the Director. One to be charged with acquisition of Hydrographic data, and acting as Chief of the Hydrographic Commission; the other to be Chief of the Office, having charge of furnishing and obtaining reports, the correspondence, files, etc. and publication of the bulletin.

Hydrographic Commission.

To consist of one of the Assistants of the Director, and a sufficient number of enlisted men to carry out the work.

The Commission to be incorporated upon a vessel pertaining to the district where work is to be carried out, and to have the use of the following: launches and boats, boats for soundings, sufficient carpenters and enlisted men for the work of soundings and triangulations for rectification of coasts, keys, channels, etc, etc.

Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

Copy retained for Cuban Political Monograph

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19

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

MINERAL WEALTH OF CUBA

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE VARIOUS IRON-COPPER-MANGANESE AND OTHER ORE BELTS WHICH CONSTITUTE THE MINERAL WEALTH OF CUBA.

1921

COMPILED BY THE
BUREAU OF INFORMATION.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR
HAVANA, CUBA.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MINERAL WEALTH OF CUBA

The Spanish conquerors of the 16th century who forced their way into the wilderness of the Western Hemisphere, cared little for the agricultural opportunities offered in the New World. Mineral wealth, that which lay beneath the rich surface soil, alone apealed to them; to find gold, "great heaps of gold", and incidentally to convert, or failing, to kill to off the natives, seemed to form the substance of their dreams, the basis of their ambitions.

The unfortunate aboriginies of Cuba, the Siboneys, wore gold ornaments, and occasionally exhibited small nuggets, but the source of the latter was never revealed to the Spaniards of that day.

Owing to the fact that nearly all of the mountains are covered with forests of hardwoods, below which lies a comparatively deep carpet of humus and rich soil, these early prospectors for gold and other mineral wealth, found it difficult to discover anything worth the while; all was covered up with the rich tropical vegetation of the West Indies, and Cuba, from the view point of the gold seeker, was regarded as a failure. Opportunities for raising live-stock seemed to be the only thing offered to the prospective settler in the Pearl of the Antilles.

Copper was found in a few isolated spots, notably "El Cobre", a little west of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and many years afterwards stray boulders and small outcropings of the same metal were encountered in the mountains of Pinar del Río, but the veins were illusive, and the poor Siboneys preferred death to labor in the mines, or listening to the precepts of Christianity, as presented by these early missionaries hence it was that by the middle of the 16th century, most of the natives had succumbed, and their conquerors, having little fondness for work, gave the Island up in despair as a field for gold discoveries. Not until the early part of the 19th century did the presence of those enormous deposits of iron ore found throughout the mountain districts of Oriente, present themselves to the outside world as a profitable commercial proposition.

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Nearly all of the great iron deposits of Oriente lie within a few feet of the surface, and on the southern slopes of the Sierra Maestra, it is necessary only to scrape the dirt from the side of the hills, take out the ore and send it down to the sea coast by gravity. Similar conditions exist at the Mayarí mines on the north coast, just back of Nipe Bay, where the deposits need nothing but washing with cold water. The soil being thus removed at little cost, the iron is ready for shipment to the smelters of the United States.

In spite of the fact that this ore was found to be equal to the best Swedish, and that nature, in her own laboratories, has supplied the requisite amount of nickel and manganese, making these mines of Oriente perhaps the most valuable in the world, but little attention has been paid to this marvellously rich source of minerals beyond those few who are drawing dividends from the industry. The recent purchase of the Spanish American Iron Company's holdings at Daiquirí, for $32,000,000 however, has called the attention of mining interests in New York to the fact that millions of tons of untouched ore, still lie in the eastern provinces. Twenty-five percent of the area of Oriente contains wonderful deposits of ore, mostly iron and manganese, and awaits only the necessary capital to place it on the markets of the world.

COPPER

Valuable deposits of iron ore have been located from time to time in the western end of the Island, but usually the problem of transportation to the coast has discouraged mining in that locality. As a result of the present demand for copper, brought about by the war in Europe, together with the high prices offered for that metal, rumors of old abandoned mines in the Province of Pinar del Río have recalled the fact that many years ago, a century or more, early Spanish prospectors, poking over the hills, frequently found small outcropings of copper, and in some cases sunk shafts for short distances, removed the ore and conveyed it to the coast on muleback. The low price of copper at the time however, and the scarcity of labor which followed the abolition of slavery, discouraged serious work on the part of the old timers but traces of their efforts still remain at various points on the north coast, and some of these abandoned claims are now attracting attention.

By far the most profitable mine of copper discovered in Cuba during recent times is known as Matahambre and located in the western section of the Province of Pinar del Río. This property belongs to the heirs of Sr. Luciano Díaz and is valued to-day at $50,000,000.00. The mine was located in 1912 and has the largest and most valuable copper deposit that is being worked in Cuba to-day.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

HENEQUEN

AND

HARD WOODS

ESTIMATE OF COSTS AND PROFITS RESULTING FROM THE CULTIVATION OF HENEQUEN AND THE MANUFACTURE : : OF SISAL IN THIS REPUBLIC : :

1921

COMPILED BY THE
BUREAU OF INFORMATION.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR
HAVANA, CUBA.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

HENEQUEN AND ITS CULTIVATION IN CUBA

Owin to the chaotic conditions which prevailed in Mexico during five or six years, the manufacture of sisal, and the industry as a whole remained for some time practically at a standstill. Many of the large estates, we have been informed, were confiscated and their owners, discouraged sought investments in other parts of the world.

Cuba, lying at it does, in the same latitude as the Yucatan Peninsula, was the first contry sought, and rather to the surprise of the Mexican growers, they have discovered that both climate and soil are better adapted to the culture of henequen than the country in which it first won its fame as a money-maker.

The plant produces a strong fiber only where the soil covers a soft lime rock, from which the roots apparently secure those elements that give strength. Cuba has this anvantadge—not only does this condition of soil prevail in many places, but the rain fall, which is abundant, gives a far more rapid growth, so that a henequen sucker planted in Cuba, will produce in five years a yield that could not be attained under ten or twelve years in Yucatan.

As a natural result, lands suitable for henequen have suddenly come into demand and tracts that could have been purchased once $1.00. per acre are now commanding from $5.00 to $25.00 Mexicans citizens have purchased some 20,000 acres of that land and planted it in henequen.

The plant, is indigenous to Cuba, and now that it is being cultivated, there is every reason to believe that the industry, within the next few years, will play an important part in the agricultural growth of the Republic.

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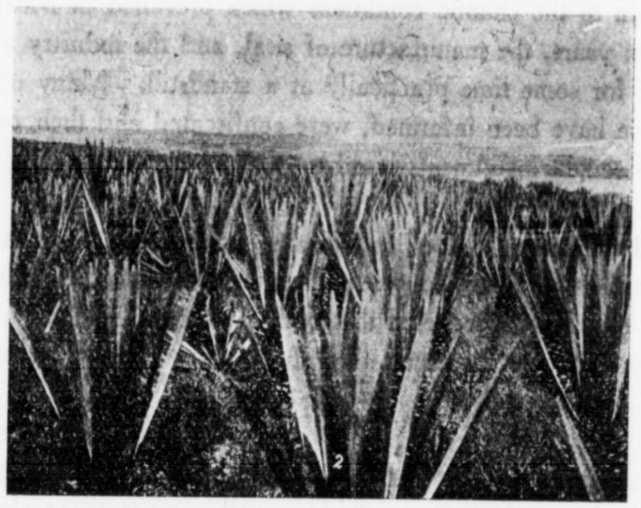
Henequen offers many advantages to capital, especially to those investors who dislike to take chances on the certainty of retunrs. First of all the crop is absolutely sure, if planted on the right soil. Lack of rain or long droughts are matters of no importance, and the plant will continue to thrive and grow without deterioration in the quality of fiber. In Cuba this growth averages one inch on each leaf or "penca" per month,



and since it grows, as an old expert expressed it, "both day and night, rain or shine, even on Sundays and feast days, there is nothing to worry about."

More than all is has absolutely no enemies. Fire in the fields is impossible since there is nothing to burn; cattle will not eat it unless driven by starvation, which could not occur in Cuba. The crop is never stolen as the product could not be sold in small quantities. Since the plant is grown on hillsides, or well drained lands with firm foundation, the leaves may be cut and conveyed to the decortication plant at any season of the year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

STOCK RAISING

WITH OUR VAST ACREAGE OF EXCELLENT GRASS, STOCK RAISING IN CUBA SHOULD RANK IN IMPORTANCE NEXT TO CANE GROWING.

1921

COMPILED BY THE
BUREAU OF INFORMATION.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR
HAVANA, CUBA.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

STOCK RAISING

Essential conditions to success in stock raising, in any country, are nutritious grasses, good drinking water, a climate devoid of extremes in temperature, with a steady market at least fairly accessible. These the Republic of Cuba commands in abundance.

There still remain thousands of acres of well watered, well drained lands, that possess all of the above mentioned conditions. Much of the territory formerly devoted to grazing, has been recently planted in sugar cane, owing to the high price of sugar that followed the war in Europe. In spite of this, however, there are still large tracts in each of the six Provinces of the Island, that are not only available for stock raising but would, if sown with our best grasses and forage plants, produce under proper management, returns per acre quite as satisfactory as those derived from sugar cane.

Two grasses, excellent for either milk or fattening purposes, were imported into this country many years ago. The Parana, brought from the Argentine, is best suited to our lower and comparatively level lands. Guinea grass, brought from the west coast of Africa, is excellently adapted to the mountain sides and does well even on the crests of the latter, up to an altitude of two thousand feet.

One hundred acres in either one of these grasses, under favorable conditions, will keep from 50 to 70 head of cattle in good condition throughout the year. We have several varieties of native grasses that spring up in the valleys, or wherever the undergrowth is removed from lands, but they are greatly inferior to either Parana, Guinea or Bermuda.

There is every reason to believe that alfalfa will prove as well adapted to Cuba as it is to some parts of the United States, although up to the present time, but few experiments have been made with it. Inocculation of the soil with alfalfa bacteria seems to be the only thing required to make this excellent forage plant thrive in Cuba, Our experimental station at Santiago de las Vegas has succeeded also, in introducing several new grasses including alfalfa on the heavy clay soils of that neighborhood that give every promise of success.

The Elephant Grass also, introduced at the Experimental Station from Africa, has proven to be probably one of our best forage crops. Where irrigation is possible six or eight tons may be gathered from an acre of this grass every year.

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Cow peas and velvet beans also furnish valuable additions to stock feed, greatly enriching the soil at the same time.

In all stock raising propositions, plenty of fresh water is absolutely essential. Rivers or running streams are most desirable acquisitions to any stock ranch. Wherever there are no streams water can usually be found by sinking wells to a depth varying from 20 to 200 feet. In the foot hills and mountanous districts, never failing springs are met in abundance.

The Province of Camagüey has always been noted for its fine "potreros" or meadows since a large part of that middle belt is comparatively free from forests and is devoted to stock raising. Oriente



on the east, and Las Villas on the west, abound in splendid grass lands, although the recent demand for sugar cane has somewhat reduced the acreage.

In both Havana and Matanzas Provinces, good lands command a price that renders them rather prohibitive for stock raising purposes. But in Pinar del Río there are still extensive tracts, both in the level section and in the foot hills, which furnish ideal grazing lands, and if not absorbed by cane planters, this western province wil become eventually one of our successful stock raising districts. These lands can be secured at the present time, in large tracts, at prices varying from to $20. to $60. per acre, but if properly administered will easily yield an annual net return of from 20% to 40% on the investment.

At the beginning of the war of Independence in 1895, over three million head of native cattle were registered in the island. The four years continual struggle between Spain and the people of Cuba, however, almost completely exterminated them. Af the beginning of the First Intervention cattle were rushed into Cuba from all nearby countries, including Texas, Florida, Venezuela and Mexico. During the past few years, however, quite a number of high grade animals have been introduced for breeding purposes and are rapidly improving the present herds. Over 4,000,000 head of cattle are to-day registered in the Department of Agriculture.

Cuba is quite as well adapted for raising horses and mules successfully, as any part of the United States. This is owing, not only to the abundance of food found throughout the year, but to the fact that we have neither sleet, snow, or cold, wet rains that sometimes chill and retard the growth of young colts.

During the first Government of Intervention, a large number of American horses were brought to Cuba by the Army of Occupation, but in spite of the abrupt change of climate and conditions. American cavalry, officers stated that never before had they found a place, where their mounts seemed to thrive so well, and to remain so free from disease. The native Cuban horses are of Arabian stock, introduced here by the first Spanish conquerors who brought them from the Old World. They are hardy, gentle, easily kept, and of marvellous endurance, especially those bred in the mountainous districts. When crossed with good Kentucky, Missouri or Montana stallions. they produce really excellent service animals, especially for the saddle. About three quarters of a million are registered in the Department of Agriculture.

The breeding of mules too, for which there is always a demand in Cuba, will undoubtedly prove a very profitable enterprise in the near future. With the investment of the necessary capital, assisted by intelligent management, not only can Cuba furnish the local market for beef cattle, horses and mules, but with her many advantages for successful stock raising, there is no reason why she should not supply a large quota to Jamaica, Bahama, and adjacent islands, and perhaps to the United States.

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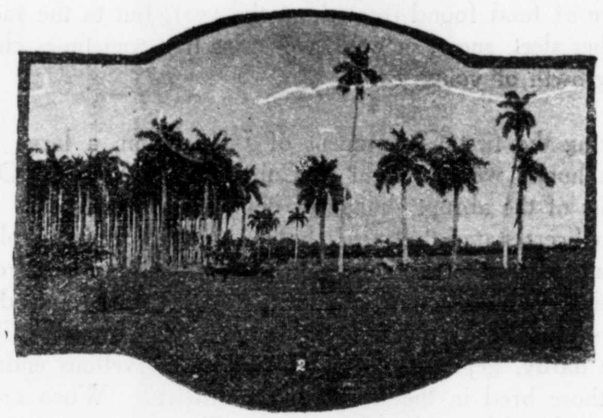
SMALL STOCK RAISING

HOGS-SHEEP AND GOATS

AN INDUSTRY THAT INTELLIGENTLY CONDUCTED PROBABLY GIVES QUICKER AND SURER RETURNS ON THE CAPITAL INVESTED THAN ANY OTHER IN CUBA.

Cuba, at the present time, is importing approximately fifteen million dollars worth of pork and pork products annually, notwithstanding the fact that this Island, owing to exceptional conditions for raising hogs economically, should not only supply the local demand, but can and will, ultimately export pork products to all of the nearby countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.



The royal palm, which covers many of the hillsides and slopes of our long mountain chains, running parallel with the coast, produces a small nut called "palmiche" that furnishes a never failing food which helps the stock-grower in raising hogs.

The "palmiche" picked up by the animals at the base of the palms, if in sufficient quantity, will keep these animals in fairly good condition throughout the year. Shoats, intended for market, as soon as weaned, should be turned into a field planted with sugar cane, sweet potatoes, peanuts, yuca, corn, cow peas, "calabaza" or any of those food crops of which hogs are fond and that produce flesh rapidly.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

COFFEE AND CACAO

TWO STAPLE PRODUCTS WHOSE CULTIVATION MAY BE CARRIED ON BY THE HOMESEEKER - - - WITH PLEASURE AND PROFIT. - - -

1921

COMPILED BY THE
BUREAU OF INFORMATION.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR
HAVANA, CUBA.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COFFEE AND CACAO

A PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE PURSUIT, ESPECIALLY WHEN CARRIED ON AS AN ADJUNCT TO SMALL STOCK RAISING.

There are three essential factors which should govern the homeseeker or man with a family in foreign countries.

First: The healthfulness and cheerfulness of the locality selected.

Second: The chance of deriving sufficient returns from the soil, or investment, to enable a family to live, at least decently.

Third: To be located near enough to some center of civilization so that one can enjoy the privileges of instruction, music, drama, lectures, etc., without which life may become monotonous.

The degree to which these essentials may be secured in Cuba depends very largely on the capital at the disposal of the homeseeker. If the sum is small, such undertakings as sugar cane growing, henequen planting and stock raising, or mining, on anything but a small scale, are practically barred.

There remains then, among the different industries of Cuba, the cultivation of coffee and cacao, which belong to the mountains and valleys, citrus fruit culture which may be conducted at any place throughout the Republic where the lands are not swampy, subject to overflow, or so poor that the fertilizer bills will eat up the profits.

Growing tobacco, the highest grades of which are produced only on certain specially favored areas in the Province of Pinar del Río.

Of the above mentione industries, the growing of coffee and cacao, for the homeseeker of moderate means, offers the greatest number of inducements. First of all, coffee is most successfully grown on rolling lands, or hillsides, where the air is pure, the shade grateful, the drinking water fine, and the climate, especially if located on the north coast of the Island, simply ideal.

On a coffee plantation, under favorable conditions, illness could hardly find excuse among people acquainted with the first essentials of correct living.

The culture of coffee is not difficult, and by conforming to a few well known requirements which the industry demands, it can easily be carried on by the wife and children, while the head of the family may be attending to the harder work of field crops or cacao in the valleys below.

The plant itself is an evergreen shrub with soft gray bark, and dark green, laurel like leaves. The white pettled star shaped flowers, with their yellow centers, are beautiful, and the bright, red berries, growing in clusters close to the stem, are not unlike in appearance the



marmaduke cherries of the United States. The fragrance that fills air from a grove of coffee trees can never be forgotten.

The shrub is seldom permitted to grow more than ten feet in height, and begins to bear within three or four years from planting. The berries rippen in about six months from the time of flowering. Each contains two seeds or coffee beans, the surrounding pulp shriveling up as the time approaches for picking.

During the gathering of the crop women and children work usually in the shade of taller trees, such as the mango or aguacate, stripping the fruit from the branches into baskets, or on to pieces of canvas laid on the ground, which may be gathered up at the corners and carried to the drying floors, where the berries are spread out as evenly and thinly as possible and given all the air and sunlight available. Early in the

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morning these are raked over to insure rapid drying. When sufficiently dry berries are run through hulling machines which remove the outer pulp, leaving the finished green bean of commerce.

Where several small coffee farms are located in the same vicinity, hulling machines may be purchased jointly, and serve the needs of other growers in the district. The crop when dried, cleaned and placed in hundred pound sacks, is usually strapped to the backs of mountain ponies, and thus conveyed to the nearest town or seaport for shipment to Havana.

It is common either in Bahía Honda or Candelaria, in Pinar del Río Province to see long trains of these ponies bringing coffee in from the outlying foot hills, or mountain districts. It is usually sold directly to the local merchants, who pay for the unselected, unpolished beans, just as they come from the hands of the growers, $20.00 per hundredweight. This is paid owing to the fact that the Cuban product is considered, at least within the limits of the Republic, the best coffee in the world, and it will always bring in the local markets a higher price than coffee imported from foreign countries. The retailers, after roasting the coffee, easily get from 40 cts., 50 cts., per pound for it. During the war coffee rose to $40 cwt.

In spite of its superiority, and the demand for native coffee, less than 40% of the amount consumed, is grown in Cuba. Most is imported from Porto Rico and other parts of the world, and this, regaldless of the fact that nearly all of the mountain sides, valleys and foothills belonging to the eastern half of the range that extends through Pinar del Río from Mantua in the west to Cabañas in the east, are admirably adapted to the cultivation of coffee, as also are the countains of Trinidad and of Sancti Espíritu, in the Province of Santa Clara, the Sierra de Cubitas and La Najassa in Camagüey, and the Sierra Maestra range that skirts the full length of the soutthern shore of Oriente.

Unfortunately most of these lands are in large tracts, from 10,000 to 50,000 acres in extent, and held often by nonresident owners in Spain who, paying but little or no taxes, are reluctant to divide them. It is hoped, however, that our Government will soon find a remedy for this, and for other land problems which still confront us.

Until the abolition of slavery in 1878, the growing of coffee was one of the chief industries of the Island, but with the consequent complete change of the labor system, and the profitable returns derived from sugar, coffee culture rapidly disappeared, and thousands of "cafetales" that once dotted the hills of Cuba, were abandoned or left to the solitudes of the forests where they still yield their flagrant fruit, "the gift of Heaven" as the wise men of East declared.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

CITRUS AND OTHER FRUITS

SUGGESTICNS THAT SHOULD BE OF VALUE TO HOMESEEKERS WHO MAY CONTEMPLATE ENGAGING IN FRUIT GROWING IN THIS REPUBLIC

1921

COMPILED BY THE
BUREAU OF INFORMATION.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR
HAVANA, CUBA.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CITRUS AND OTHER FRUITS

All varieties of citrus fruit thrive in Cuba. The great, beautiful, glossy leafed trees of the sour and of the bitter orange, are found growing wild in almost every forest of the Island. The lime, also, is found in more or less abundance, scattered over rocky hillsides, its beautiful,



The Citrus Grove of "El Nazareno" at Bahía Honda 38.000 bearing trees

smooth lemon-like fruit going to waste for lack of transportation to markets. Almost everywhere in Cuba are found a few orange trees, whose fruit is gathered for home consumption, but only with the coming of Americans has the growing of citrus fruit been undertaken as a commercial industry.

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Homeseekers from Florida found the native oranges of the Island, all of which are called "Chinas" or Chinese orange to distinguish them from the wild oranges of the woods, to be of peculiar sweetness, and superior quality to those grown either in Florida or California. The rich soils, requiring comparatively little fertlizer, were very promising, and with the beginning of the Fisrt Intervention, large tracts were planted by American colonies in every province of Cuba. Some of these, as in the Bahía Honda district, fifty miles west of Habana, cover hundreds of acres within one single enclosure.

It has been found that the earliest possible varieties of oranges, together with the latest grown, command always good prices in the American markets; more than all, that these, especially the Valencias and Washington Navels, will stand shpment to Europe and other distant markets.

Within a radius of fifty miles of the city of Havana, many beautiful groves are today in bearing whose crops are sold advantageously in the markets of the capital, to which they are transported in large vans and automobile trucks. This fruit bring in the local market from $6.00. to $15.00. per thousand, and yields a very satisfactory return to those who planted groves a few years ago.

The cultivation of grape fruit, not only in Cuba but in that section of Havana Province known as the Isle of Pines, has been very successful as far as the production of a high grade fruit is concerned. The trees are prolific and the crop never fails. Unfortunately grape fruit shipped from Cuba to the United States has not always found a profitable market, and there have been seasons when the crop became an absolute loss, since the demand abroad was not sufficient to pay for transportation to northern markets. As the taste for grape fruit frows it is possible that this occassional guttin of the market may become a thing of the past, but at the present time many of the groves of grape fruit in Cuba, are being budded with oranges, this is true also of the lemon trees.

There are over 20,000 acres today in this Republic on which citrus fruit is grown. The total value of the estates is estimated at about fifteen million dollars, but with each year it becomes more apparent that the area of profitable citrus fruit culture will be limited to a radius within not more than 100 miles from some port whence frequet and regular shpments can be made to the United States. This is an essential feature in the citrus fruit industry. Its disregard means failure.

PINEAPLES

In point of money value, the industry ranks next to that of the citrus fruit. Although up to the present time most of the pineapples intended for export are grown within fifty miles of the city of Havana, over a million crates are annually shipped to the United States.

Pineapples may be grown on any rich soil in Cuba and are considered one of our staple crops. The slips, or offshoots from the parent plant, are set out in long ridges some four feet apart with intervening spaces averaging a foot. These produce fruit in one year from planting and for each original stalk an average of six suckers may be taken for planting in other beds, so that with a very small start the acreage may be easily increased five or six fold each year.

About 8,000 plants are considered sufficient for an acre of ground the cost of same when purchased averages about $30. per acre while the preparation of the land for pineapple culture will amount to somewhat more. The returns, under favorable circumstances, will vary from $75. to $100. The average net profit from pineapples grown near Artemisa and Campo Florido is said to be about $50. per acre.

The profit derived from pineapple culture, as in all fruits or vegetables of a perishable nature, depends very largely upon the shipping facilities of the locality selected. Pineapples cannot long be held on the wharf waiting for either trains or steamers. In this connection it may be metioned that the daily ferry between Key West and Havana by which freight cars can be loaded in the field and shipped to any city in the United States without breaking bulk, has been beneficial to growers.

The red Spanish, owing to its excellent shipping qualities, is preferred to al others for export, although many other varieties, such as the "piña blanca" or sugarloaf, which will not stand shipment abroad, are used for local consumption and bring an average price of ten cents retail, throughout the year.

MANGOS

One of the most abundant and delicious fruits in Cuba is the mango, which is found growing wild in the forests, especially in the hills of Bahía Honda, as well as in almost every yard or meadow of the Island.

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Both tree and fruit resemble the peach in some respects, although the mango grows much larger, frequetly attaining a height of 50 or 60 feet, furnishing grateful shade for stock. The leaves are long, dark green and glossy. The fruit is slightly pear-shaped, smooth of skin, and beautifully colored in varying tints of vellow, red and russet-brown. It is very juicy and resembles somewhat a ripe clingstone peach.

Owing to its delicacy but few have been shipped to foreign markets, although with sufficient care in packing, it is quite probable that exportation would prove successful. The fruit comes into bearing during the month of April and continues into September.

The mango at the present times is being greatly improved through grafting choice varieties brought from India and different parts of the world onto the native Cuban stock. The Mulgoba, round in shape, of delicious flavor and without the objectional shred of the native fruit, sells in the local markets of Havana, together with the Chinese, at from 25 to 50 cts each.

VEGETABLE GROWING

With the advent of the American colonies in 1900, truck gardening sprang rapidly into prominence, until today, it forms quite an important part of the small-famer's revenue. Most of the well known vegetables of the United States are grown here, not only for the local markets, but for shipment abroad. They are usually planted at the close of the rainy season in October or November and are broght to maturity in time to reach the North during the winter and early spring, when high prices prevail.

Those vegetables from which the best results have been obtained are sweet peppers, lima beans, okre, white sqush, tomatoes, egg-plants, string beans and early potatoes.

The above mentioned vegetables may be grown in the rich soil of any part of the Island, but are seldom profitable when not cultivated close to railroads, or within a radius of 100 miles of Havana, whence steamship lines have daily sailings to ports in the United States. Profits depend on location, soil, water supply, intelligent cultivation and success in reaching markets in which there is a demand for the product.

With irrigation, which insures absolute control of the crop, these profits may run anywhere from $100 to $400 or even $500 per acre; the latter figure, of course being an exception which occurs only when all the many conditions necessary to vegetable growing happed to be favorable.

GRAPES

In spite of the fact that the grape is indigenous to Cuba, prohibitory laws on the part of Spain during the regime of that monarchy forbade the culture of grapes, outside of the Peninsula, and vine culture in this Island had no opportunity to thrive. And yet the few that are planted in gardens and on hillsides, have produced as fine fruit as can be found in any part of either Europe or America. There is no reason why many of the high mountainous districts of this country sould not be converted into inmense vineyards.

With the influx of Americans and Canary Islanders familiar with grape culture, it is quite probably that the industry will soon assume an important place among horticultural products.

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Tobacco.
Henequen.
Coffee.
Cacao.
Mineral Resources.
Hardwoods.
Textile Plants.
Stock raising.
Cattle.
Horses.
Vegetables.
Hogs.
Sheep.
Goats.
Poultry.
Citrus fruit.
Pineapples.
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ADDRESS:

GEORGE RENO,

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR.

HAVANA, CUBA.

The available lands for profitable coffee culture in Cuba are almost unlimited, and are creap, considering the fertility of the soil, the abount of timber still standing, the groves of native fruit trees, the good grass found wherever sun rays can penetrate, the splendid drinking water gushing from countless springs, and the many industries to which these lands lend themselves, waiting only the influx of capital, or the coming of the homeseeker.

Approximately 500 trees are planted to the acre in starting a coffee plantion, and these will yield under favorable conditions, at the expiration of the fourth year, about one-half of a pound to the tree, or 250 lbs. to the acre, the value of which @ 20 cts. would be $50.00.



The sixth year these trees should produce one pound each, making the return from one acre $100.00. Two years later these same trees will yield $200.00 per acre and the tenth year $300.00. Each succeeding year, if well cared for, the yield should increase until the trees reach maturity at twenty-five years.

A coffee planter can always store his crop in the bonded warehouses of Havana or other cities, and secure from the banks, if desaired, advances equivalent to almost its entire value. Cuba is importing today about twenty-five million pounds. The price of green coffee on the market at wholesale, before the war ranged from to $20. to $25. per hundred weight. In 1920 the price of coffee doubled.

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Our Government is anxious to foster this industry, which was once a very important factor in the prosperity of the Island. The first protective duty was imposed by the American Government of Intervention in 1906, $12.15 being collected for each 100 kilos (25 lbs.) of crude coffee if not imported from Porto Rico, that country paying only $3.40. During the first years of the Cuban Republic this duty was increased to $18.00 per hundred kilos, and lated, 30% was added, making a total duty paid of $23.40 on every 220 lbs. of coffee imported. Porto Rico, however, is favored with a reduction of 20% on the above amount by our reciprocity treaty, which compels that country at present, to pay only $18.20 per hundred kilos.

There is no country in the world, consuming per capita, as much coffee as Cuba, and yet, less than 40% of the amount consumed is raised within th borders of the Republic.

Coffee in Brazil has been sold at from four to five cents per pound and yet, we are told, with a profit. On the supposition that it would cost us 8 cts., per pound to grow in this country, with the average market for the green berries at 22 cts., the profit derived from a coffee plantation, properly located and cared for, is well worth considering and since the grade produced is one of the finest in the world, there is no reason why this Island, should not in time, supply, at least a large part of the coffee consumed in the United States.

CACAO

The culture of cacao, from the bean of which chocolate is made, can be carried on very successfully in combination with coffee; since, while coffee does best on those hillsides and mountain slopes, where fruit trees and palms furnish a grateful and neccessary shade, the cacao is adapted to the rich deep soil found in the valleys and ravines that lie between these slopes.

Cacao demands lands that are moist, yet well drained, with all the humus and natural fertilizing elements possible. In other words, in virgin valley it thrives best.

All the undergrowth and valueless timber is first removed, leaving only royal palms and mangos, together with a sufficient number of other trees to give plenty of shade, since cacao suffers, especially during the first two or three years of its growth, from long exposure to direct rays of the sun. The presence of trees serves also as a wind-break which is essential to both coffee and cacao.

From two to three hundred trees usually occupy each acre. The young plants spring direct from the carefully selected beans, and evaporation is prevented by mulching with dead leaves. The variety most commonly grown in Cuba is known as Theobroma, and begins to bear the fourth year, whence it should continue to yield for a half century.

The yield of cacao beans varies from four to twelve pounds per tree, and were worth before the war about $9.00 per hundred which, would leave a profit conservatively estimated at $100. per acre. The price of cacao at present, of course, is much higher.



The pods are gathered from the trees in both the spring and autumn. They are then heaped in piles in order to hasten fermentation which lasts some four or five days. After this is complete, the beans are separated from the pods, washed in tanks and afterwards dried. The process is simple and rapidly done and since the labor necessitates no machinery, cacao culture can be carried on by the members and servants of the family living on the place.

The culture of cacao, coffee and citrus fruits is a healthful and profitable employment, and especially agreeble for those who are fond of life in the open, and who enjoy living in the mountainous districts that parallel the sea coast of Cuba.

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Henequen.
Coffee.
Cacao.
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Horses.
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Hogs.
Sheep.
Goats.
Poultry.
Citrus fruit.
Pineapples.
Grapes.
Mangoes.

Burbank's Spineless Cactus and what it means to Cuba.

Advantages of Location to the Homeseeker.

ADDRESS:

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CHIEF OF BUREAU OF INFORMATION

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HAVANA, CUBA.

Palmiche-fed pork is considererd a greater delicacy then turkey or chicken. The native or domestic hog of the Island is, as might be expected, a common or scrub product, that, while healthy and prolific, puts on flesh slowly, and is fitted only for fresh pork. This pork, however, with its nuttly flavor of the "palmiche", is excellent eating, and when cooked, retails during the holidays at from to 75 cts., to $1.00 per pound.

The population of the Republic is 2,880,000, increasing at the rate of about eighty thousand per year. The demand for fresh pork in Havana is constant at from 30 to 40 cts. per pound on the hoof. Hams, at wholesale, sell at 50 cts. per pound, and other pork products in proportion.

Hogs breed twice a year in Cuba, and our climate, free from extreme of heat or cold, enables probably a larger percentage of the young to be brought to maturity, with less care and less risk, than in any section of the United States. Science, today, has rendered it possible to eliminate the danger from contagious diseases to pork, hence it is, that the raising of small stock, especially hogs, under the supervision of intelligent management, will prove to be one of the most remunerative industries of this Republic.

SHEEP

Owing to our genial climate, sheep, lacking the necessity for wool with which to retain warmth, very naturally lose it within a comparatively few years. Mutton, however, always commands a good price in the local markets, hence it is that the raising of sheep for food, especially by those small farmers who are close to large markets, will always yield a satisfactory return.

Up to the present time, little discrimination has been used in introducing those breeds of sheep that are best suited for the production of mutton. That which we have is usually tender, and of excellent flavor, and if our small farmers would take the trouble to import good rams from desirable breeds in the United States, the raising of mutton, even if as a side issue, woul add greatly to the revenue of farms located near large consuming centers.

GOATS

The Republic of Mexico for many years has derived a very large revenue from the sale of goat skins, most of which were purchased by the New England shoe factories, while the by-products in the form of salted and sun-dried meat, fat, and other materials, always command a

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market. Recent wars of devastation have practically annihilated all of the great herds of goats in Mexico.

If men interested in the industry would take pains to look into this matter, the advantages which Cuba offers would be manifest. The hills and mountain sides of this Republic are clothed to their summits, with undercrush whose tender shoots furnish excellent food for animals that browse, and yet the raising of goats has never been considered here commercially.



Under the management of men who are familiar with the raising of goats for their hides, and above mentioned by-products, there is no reason whiy this industry should not assume importance in Cuba, especially since these animals are invaluable for cleaning out undergrowth, economically and effectively.

The raising too of Angora Goats, with their valuable fleece of white mohair, which does not deteriorate in warm climate, is well worthy of serious consideration since the price of mohair in company with nearly overy other similar product, has greatly increased since the war.

MILK GOATS

The milk goats of Europe and Asia, especially those of Switzerland, have long been noted not only for the quantity but the quality of milk produced. The yield ranges from two to four quarts and in some to even five and six quarts daily from each nanny during a period of from seven to eight months. In proportion to its size and weight, the goat is a greater producer of milk than the cow or any other animal. Physicians soon discovered that the milk of a thoroughbred Swiss goat was not only richer than cow's milk, but far more easily digested. They are to-day recommending it for both children and adults of weak constitutions and also for those who are afflicted with tuberculosis. The results obtained even from the small number at present in the United States has caused a demand for these animals, far greater than the supply.

The goat readily adapts himself to almost all climates and thrives best in mountainous or hilly lands and lives almost entirely or by preference on the leaves and small twigs of the undergrowth of forests and wild lands. Withtis class off food and plenty of water, the milk goat of Switzerland will thrive and multiply, remaining free from all diseases as long as permitted to roam the hills and highlands of the forest.

For the raising and breeding of goats, the Island of Cuba probably offers more natural advantages than any place in the world. Her mountains and hillsides are covered with a rich growth of shrubs and young trees that remain green and are never devoid of leaves at any time in the year. Experts in goat raising have stated that mountainous districts of Cuba will furnish more and better food for these animals than any other place known, while the proximity of the Republic to the United States with daily transportation renders it a suitable place for breeding and export to surrounding countries.

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The life of the henequen plant is fifteen to twenty years and the average yield in Cuba is about 70 lb. of fiber to every 1,000 leaves, although over 100 lb. have been secured in favorable localities. In Yucatan 40 to 50 lb. per 100 leaves is the average yield. In this connection it may be noted that at the World's Exposition in Buffalo, sisal made from henequen in Cuba, won the gold medal in competition with Yucatan and other countries.

The above mentioned advantages naturally appeal to capital, and more than all, perhaps, is the fact that the price of the product needed for rope, cordage, binding-twine, bagging, etc. is rapidly advancing.

VALUABLE HARDWOODS IN CUBA

The virgin forests of Cuba, as in nearly all tropical countries endowed with rich soil, abound in valuable hadwoods such as mahagony, cedar, rose wood, ebony, lignum-vite, etc. The constant demand for cedar and mahagony since the first colonization of the Island, has caused these two woods to be culled out of nearly all of those forests bordering on the seashore, as far back at least, as the price of the wood on the coast, would cover the cost of cutting, trimming and hauling to deep water. This practice, carried on for a hundred years or more, has caused most of the coast land forests to be denuded of the two best known woods large enough for commercial purposes.

With the completion of the Van Horn Railroad that connects Havana in the west with Santiago de Cuba in the east, another area for cedar and mahagony was opened up, and has been worked quite extensively during the past twelve years.

There are still large amounts of excellent cedar and mahagony scattered throughout all of the mountainous districts of Cuba, but until more modern methods of transportation are secured than those furnished by the ox cart, and its attendant yokes of bulls, these sections will remain untouched, and will continue to constitute an unavailable asset.

There are 366 different woods registered and described in detail, in the archives of the Department of Agriculture, most of which are absolutely unknown outside of the Republic, but are extremely useful, not only for purposes of general construction, but for railroad ties that never

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rot, handles for tools and implements, ship building, carving, inlaying and a thousand and one purposes for which hardwoods are always in demand.

The palm of course, of which there are hundreds of varieties, is more plentiful than any other one tree, and not only does its peculiar graceful form add marked beauty to the landscape, but either fruit, bark, leaves or peth of this great family of indogens, serves some useful purpose in the life of the native, or the pioneer who settles in the forests, or on the plains of Cuba.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

OF GROWING HENEQUEN AND PRODUCING SISAL OR FIBER FROM SAME IN THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Coast of 75,000 plants @ $12.00 per M.		$ 900.00
,, ,, preparing land.		,, 770.00
,, ,, planting at $5.00 per M.		,, 375.00
,, ,, caring for and cultivation during years.		,, 1,350.00
,, ,, cutting 5,250,000 leaves at 50 cts per M.		,, 2,625.00
,, ,, conveying to mill at 20 cts per M.		,, 1,050.00
,, ,, decortication at 12½ per M.		,, 654.00
,, ,, baling 920 bales at 30 cts per bale.		,, 276.00
		$ 8,000.00
75,000 plants with 70 leaves to the plant=5,250,000 leaves.		
5,250,000 leaves (70 lb. of fiber to etch 1,000 leaves)=367,500 lbs. at 7 cts lb.		$ 25,725.00
Cost of production.		,, 8,000.00
Net profit per 100 acres.		$ 17,725.00
,, ,, ,, acre		,, 177.25
Cots of cutting 3,000,000 "pencas" (40 pencas to the plant) @ 50 cts per M.		$ 1,500.00
,, ,, carting same to the mill at 20 cts per M.		,, 600.00
,, ,, decortication at 12½ cts per M.		,, 375.00
,, ,, baling at 30 cts per bale.		,, 157.00
		$ 2,632.00
75,00O plants—40 leaves to the plant=3,000,000 leaves 70 lbs. of fiber to every 1,000 leaves=210,000 pounds.		
210,000 lbs. of fiber at 7 cts per lb.		$ 14,700.00
Cost of production		,, 2,632.00
Net profit per 100 acres.		$ 12,068.00
,, ,, ,, acre		,, 120.68

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Coffee.	Sheep.
Cacao.	Goats.
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Hardwoods.	Citrus fruit.
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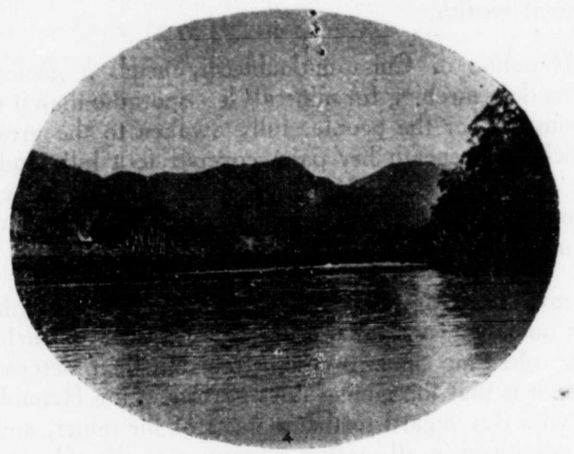
The very first assays reported were most promising. The ore ran from 12% to 24%, and yielded it as said, a sufficient amount of silver in combination to pay for the entire cost of smelting. The ore, at present, is being taken out at the rate of over two thousand tons per month.

Since the discovery of "Mata Hambre" (death to hunger) many claims have been staked in that part of Pinar del Río. Some of them will undoubtedly prove valuable, while others may be nothing more than copper bearing boulders that have broken away from the edges of the mother lode, and rolled down the hillsides some distance from their former base.

While the excitement attendant on the success of mining at "Mata Hambre", together with the high price of copper, has resulted in the



staking of numerous claims, and more or less promiscuous poking about through the mountains of the western province, no systematic survey or intelligent search for this valuable mineral has yet been made. The accumulation of samples of ore, however, together with reliable reports that have reached the Bureau of Mines from many different sections, make it quite evident that a belt of cooper ore probably extends throughout the entire length of the mountains of Pinar del Río from their western terminus near the inlet of Arroyo de Mantua, to the point where this picturesque upheval of geological times sinks into the more level lands near the border of Havana Province.

Faults, of course, are frequent and the lead is often lost, or occassionally seems to end in a rich pocket, apearing again however, and continuing on through ist streetch of 40 leagues, in varying degrees of depth and width.

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It reappers in that park of peaks near Trinidad, in the Province of Santa Clara. Here some finds have recently been made, and are being worked on a small scale. This section seems to be rich in mineral, copper, nickel, manganese and lead, with some silver and occasionally traces of gold.

In the Sierra de Cubitas mountains, paralelling for fifty miles the north coast of Camagüey, iron, copper, manganese, chrome and other minerals are found, but with the exception of iron, no serious effort is being made at present to investigate mining opportunities in this field. The building of the North Shore Railroad, a spur of which will be sent into this iron deposit, will have a tendency to develop that district.

In Oriente, whose mountains are known to hold, in addition to iron, many of the above mentioned ores, there is a great unexplored region for the prospector of the future that will some day make Cuba famous for her mineral wealth.

The Republic of Cuba undoubtedlly needs a geological survey that would render searching for minerals less sporadic than it is at present, but until Congress, or the people, fully awaken to the great source of revenue which lies beneath her palm covered foot hills and mountains, we fill have to content ourselves with the promiscuous surface scratching which, although intermittent and undirected, is even now giving promise of great things to come.

That mysterious charm which attaches itself to everything connected with the unknown, or to that which lies beneath the surface, imbued not alone the old time Spanish conquerors, but their descendents of today. Hence it is that the mining laws governing the Republic of Cuba, were made with due regard to the interests of the miner, and their spirit is carefully preserved in all matters pertaining to the subject.

MINING LAWS

Instead of "staking a claim" to a mining property in Cuba, we "denounce" it. In other words a prospector makes a drawing in duplicate in which he starts from a given center and goes so many meters east, so many south, west and north, until he completes either a square, parallelogram, or rectangular figure, after which an estimate is made of the number of hectares included in said drawing (a hectare being equivalent to about two acres of land.)

With his drawing, and a sufficient amount of cash to pay $2.00 for each hectare, he presents himself at the Department of Agriculture of which Mines forms a dependent bureau, and there registers his claim, pays his money and gets a receip, signed and sealey by the Government, with the date and even the hour attached. This claim or "denouncement" once registered, he is entitled to everything that lies below what is termed the agricultural surface of the ground for all time to come.

If the owner of said property protests against the miner digging or boring for copper, asphalt, oil or any other product lying beneath the surface, the claimant to the mineral hights must adjust his affairs amicably with the owner of the surface if possible. If not he has the right to either buy the property, lease it or work it, paying to said owner damages or a price that, if not mutually agreed on, is determined by a board of appraisers.

The usual custom, however, is to arrange with the owner, whenever possible, to accept a small royality on whatever ore or oil may be removed from below the surface, this agreement being acknowledged before a notary public and registered in the nearest municipality. These rules and regulations in Cuba have proved as a rule eminently satisfactory in mining operations and are intended to be fair to all parties concerned.

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July 29th 1922

H. A. HIMELY'S

WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922



CENTRAL "ALTO CEDRO"

THE ONLY PUBLICATION GIVING WEEKLY THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF SUGAR IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Subscription price $12.50 U. S. money per annum post-paid

H. A. HIMELY
CUBA 76-78 P.O. BOX 93. HAVANA. CUBA.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1921-1922

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending July 29th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	—	3.586	—	74.427
Matanzas	—	543	6.262	—	92.574
Cárdenas	—	194	14.651	—	61.050
Cienfuegos	—	12.652	10.610	—	13.251
Sagua	—	1.559	3.007	—	8.598
Caibarién	—	3.439	4.145	—	20.191
	—	18.387	42.261	—	—
Previously reported		1.609.277	1.280.263	35.049	270.091
Total to date		1.627.664	1.322.524	35.049	270.091

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	1	6.574	7.714	—	22.806
Puerto Tarafa	—	9.424	14.449	—	55.176
Manatí	1	1.270	—	—	12.641
Puerto Padre	1	4.005	3.286	—	89.336
Gibara	1	935	2.429	42	10.031
Banes	1	1.980	—	249	23.807
Antilla	4	8.736	7.094	—	42.370
Tánamo	1	1.053	—	304	7.360
Guantánamo	1	2.803	4.085	—	21.636
Santiago de Cuba	1	—	1.429	—	31.943
Manzanillo	—	929	—	—	38.155
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	3.773	3.773	—	—
Júcaro	—	3.573	3.572	—	—
Zaza	—	—	—	—	3.521
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	7.257
	12	45.055	47.831	595	—
Previously reported		1.914.068	1.540.091	4.567	366.039
Total to date		1.959.123	1.587.922	5.162	366.039

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	12	63.442	90.092	595	636.130
TOTAL to date		3.586.787	2.910.446	40.211	636.130

COMPARISON WITH THE CROPS OF 1920–1921 & 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to July 30 1921	5	3.052.605	1.634.364	32.999	1.385.242
July 31 1920	6	3.434.745	2.976.315	40.945	417.485

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20,000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Havana, July 29th., 1922.

A moderate amount of rain has been reported during the past week from the different provinces, Matanzas having been less favored than the rest. A heavy, general rain would be beneficial at this time, for although the early part of the season was marked by plentiful rains, which were of vital importance to the cane fields, the precipitation has fallen off a good deal since then and in some districts more rain is needed. The crop which is now nearing it's end made a late commencement, with the exception of Oriente province, so that the ratoons have not had as long a time to grow as they usually have at this date and are not as tall; still, they show the effects of the early rains and although fields are visible which have not yet been cultivated, and where the weeds are growing with the cane, yet the majority of the fields have had their first hand of hoeing and are clean, in marked contrast with last year, and if they have good rains in August and September they should make a pretty good showing by next December. A marked feature in the country is the amount of ploughing which is being done for cane planting. The cane planted from now on will only be for grinding in the 1923-1924 crop, but it's interest consists in the fact that it shows that the Cuban cane planter is not going to lie down under temporary difficulties, great as they have been for him during the past two years, but that he will continue to fight, and to produce, if possible more than ever. The advance in the price of sugar has loosened the purse-strings of Banks and Mill owners and that is what explains the cultivating of the fields and the preparations for new plantings. Some of the Banks have sold the sugars of the Mills they control at the low prices which ruled earlier in the season and the relative position of those Mills to the Banks has not improved much, if at all, since the previous crop. Some Banks, on the contrary commenced to sell around 3 c. c&f. and these will get back, this year, a large part of what was owing them.

Central "Santa Isabel" of Santa Clara province finished it's crop some time ago but only reported it to us during the past week, the crop consisted of 105,710 bags, our estimate having been 100,000 bags.

Central "Niquero" of Manzanillo has just closed down after making a record crop of 270,886 bags, against 175,000 bags estimated and a production of 175,261 bags in the previous crop and finally, Central "Mabay" of Manzanillo has just finished with 74,038 bags against 40,000 bags estimated. Twelve Centrals continue grinding.

The week's comparisons are as follows:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding	14	5	6
Week's Receipts	63,442 tons.	23,106 tons.	40,376 tons.
Last week's Receipts	67,615 ,,	19,438 ,,	34,221 ,,
Total Receipts	3,586,830 ,,	3,052,605 ,,	3,434,745 ,,
Total Exports	2,908,017 ,,	1,634,364 ,,	2,976,315 ,,
Stocks at the ports	636,130 ,,	1,385,242 ,,	417,485 ,,

Advices from New York report purchases of about 250,000 bags of Cubas during the past week, all for August shipment, at prices starting at 3 11/16 c/. and closing at 3 13/16 c/. c&f.

MARKET.—Local shipping houses continue to lament the very small amount of sugar offering for sale here. The sales reported consist of 5,000 bags for local consumption and 10,000 bags for export at a price which figures out 3.86 c/. c&f. New York. Holders are generally asking 4 c/. c&f.

FREIGHTS.—There is no change in rates from those of last week and we continue to quote:

North Coast of Cuba to New York & Philadelphia...16 c/. to 17 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Galveston.....16 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans.....15 c/.
South Coast ,, ,, ,, New York & Philadelphia...19 c/. to 20 c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Galveston.....17½ c/.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans.....16 c/. to 17 c/.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Week	Crop 1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	53.323	1.646.450	1.145.714	1.693.300
New Orleans	20.542	341.850	162.232	311.297
Galveston, Texas City & Houston	—	59.278	58.458	49.837
Savannah	6.011	72.989	34.404	93.294
Interior towns, U. S.	—	3.171	9.023	21.082
Canada	2.856	105.373	31.401	152.460
United Kingdom	3.573	426.170	104.349	504.011
France	3.773	106.294	16.306	52.761
Spain	14	4.258	664	11.105
Other European ports	—	76.079	13.475	65.661
Mexico West Indies	---	72	—	2.474
Japan and China	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia	—	—	19.597	10.961
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	8.072
	92.092	2,910.446	1,634.364	2.976.315

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Week ending July 29nd., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
—	—	14.230 tons.

TOTALS TO DATE

3,906,118 tons.	3.800.110 tons.	14.230 tons.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO. WALTER F. MARTIN MGR. HAVANA NOV 3 1922

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—		.....	.....	.....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5,114	15.389	9.845
,, 17		2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	3.715	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	6.001	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	13.395	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	17.587	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	38.979	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	56.376	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	79.973	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	93.572	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	112.043	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	142.594	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	154.677	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	165.755	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	226.839	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	191.393	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	172.314	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.835	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	207.047	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	156.267	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	208.806	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	163.969	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13	152.660	138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20	112.680	108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27	79.735	110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3	79.827	96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10	62.858	62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17	72.895	36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24	86.385	31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1	75.188	33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8	80.324	23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15	66.833	21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22	67.615	19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29	63.442	23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5		23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
.. 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	.....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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August 5th 1922

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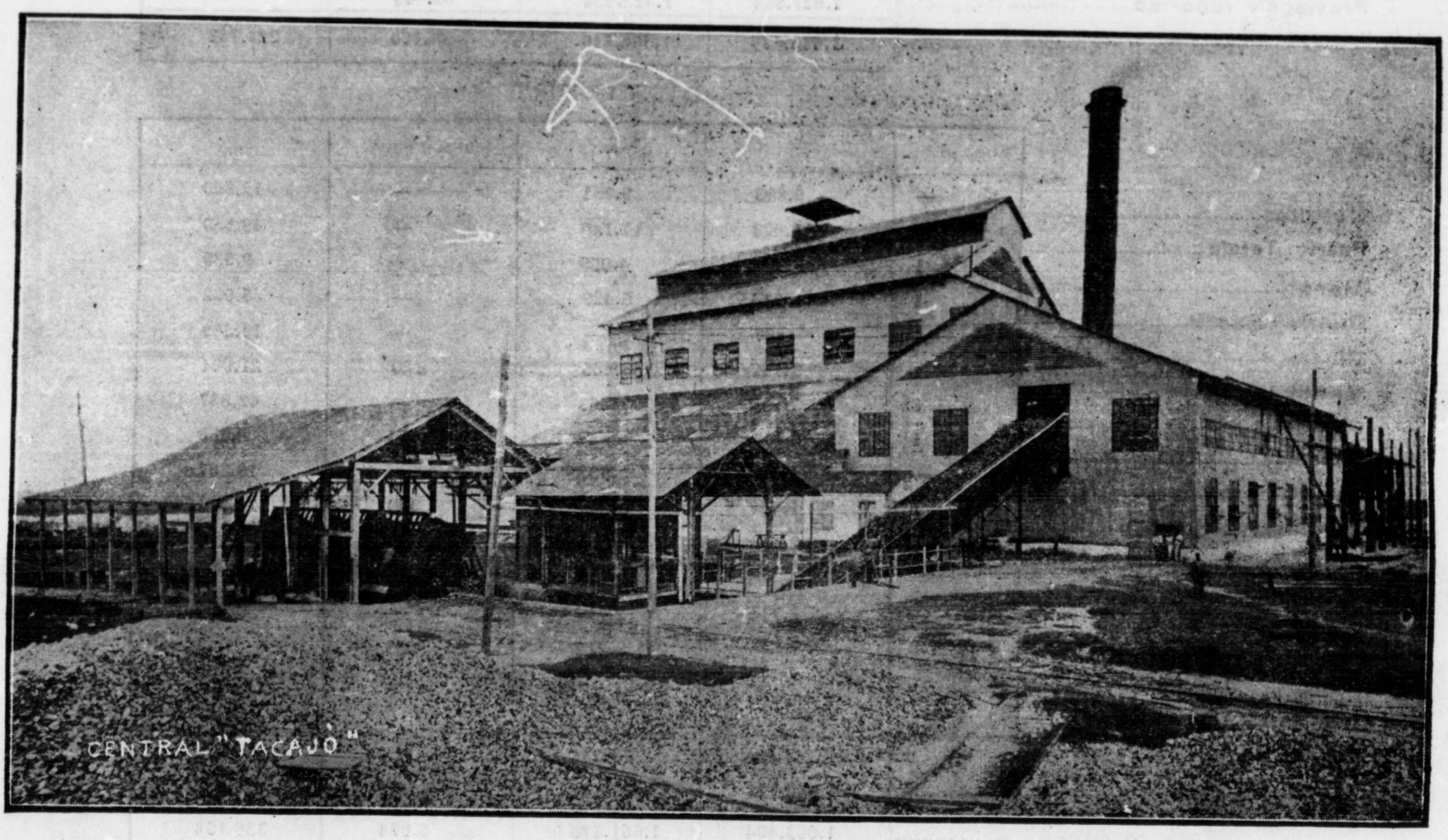
WEEKLY REVIEW

OF THE

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

CROP OF 1921-1922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Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending August 5th 1922 and totals to date.

Imp Solana y Ca. Mercaderes 22

SIX PORTS

TONS (2240 LBS.)

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Havana	—	—	5.666	1.428	67.333
Matanzas	—	143	12.365	—	80.351
Cárdenas	—	—	12.247	1.429	47.374
Cienfuegos	—	4.607	5.321	214	12.323
Sagua	—	1.647	3.904	—	6.342
Caibarién	—	1.373	6.519	—	15.045
	—	7.770	46.022	3.071	228.768
Previously reported		1.627.664	1.322.524	35.049	—
Total to date		1.635.434	1.368.546	38.120	228.768

OUTPORTS

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Nuevitas	—	5.895	9.151	—	19.550
Puerto Tarafa	—	11.623	17.140	—	49.659
Manatí	1	753	4.055	—	9.339
Puerto Padre	1	3.015	6.429	—	85.922
Gibara	1	857	—	—	10.889
Banes	1	1.767	3.463	120	21.991
Antilla	3	7.930	7.463	—	42.837
Tánamo	1	1.133	—	54	8.438
Guantánamo	—	1.738	5.087	—	18.287
Santiago de Cuba	1	1.757	6.500	429	26.771
Manzanillo	—	2.956	5.899	—	35.212
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	2.143	2.143	—	—
Júcaro	—	2.714	2.714	—	—
Zaza	—	—	3.212	309	—
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	7.257
	9	44.281	73.256	912	—
Previously reported		1.959.123	1.587.922	5.162	336.152
Total to date		1.003.404	1.661.178	6.074	336.152

WHOLE ISLAND

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Week	9	52.051	119.278	3.983	564.920
TOTAL to date		3.638.838	3.029.724	44.194	564.920

COMPARISON WITH THE CROPS OF 1920–1921 & 1919-1920

	Centrals grinding	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	CONSUMPTION	STOCK
Total to August 6 1921	5	3.076.298	1.701.984	32.999	1.341.315
August 7 1920	5	3.467.373	3.017.076	41.232	409.065

NOTE: "Consumption" refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption, and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20.000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

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Havana, August 5th. 1922.

The rainfall has been light during the past week and a good, soaking, general rain would do much good. The district of Sagua has been particularly unfortunate so far this season. In that district plantings of cane were made in the Spring, many of which were lost by the heavy rains which fell in May and June, causing considerable re-plantings to be made; but these have had no rain during July and are now in a critical condition. Happily these conditions are not general, but rain is needed in other parts of the Island.

The following Mills have been reported during the week as having closed down:

	Production Bags.	Estimate Bags.
"San Antonio" of Guantanamo	89.407	75.000
"Jesus Nazareno" (formerly "Eden") of Nuevitas	14.968	80.000
"Presidente", (formerly "Rey") of Antilla	59.000	20.000

179 Mills have finished their crops with a production of about 3,396,520 tons; nine Centrals continue grinding whose combined estimate amounts to 452,000 tons, but whose production will show quite an increase over that quantity.

Sales of Cuban sugars reported from New York have been only moderate during the week, amounting to some 36,000 tons for shipment in August and early September at prices varying from 3.65 c. fob. to 3 13/16 c. c&F. the latter being the last price paid.

The week's comparisons are:

	1922	1921	1920
Centrals grinding	9	5	5
Week's Receipts	52.051 tons.	23,693 tons.	32,628 tons.
Last week's Receipts	63.442 ,,	23,105 ,,	40,376 ,,
Total Receipts	3.638.838 ,,	3,076,298 ,,	3,467,373 ,,
Total Exports	3.029.724 ,,	1,701,984 ,,	3,017,076 ,,
Stocks at the Ports	564.920 ,,	1,341,315 ,,	409,065 ,,

MARKET.—The market has ruled quiet, but firm. No sales have been reported. Holders are generally asking prices which figure out 4 c. C&F. and some want even more than that.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for tonnage having slackened somewhat we shade our quotations for full cargoes to the following:

North Coast of Cuba to New York or Philadelphia.....16 c.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Galveston.....15 c.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, New Orleans.....14 c.
South ,, ,, ,, ,, New York or Philadelphia.....18 c.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Galveston.....16 c.
,, ,, ,, , ,, New Orleans.....15 c.

EXPORTS. (Tons 2240 lbs.)

	Crop 1921.-22 Week	Crop 1921.-22 Total to date	Crop 1920.-21 Total to same date 1921	Crop 1919.-20 Total to same date 1920
Ports North of Hatteras	74.686	1.721.136	1.196.123	1.720.848
New Orleans	24.778	366.628	166.419	314.083
Galveston, Texas City & Houston	6.190	65.468	60.787	49.837
Savannah	4.984	77.973	34.404	95.335
Interior towns, U. S.	429	3.600	9.023	21.555
Canada	3.143	108.516	31.401	155.020
United Kingdom	3.797	429.967	111.666	504.011
France	—	106.294	19.541	52.761
Spain	---	4.258	807	11.105
Other European ports	1.271	77.350	13.475	71.014
Mexico West Indies	—	72	—	2.474
Japan and China	---	68.462	38.741	—
Australia	—	—	19.597	10.961
Egypt, etc.	—	—	—	8.072
	119.278	3,029.724	1,701.984	3.017.076

CUBAN SUGAR CROP 1920-1921

Week ending August 5th., 1922

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS		STOCK
34	North Hatteras	541	13.498 tons.
	Texas City	81	
		622	
	TOTALS TO DATE		
3,906,152 tons.	3.800.732 tons.		13.498 tons.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AT ALL PORTS (TONS 2240 LBS.)

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total crop..... ..		3.935.433	3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006,624	2.582.845
Week ending Nov. 19/21				—		.....	.....	.....
,, 26			3.166	—	1.400	.....	.....	768
Dec. 3			4.398	—	1.671	.....	3.530	2.927
,, 10		957	14.603	2.558	8.497	5.114	15.389	9.845
,, 17		2.832	38.725	17.777	21.453	12.633	29.456	18.683
,, 24	3.715	2.735	55.456	34.434	28.614	18.521	36.338	22.841
,, 31	6.001	7.077	75.159	48.374	44.241	34.991	64.229	34.042
Jan. 7/22	13.395	22.808	111.077	75.596	74.456	61.498	99.429	54.950
,, 14	17.587	50.036	129.413	82.189	114.316	93.306	118.712	71.912
,, 21	38.979	74.355	132.781	100.304	111.272	122.735	135.653	90,154
,, 28	56.376	93.967	116.581	137.577	130.660	120.291	138.880	79.528
Feb. 4	79.973	123.886	110.009	150.513	144.633	113.017	131.962	94.701
,, 11	93.572	149.575	166.545	154.048	133.802	121.919	138.707	99.388
,, 18	112.043	142.663	160.961	175.830	150.491	140.460	149.471	111.422
,, 25	142.594	178.102	141.570	149.916	151.096	155.735	158.555	126.229
March. 4	154.677	150.129	171.615	144.460	160.631	150.017	130.785	122.773
,, 11	165.755	150.579	177.852	100.222	148.761	133.396	146.415	124.334
,, 18	226.839	167.893	168.818	167,358	150.262	147.716	152.969	110.021
,, 25	191.393	140.648	174.031	182,236	130.971	155.207	159.670	117.602
April. 1	172.314	138.634	151.570	170,749	116.547	118.887	153.452	87.958
,, 8	207.835	181.307	117.433	168.735	132.257	102.016	144.077	126.057
,, 15	207.047	150.153	161.715	143,101	124.085	116.034	131.391	130.318
,, 22	156.267	159.677	136.424	152,123	119.521	116.036	119.827	118.495
,, 29	208.806	140.707	118.926	163.208	116.061	138.099	110.716	116.710
May. 6	163.969	117.716	126.488	162.279	116.495	116.571	106.912	116.075
,, 13	152.660	138.139	102.915	151.710	105.368	100.105	68.205	90.100
,, 20	112.680	108.925	77.621	119.921	85.914	79.124	49.209	81.515
,, 27	79.735	110.376	67.327	102.404	83.522	84.082	51.328	59.320
June 3	79.827	96.600	82.775	98.706	72.240	59.551	30.186	52.606
,, 10	62.858	62,032	46.549	85.884	54.491	39.081	24.694	31.556
,, 17	72.895	36.751	60.654	61.346	39.840	46.072	30.971	20.022
,, 24	86.385	31.443	38.115	50.199	41.975	30.484	26.855	21.921
July. 1	75.188	33.945	44.055	47.273	40.208	36.973	14.733	20.895
,, 8	80.324	23.744	32.067	39.007	44.858	26.650	10.512	25.554
,, 15	66.833	21.671	42.754	38.679	36.997	26.776	17.606	12.260
,, 22	67.615	19.438	34.221	43.012	30.070	25.903	18.121	16.627
,, 29	63.442	23.105	40.376	39.529	28.237	25.825	13.989	15.524
Aug. 5	52.051	23.693	32.628	30.044	23.862	22.338	8.051	13.892
,, 12		39.956	21.911	24.787	32.992	19.847	6.647	15.451
,, 19		31.300	18.597	26.248	25.464	22.347	9.251	18.508
,, 26		40.234	10.450	33.304	27.168	13.202	6.991	10.450
Sep. 2		2.999	19.640	33.395	21.107	13.275	6.887	10.676
,, 9		24.978	24.822	33.393	17.993	9.121	1.666	12.509
,, 16		12.413	9.692	32.129	19.003	5.355	2.196	5.164
,, 23		15.513	12.586	21.296	15·868	6.393	1.071	5.192
,, 30		14.319	9.743	23.744	18.032	3.037	942	2.751
Oct. 7		13.278	7.418	19.654	8.569	1.105	260	3.019
,, 14		3.356	1.958	19.388	6.997	2.174	1.576	4.095
,, 21		9.496	5.835	21.387	10.549	476	6.761	4.460
,, 28		5.352	1.628	21.517	3,893	42	3.859	6.608
Nov. 4		16.865	3.161	5.844	622	.....	1.272	6.877
,, 11		25.560	4.415	13.657	4.321	.....	.....	5.130
,, 18		23.864	6.687	16.193	13.247	117	4.334	4.551
After Nov. 18			80.673	65.442	69.005	143	6.417	.....
Consumed in interior without coming to the ports.			22.386	29.587	30.000	26.136	14.933	19.787
			3.728.975	3.967.094	3.444.605	3.019.936	3.006.624	2.582.845

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REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Havana Post 2056-213
Aug. 6 19

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MEMORANDUM 13.

The Havana Post publishes on another page this morning the thirteenth memorandum of General Crowder to President Zayas. The memorandum was delivered to the president on July 21, and fifteen days have passed and yet the government has done nothing toward making effective the suggestions contained.

We know that the present cabinet is doing much toward placing Cuba on a sound basis, and with some minor exceptions graft has been eradicated to the extent of its ability.

Surely the president is anxious to reestablish confidence in, and the credit of the country, yet he has been ineffective in efforts, and notwithstanding the honorable intentions Cuba is today in a worse plight than it was on June 21 when the new cabinet went into office.

Her obligations remain unpaid and there has been no move made by congress to relieve the situation. The income of the government is inadequate even to meet the reduced expenses, and while there is yet plenty of room to make further economies and conduct the public affairs on a basis of service, congress refuses to pass the needed legislation.

General Crowder was very plain in his thirteenth memorandum and even congress should have been impressed by it.

Another memorandum has been delivered to President Zayas by the personal representative of President Harding, and if rumor is correct, the Cuban government is given only one week more to lift itself from the mire that grafting politicians and officeholders have pushed it into.

President Zayas and his cabinet have done much, probably all that they can without action by congress, and it is upon congress that the responsibility of relieving the situation now rests. It may be necessary that congress cease to function and the burden of restoring Cuba to a sound financial and moral basis must be borne by the American government. It is up to congress to say.

EUROPE

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PROMPT DECISION OR INTERVENTION

2056 - 213
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Cuba Given Week to Make Good, Local Paper Declares. Cespedes Serves Warning. Full Text of Famous Memorandum No. 13 Published.

"If within the space of one week the government does not come to a practical decision, the immediate exercise of rights of foreign interests which feel that they are left without guarantees from us, will take place, that is to say, intervention."

With this as a screaming headline on its front page, Heraldo de Cuba flooded the streets of Havana yesterday forenoon. Official action was immediately taken to suppress the edition and agents were sent out in every direction to buy up all available copies. Under the head, an interview purporting to have been conceded by Secretary of State Cespedes was printed as follows:

"General Crowder's Memorandum No. 13 to the President of the Republic has been approved by the Secretary of State in Washington. The reforms necessary for the sanctioning of an exterior loan, or additions of any kind to the public debt of Cuba must be more than a mere temporary stabilization of Cuban finances. In other words, neither a loan nor a public debt of any kind will be sanctioned while there are no reasonable guarantees that the program of moral reforms which the Executive and Legislative powers must realise will be carried out."

Heraldo then comments on Dr. Cespedes' statement in the following terms:

"As may be deducted by these first declarations of Dr. Cespedes, the moral readjustment has not been completely complied with, much still remains to be done and all this has been reiterated in Memorandum No. 13 ,a repetition of the twelve previous ones which, like the sword of Democles ,the Washington Government hangs over the Republic.

Dr. Cespedes goes on to say:

"These indications are made in accordance with the preventative policy of the United States which, reviewing the form of friendly councils in as far as they affect the Treaty of Permanent Relations, leaves no trance in the 'status' nor in the honor of the country, while intervention, though constitutional, always affects the prestige of the nation and, coming again, might injure sacred principles and wound national interests that it is necessary to preserve.

"The reforms indicated as necessary are only those demanding a plan of good government ,purifying of the public administration, the affectiveness of justice and the ruling of law and right.

"Our country is patriotic, as has been demonstrated in its wars of independence; it is fundamentally honorable and laborious and will comply with the program of essential reforms. Our credit, in spite of being considerable, to be valid in the contracting of debts, requires the previous recognition of the United States, in accordance with the Treaty of Permanent Relations which, by the sanction of the American Government ,implies a co-responsibility which places our interior and exterior bonds on a more valuable standing before the entire world."

Dr. Cespedes concludes with the following remarkable declarations:

"A more prolonged delay or a mistake in the formulas chosen, can give place to the immediate exercise of the rights of the foreigner who does not feel himself under any guarantee from us and in the compliance with duties respecting the economic stability of the Government for the good of the country, that is, for our own convenience, we Cubans are obliged in honor to go forward and give assurances without delay."

"General Crowder's visit to the President yesterday is full of importance," Heraldo continues. "The special envoy is also facing a difficult situation in these moments. Mr. Harding's Ambassador feels his negotiations threatened with disaster. He is combatted in Washington by a group of functionaries adverse to his actuation. In view of this, he has pressed the President for a compliance with the demands of Memorandum 13, giving him only until the 15th of the month for the approval of all the laws for the solution of the economic crisis and the purification of the public administration.

"The interview between Crowder and President Zayas produced a sensation in official centers which was intensified after the declarations of the Secretary of State."

Heraldo also printed the first full publication of Crowder's Memorandum 13, which has been the subject of much interest and press comment. The text of the Memorandum is as follows:

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

...D FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

"I. Your interesting disclosures at yesterday morning's interview respecting your conference with Parliamentary Committees on the subject of ways and means of settling the Floating Debt of the Republic seem to make it advisable that I indicate now, as far as I can, conditions precedent to the approval by the United States government of a new foreign loan. Permit me to confirm to Your Excellency my statement at yesterday morning's conference that I am not in receipt of final instructions from my Government as to what these conditions precedent may be and that, therefore ,what I here say is subject to revision by my Government.

II. In determining what these conditions precedent shall be, we must I think, take into consideration the fact that both Governments are fairly warned

(a) by the default during the last fiscal year in meeting the service of the Exterior Bonded Debt, the arrears of which were finally paid, not out of the ordinary revenues as required by the Permanent Treaty and by the Constitution of Cuba, but out of the proceeds of a new loan;

(b) by the present default in meeting the service of the Interior Loan of 1917 ,the arrears being now, I am informed, approximately three million dollairs; and

(c) by the Floating Debt (unpaid current obligations) reported by both Secretary Gelabert and Secretary Despaigne, as embarrassingly large and by the latter as closely approximating in amount the total annual receipts of the National Treasury from all sources;

That the financial crisis through which the Government of Cuba is passing is fraught with unusual and un ocedented dangers to the Re- p ' .c and that unusual and unprecedented measures must be adopted if the pubuic credit is to be re-established to the degree necessary adequately to secure the additional loan.

III. But the primary consideration which ought to control in determining these conditions precedent to the approval of a new loan is that these conditions shall be of such character as to make it reasonably certain that the Government of the United States will never have to take the steps, under the authority of the Permanent Treaty and Constitution of Cuba, to secure prompt payment of interest and sinking fund charges on either the proposed new loan or the existing loans. It is obvious that adequate assurance that the Government of the United States will be saved from this disagreeable duty under said Treaty and Constitution must proceed from measures to be adopted by both Legislative and Executive Branches of the Cuban Government. Certain of these measures are enumerated in the succeeding paragraphs IV and V of this Memorandum but without prejudice to their revision or to the inclusion of others after an exchange of views with my Government.

"Legislative Action Necessary.

"IV. Included among the measures necessaray to be enacted by the Congress of Cuba are

(a) a proper Loan Statute authorizing the Executive to contract a loan and strictly limiting the uses to which this loan may be applied;

"(b) the permanent revenues necessary for the payment of the interest and redemption of the new loan; and

"(c) a proper Bill suspending certain provisions of the Civil Service Law relating to tenure of employes and of related provisions of the Electoral Code to permit the carrying out of the executive reforms discussed in the next succeeding paragraph.

"I am fairly forewarned by the correspondence with my Government that it may be disposed to insist that final payments on any loan authorized shall be deferred until the Congress of Cuba has enacted legislation necessary for the regulation of the business of banks and other institutions of credit and also a Constitutional Amendment Bill permitting municipal governments to be reorganized in the interest of greater efficiency and economy; but upon these, for the moment, I do not insist.

"The action specified under subheads (a) and (b) is of course, under Article 59, Paragraph Third, the Constitutional prerrogative of Congress and will follow in due course should a new loan be decided upon as a proper method of settling the Floating Debt. Of very great importance is the action specified under subhead (c) supra, which is absolutely necessary if the executive reforms, next to be enumerated, are to be accomplished .

"Executive Action Necessary.

V. I think it quite probable that my Government will insist with great firmness that the economies provided for in the new Budget shall be actually realized; and with even greater firmness will insist upon the effective enforcement of the reforms outlined to Your Excellency in my Memorandum No. 8, submitted on May 5, 1922. As I have said in the preceding paragraph the prompt enactment by the Congress of a bill suspending the provisions of the Civil Service Law respecting tenure of office and of related provisions of the Electoral Code is an absolute prerequisite to carrying out many of those reforms specified in said Memorandum ,particularly those dependent upon removals from office and the appointment of men qualified to assist in this great work. (See concluding portion of said Memorandum No. 8, pages 15, 16 and 17.)

Charges have been persistent that extensive frauds are being practiced in the Customs and Internal Revenue services and in the disbursement of revenues under a false documentation, due to which a very formidable percentage of legal receipts is lost to the Treasury. If these charges which go unchallenged as to accuracy are false, they should be shown to be false, and, if true, the extent to which the Treasury is defrauded should be made known. I think my Government will insist upon a rigid inspection of these services to determine the truth or falsity of these charges to be followed up by Expendients against officials where a prima facie case of graft or other corruption is shown to exist as a condition precedent to its approval of the new loan.

"Charges persist that Subordinate Members of the Judiciary, including Secretaries of Courts, are guilty of malfeasance in office. Recently the Vice President of the Republic in a public statement has voiced the same charge and thus far no one has come to the defense of the Judiciary against such an indictment. To meet these unrefuted charges, a rigid investigation is necessary to be followed by the institution of proper proceedings in the courts where a prima facie case has been made out by such investigation. While considering necessary reforms in the Judiciary, it is pertinent to note also apparent lack of diligence of that branch in bringing promptly to trial persons accused of criminal acts in the administration of banks now undergoing liquidation and of public officials charged with graft and corruption in office. My Government knows no reason which would justify the long delay in bringing the long pending proceedings in court against officials of the City of Havana indicted for fraud and other malfeasance in office to a prompt conclusion. Nor does it understand the failure of efforts to secure extradition of the first class mentioned above, to wit: those accused of criminal acts in the administration of banks now undergoing liquidation. It would be quiet unnecessary to make a reform of the Judiciary in the respects here indicated as a condition precedent to the approval of the new loan, if Your Excellency is successful in the plan we discussed yesterday of eliciting the active and zealous co-operation of the Secretary of Justice and the Fiscal of the Supreme Court in bringing offending members of the Judiciary before the proper courts.

I need not invite the attention of Your Excellency to a fact disclosed by our joint examination of the law relating to competitive bids in the award of contracts has been more honored in the breach than in the observance with the result that the National Treasury is subjected to a burden from which it should be promptly relieved. It seems to me to be imperative that Your Excellency issue and order to each Cabinet Secretary to prepare a list of all contracts, oral or written, for the current fiscal year, giving unit prices and to direct the annulment of all contracts which has been made in violation of the law. And to other contracts where prices are grossly excessive, it would seem proper to order either their rescindment or their reformation with the consent of the contractor. I have little doubt but that from such a proceduce a large annual saving to the National Treasury would result. Prompt and effective action in enforcing this or a better procedure would obviate the necessity of considering whether it should be included by my Government as a condition precedent to the proval of the new loan."

Sunday, Aug. 6, 1922.

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LAS NUEVAS CADENAS

AYER un Secretario del Despacho manifestaba que no había peligros en el proyectado Empréstito.

Contestaremos al miembro del Gabinete con un artículo del proyecto Despaigne, lamentando que un consejero del Presidente no haya leido o no haya entendido un documento de tanta trascendencia.

Artículo 4.—Con el propósito de favorecer aún más la demanda de estos Bonos de deuda exterior, el Ejecutivo queda autorizado para incluir en el contrato o en los contratos que se celebran para la venta de dichos Bonos estipulaciones en que se acuerdan, entre otras cosas, lo siguiente:

1.—Que la República de Cuba en todo tiempo informará a los Banqueros que hayan adquirido los Bonos, o a los representantes de los tenedores de los mismos, cuando así lo solicitaren, acerca del modo en que se esté cumpliendo las condiciones del contrato y de la forma en que estén recaudando y administrando los ingresos a ella.

2.—Que la República cuidará especialmente de que la comprobación de las cuentas nacionales esté al corriente, y de que se persiga con todo rigor ante los Tribunales competentes a todas aquellas personas o entidades que resulten responsables de la comisión de algún acto punible que perjudique al Erario Cubano.

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Monday, Aug. 7, 1922.

THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

EL TRIUNFO DRIVES IT HOME TO CONGRESS.

El Triunfo says on its first page in red letters: "Today the Tragic Week of Cuba Begins."

"With this Sunday the week begins, conceded by General Crowder to the public powers to find practical solutions to the crisis the Republic is going through. A frightful week, indeed, full of sinister visions in which the heroes of our struggles will look down at those who by degeneration and badness have put in danger the work they achieved at the cost of their lives and many sacrifices.

"A rumor circulates which we cannot believe: That is, that the exterior loan finds an active and passive resistence from the congressmen because it leaves no 'margin' for them. It is impossible to believe that Cubans of conscience and occupying high positions as they do, are going to draw the Republic into such a grave danger, where they not only lose their positions but also their standing as sitizens, because if congress should be dissolved only a myth of a Republic would exist, and we would be foreigners in our own country, slaves of a stranger who would look down with disdain upon us as an incapable and corrupted people.

"The fault of a few, the exploiters, would then be paid by the great mass, and this injustice would bring grave consequences and unrest.

"The people have been good and peaceful, and have stood for all the insults and injustices with surprising meekness.

"An intervention on account of organic incapacity and wretchedness would not only be a death blow for our sacred ideals, but would also make the struggle for life of our citizens still more difficult.

"From this to great dispair is only a short distance, and the tame people might remember that they also can become lions and destroy the guilty ones.

We believe that congress, out of patriotism and the instinct of conservation will make use of the term conceded, and will help to save the Republic and abandon the sad role of being a 'other.'"

Diario de la Marina says, in its column "Impressions":

"The Republic is going, or worse still, they are leaving her go.

"An honest girl of a good family, she is running the risk of being corrupted in her own country, and therefor her tutors have thought it would not be bad to take her with them until better times return.

Reading Crowder's memorandum to zayas, which Heraldo de Cuba published yesterday, one receives the sensation that our independence is nearly at an end. That means that soon, maybe in a few days, we Cubans will begin to be foreigners in our own country.

"'If in the lapse of one week our government does not take practical resolutions,' says Heraldo.

"A week. A week was enough for the Creator to make the world and still have time to rest. But God's power was and is without limitations and the power of our government is not worth speaking about.

"The Secretary of State has spoken well and patriotically about the dangers which threaten us. But the Secretary of State forgot that he was part of the government.

"And that is because the cabinet and the chief executive are in open disagreement. The former is composed of secretaries of confidence without confidence, and the latter is already since sometime ago in opposition.

"We are at the end of the Republic if heroic measures are not taken by all. Congress has to speak now in a matter of life or death."

COULD U. S. SOLVE OUR CRISIS? ASKS LA PRENSA.

La Prensa says, in its column "Visions of Sunday":

"In the declarations of the Secretary of State, which agree with memorandum number 13—fatal number and fatal memorandum—sent by General Crowder, special envoy of the Washington government, to Doctor Alfredo Zayas, President of Cuba, it is clearly expressed that the executive, the legislative and judicial powers are responsible for the chaotic situation of the nation. Therefore, without much effort, one can deduct the incapacity of our people to govern their own destinies.

"'The reforms which are pointed out as necessary,' says the Secretary of State, 'are only those which every good government needs: the purification of the public administration, the effectiveness of justice and the ruling of law and right.'

"Then, in Cuba, the government lacks an adequate plan of administration, justice lacks effectiveness and law and right do not rule. This is what the Secretary of State says by his own account as a result of his personal judgment in relation to the difficulties which we are encountering. It is clearly given us to understand 'that no loan, exterior or interior, will take place until there is a reasonable guaranty and the program of reforms is fulfilled effectively, with the moral concourse of the country, by the executive and legislative powers.

"A loan is considered necessary, that is the necessity of getting money to cover the pending obligations, but before doing so we are demanded to clean the soul of the country of all its sins and mistakes down to its ancestral vices. . . . Like if a thirsty man was told that at two meters distance a pure and cool spring of water was to be found of which water he should drink at once or die because his life is ending, but that to get to the spring it is necessary to make a well of two hundred meters, a thing that certainly could not be done in a short time.

"It occurs to us to ask, was it necessary for all this to form a cabinet of elements which Crowder considered frankly capable and to which he gave his approval?

"How are the executive power and the legislative power to give the guaranties that are demanded? Because we do not believe that one nor the other would hesitate to give the means of solving our tremendous crisis, although we believe that they already have had time to make decisions.

"If right now the United States of America should take over our government, would it solve the situation of our country better than can we?

"Would a Wood come or would a Haggoon come?

"Let us meditate."

ORBEGON IMPROVES

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EL DERECHO DEL PUEBLO Y EL ESTIGMA DEL MEMORANDUM

HACE un año el país quería el Empréstito que, al Gobierno, se le antojaba la única luz en las tinieblas de la crisis.

Comenzaron los negociadores a gestionarlo; pero la luz retrocedía las distancias que la negociación adelantaba; e inesperadamente, y con asombro, el país vió trocarse la luz en el espectro aterrador que ahora nos persigue. La República, desde entonces, rehuye las espuelas del Empréstito; y los pasos que retrocede sobre espinas el espectro los adelanta sobre flores...

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Divulgado el "memorándum" número 13, la opinión pública está en el misterio de las dificultades que nos provoca la política del General Crowder; y dispone del más importante y elocuente de los testimonios que justifican la heróica resistencia. Si la repulsa del Empréstito suscita la intervención, el acuerdo favorable al Empréstito la sanciona. En el caso de la repulsa, el derecho queda en pie. El segundo caso es la renuncia definitiva de la independencia nacional. Y yo prefiero la patria deshecha en lágrimas y escombros a una patria en vil caricatura.

Obra maestra del partido imperialista encarnado en el actual Gobierno de Washington, el "memorándum" es la condensación diplomática de un programa de agresividad fiscal y económica frente a las claudicaciones del Gobierno de la República de Cuba. Intenta obligarnos al Empréstito, pero, simultáneamente, ahonda un abismo de "imposibilidades" que nos aparte de conseguirlo; y si rendidos a la fatiga optáramos por ceder, la luz hecho espectro retrocedería mientras nosotros avanzáramos. Además, en el "memorandum" aparecen reproches tan deprimentes, a la honestidad del Gobierno, tan ámplios, tan diversos y tan categóricos, y de ellos hace depender, en forma tan perentoria, el préstamo exterior, que su texto se confunde con el texto de una acusación, de gravísimas responsabilidades, ante la autoridad del Congreso, y el Empréstito asemejase al castigo que pretendiese infligírsele al responsable. "Mi Gobierno —escribe el Embajador—insistirá en una rígida inspección de estos servicios (refiérese a los de Aduanas e Impuestos) para determinar la prueba o falsedad de estos cargos, seguida de expedientes contra los funcionarios cuando se demuestre que existe "prima facie" un caso de "chivo", como condición previa del nuevo Empréstito". Si las Aduanas y los Impuestos internos anidan abominables corrupciones, la justicia no es dechado de pureza. Los jueces prevaricam; las causas incoadas contra funcionarios delincuentes no prosperan; y a conjurar tamañas inmoralidades recomienda la ingerencia que se procure conseguir la celosa cooperación del Secretario de Justicia y del Fiscal del Tribunal Supremo. Por último, el General Crowder afirma que después de haber examinado con el Presidente, a quien así lastimaba en lo íntimo de su dignidad, los expedientes de subastas, comprobó que los requisitos esenciales de la ley se infringían invariablemente en pecaminosas adjudicaciones. Calzado con la firma de un Senador de la República, bastaría el "memorándum" para derribar de su elevada magistratura al licenciado Alfredo Zayas.

Persisto, a la faz de los acontecimientos, empañada nuestra bandera y ajado nuestro decoro, en que toda resistencia es inútil y estéril, si no la precede, con un cambio de Gobierno, la resurrección del espíritu de los fundadores de la nacionalidad cubana.

La Declaración de Derechos de Virginia, molde inmortal de las instituciones continentales, en el Nuevo Mundo, debiera vibrar en el corazón de todos los patriotas que repugnan el estigma del "memorándum"...

Permitidme recitarla:

"El poder está investido en el pueblo y por consiguiente del pueblo deriva. Los magistrados son sus síndicos y sus servidores, siempre responsables. El Gobierno debe instituirse para el beneficio y para la protección comunes, al mismo tiempo que para la seguridad del pueblo, nación o mancomunidad. La mejor de todas las modalidades y formas de Gobierno es aquella que produzca el más alto bien y la seguridad mayor, hallándose más resguardada que ninguna otra contra una administración mala. Cuando algún Gobierno resulte inadecuado o contrario a estos fines, la mayoría del común tiene derecho inquebrantable, inalienable e indiscutible para reformar, alterar o abolir el Gobierno, del modo que se juzgue más pertinente para el bienestar público".

La sabiduría de estos principios —columna central de toda sincera democracia—contiene la solución exclusiva de nuestra crisis.

De todas las maneras de ingerencia, el General Crowder se inclina a la menos eficaz y a la más opresiva. Sus reacciones en contra del Poder Ejecutivo se caracterizan por una violenta tan singular que a los ojos del pueblo de Cuba procede a saltos y resuelve a dentelladas. La exigencia perentoria, a fecha fija, es en realidad su instrumento de favor. Y cada semana promueve un escándalo al Gobierno que, no obstante, cuenta con su apoyo. Fiscal severísimo y aliado benévolo del Presidente, lo hiere y lo defiende con la misma espada.

No importa. La justicia y la razón pueden más que los ejércitos de millones de Generales. Y el problema de la República es el problema de su derecho a la vida y el de sus deberes con la civilización.

M. MARQUEZ STERLING.

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Conference at the Palace Today Lasted for Several Hours

Evening News Aug 9

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The all-important conference at the palace today was held, attended by the President, General Crowder, members of the cabinet, and leaders of both houses of congress, including the interparliamentary commission appointed by President Zayas to draft new laws necessary to meet the present financial crisis now prevailing.

This meeting was decided upon by the president at Saturday's meeting of the cabinet. The publication of memorandum 13 last Saturday by El Heraldo de Cuba in Spanish and by the Evening News in its original and untranslated form, had the effect of producing general alarm on the part of governmental official and political leaders and of awakening the people to the fact that Cuba is now facing a crisis that could not be put off any longer.

Up to the present the senate had refused to consider the recommendations of Secretary of the Treasury Despaigne, nor would either house agree to recommendations by President Zayas in special messages which has asked for reforms as indicated by General Crowder in memoranda filed with the president. It may be that the president had not made his recommendations strong enough, but surely the members could have taken it for granted that the situation was sufficiently grave to require immediate action.

There have been many rumors floating around to the effect that intervention has been threatened. There has been no intervention threatened, on the part of the representatives of the United States. Of course one might imagine what might happen if some foreign power should demand immediate payment of claims held by subjects of those foreign powers. Should any of those claims be presented and payment not complied with, then things would be different, but so far there has been nothing of an official nature to warrant a threat of intervention.

The conference was held until 3 o'clock this afternoon without any agreement being reached, the day being spent in discussion of the means which should be carried out. There were but three senators and four representatives present, besides Secretary Despaigne, President Zayas and General Crowder, the latter asking Secretary Castillo be called as his official interpreter.

There were many senators and representatives who went to the palace to gain admission at the conference, but they were not admitted. It is known that the conference will be continued until tomorrow, to meet at nine o'clock. Secretary Cortina was not present, he having left for the country yesterday to remain for eight or ten days, under orders from the physicians, he having been in poor health recently.

The senators present were Alvarez, Compte and Soto. The representatives were Gil, Freyre, Cruz and Soto.

This morning Secretary of State Cespedes addressed a letter to Gen. Pedro Betancourt telling him that he did not think it necessary to call a meeting of veterans, as he believed that it would be possible for the congress to pass legislation necessary,

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WHY SHOULD THEY NEED CROWDER THERE?

It is said that several of the interparliamentary committee and members of both houses were desirous for General Crowder to attend the conference at the palace today, seemingly for the purpose of questioning him as to the position he has assumed in the loan matter, as though the position of the Washington government has not been sufficiently plain to suit the ideas of the government here.

The demands, if that is really a way to expres it, if the Washington government are expressed in the memoranda of General Crowder. They are not the demands of General Crowder, they are the conditions the plans of the United States government at Washington, on which the loan can be agreed to. The Memorada of General Crowder explain everything. There is nothing that can be done further than to carry out the conditions laid down by Washington. The members in attendance at the confernce may want to ask some questions, but they should have had all the memoranda filed so that they could understand the entire question. The fact that the twelve memoranda had not been given publicity was what made the thirteenth one necesary. The contents of the last one are simply a resume of the other twelve, as one can easily see by reading it over. Even the thirteenth is not a real demand. It merely points out the conditions under which satisfactory legislation can be passed.

would not have been understoood from the very first. The fact was made known at the beginning of the Zayas administration that it was to have a fair chance. It had a whole year in which the evils of the former administration could be corrected. No one can deny the fact that the new administation had a fair chance, but it seems that the sharp bargain that was made by the former regime made it impossible, politically speaking, to carry out the wishes of the Washington government and it was hoped that something might turn up so that there would be no necessity of making drastic cuts in the government personnel, and that the political favors handed out could be continued.

It was naturally to be expected that the concessions of reforms in the lottery, the sacrifice of those rich plums of colecturias and botellas would be considered sufficient, but the elimination of one abuse with the others being permitted to continue was not sufficient. All of it must cease. Cuba is to be placed right before the world as a progressive nation that represents true republican honest government.

There is nothing in these demands that right thinking men will object to. The people demand them all. The people want good government. They are willing to pay taxes if the money goes to paying for the just expenses of government. They do not like to see their money thrown away, and they expect to have to pay too great an amount all at once.

The millions danced, and now the fiddler must be paid after the fun is all over. The way to pay that fiddler is by means of a long time loan. It will come in easier payment plans, for the whole thing cannot be paid all at once.

The attitude of the press is that General Crowder has only told the truth in his memoranda to the president, and the papers protest because the entire list had not been made public sooner. It would perhaps have been a bold legislator who would have goten up in congress and made the accusations as were contained in the thirteenth memorandum, but it would have saved a whole lot of trouble.

Ther is no demand made by the Washington government for an exterior loan. There are demands that must be complied with if a loan is made, and that is all there is to it.

———)oo(———

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Se ejercitará la acción pública contra los que defraudan al Estado

Proposición de Ley que tiende a combatir tratos ilícitos entre contribuyentes y empleados de la administración.

El Representante, doctor Oscar Soto, ha presentado a la Cámara, la siguiente proposición de Ley:

A LA CAMARA

Conocida la merma que se origina en las recaudaciones del Estado, las Provincias y los Municipios, que produce dificultades para cumplir las obligaciones consignadas en los respectivos presupuestos, y siendo insistente el rumor público de que ello se debe a conciertos ilícitos que establecen empleados y funcionarios de la Administración con los contribuyentes, sin que se realice una acción enérgica para perseguir a los defraudadores, los Representantes que suscriben, para poner remedio al mal proponen a la Cámara, que adopte la siguiente PROPOSICION DE LEY:

ARTICULO 1o.—Se declara pública la acción para perseguir las defraudaciones que se cometan en la recaudación de los Impuestos y contribuciones del Estado, las Provincias y los Municipios, bien por medio de los documentos que se faciliten a la Administración por los contribuyentes, bien por los informes o expedientes efectuados por los funcionarios y empleados de la Administración, bien por cualquier otro medio que tienda a disminuir los créditos que deben percibir las cajas del Tesoro Nacional, Provincial y Municipal.

ARTICULO 2o.—También se declara pública la acción para perseguir los fraudes y malversaciones que se realicen en los pagos de las atenciones del Estado, las Provincias y los Municipios, dándole aplicación distinta a aquélla para que están destinados, pagando servicios que no se han prestado u obras que no se realizaron.

ARTICULO 3o.—Los delitos cometidos por los contribuyentes para disminuir las cantidades que deba recibir el Estado, las Provincias o los Municipios, y las defraudaciones y malversaciones de los empleados y funcionarios, serán siempre castigados con la pena accesoria de multa, equivalente al duplo de la cantidad ocultada en la recaudación o defraudada o malversada en los pagos, y el 50 por ciento de esa multa le será entregado a la persona que realice la acusación y persecución de los delitos ante los Tribunales de Justicia. En los casos de indulto o condonación de multa no podrán éstos surtir sus efectos sino después de satisfecho el 50 por ciento que tiene derecho a percibir el que ha ejercitado la acción pública persiguiendo el delito. Este derecho es irrenunciable y a falta de pago sufrirá el condenado un día de prisión por cada peso que dejare de pagar. Si el interesado se negase a recibir la cantidad que le pertenece, ésta pasará a la Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad que no podrá renunciar a ella.

ARTICULO 4o.—Los que ejercitan la acción pública en persecución de los delitos de defraudación o malversación en los ingresos y pagos del Estado, la Provincia y el Municipio, podrán valerse de abogados, si quieren, cuyos honorarios, en caso de condena, serán pagados como costas por los delincuentes que estarán obligados a prestar fianza en metálico, para responder a esta obligación, embargándosele en caso contrario bienes suficientes a cubrirla. Pero el que no quiera valerse de abogado podrá continuar personalmente la acción, y los Jueces y Tribunales lo considerarán parte en el sumario desde que ratifica la denuncia, con derecho a proponer para que se practiquen todas las diligencias que crea necesarias para el esclarecimiento de los hechos. El Ministerio Fiscal también será parte en estas causas en representación del Estado.

ARTICULO 5o.—Los jueces y tribunales no podrán, dentro de los términos procesales establecidos por la Ley, negarse a practicar ninguna diligencia solicitada por quien ejercite la acción pública en persecución de los delitos de defraudación y malversación en las recaudaciones y pagos del Estado, las Provincias y los Municipios, ni podrán declarar improcedente ninguna de éllas, ni impertinentes las preguntas que a los acusados o a los testigos dirija el acusador. En caso de incumplimiento por parte de los jueces y tribunales de estos preceptos, se reconoce al acusador el derecho de perseguir y acusar, sin necesidad de la querella a los funcionarios judiciales que le opongan la dificultad.

ARTICULO 6o.—Para el ejercicio de estas acciones no será necesario prestar fianza ni acreditar ser ciudadano cubano, pues ella compete a todos los habitantes de la República que no hayan sido condenados por el delito de calumnia.

ARTICULO 7o.—Esta Ley empezará a regir desde su publicacin en la "Gaceta Oficial" de la República.

Salón de Sesiones de la Cámara de Representantes, a los veinte y tres días del mes de julio de mil novecientos veinte y dos.

Oscar SOTO

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Heredia Julio 25

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12 PAGINAS
CERRADO A LAS 11. A. M.

HERALDO DE

DIARIO INDEPENDIENTE

Acogido a la Franquicia Postal | AÑO XI | HABANA, MARTES 8 DE AGOSTO DE 1922

Crowder Dijo Ayer Que Como Paso Prévio Empréstito, Es Imprescindible Suspender Responsables De Sus Gestiones a Los

NO ES ACEPTABLE-DIJO-QUE LOS ACTUALES FUNCIONARIOS DE LOS IMPUESTOS, SOBRE

Figura También Como Condición Prévia Para Hacer esa Operación la Reforma de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal, para que los Jueces y sin Obstáculos, Abreviando Términos, Castiguen a los Delincuentes

Al Discutirse las Distintas Fórmulas para Resolver la Crisis, Crowder dijo: ferencia a la Emisión de Certificados, el Proyecto de Empréstito Exterior

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CUBA 5 CENTAVOS
IGUAL PRECIO EN PROVINCIAS

NUMERO 219 | Inscripto como Correspondencia de 2da. Clase

Para Que Su Gobierno Autorice Un La Ley Del Servicio Civil, Haciendo Señores Secretarios De Despacho

LOS QUE PESAN GRAVISIMAS ACUSACIONES, RECAUDEN LAS NUEVAS CONTRIBUCIONES

Económica
Tribunales
Oficiales

Recomiendo, con Pre-
del Strio. de Hacienda

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A una pregunta de Aurelio Alvarez contestó así el Enviado Especial: —Ni mi Gobierno ni yo hemos hecho amenazas de intervención.

Pero advirtió que realmente Cuba atravesaba una situación peligrosa y que era preciso pagar las deudas, cumplir los compromisos, depurar la administración y castigar a los delincuentes.

Si ésto se cumple leal y rápidamente—agregó—todo peligro desaparecerá para Cuba.

Crowder acudió provisto de documentos, datos, estadísticas, y demostró en todo momento que estaba bien enterado de todo

El Enviado Especial habló en tono cordial y amable; Castillo Pockorny le sirvió de intérprete; y el Presidente, hundido en silencio terrible, escuchaba con aspecto de aniquilamiento

En el término de ocho días tiene que resolverse la crisis actual, dijo el Canciller Céspedes en sus declaraciones, y así en la mañana de ayer se reunieron en Palacio: el Presidente, el Enviado Especial Mr. Enoch Crowder, el Secretario de Hacienda y un pequeño grupo de congresistas, con objeto de estudiar discutir y aprobar las fórmulas necesarias para solucionar la grave situación económica que atraviesa la República.

El general Crowder recomendó [illegible] fórmula de solución económica [illegible] concertación de un empréstito, declarando que la emisión de certificados de Tesorería sería ineficaz, en virtud de la cuantía de la deuda que hay que pagar.

Declaró que antes de llevar a cabo cualquier operación económica era preciso, como cuestión previa [illegible] siguientes condiciones: [illegible] del Servicio Civil con el fin de que los Secretarios del Despacho pudieran tener la plena responsabilidad de sus gestiones y también—y Crowder insistió rotundamente en ello—porque no es aceptable ni prudente que ciertos funcionarios, acusados gravemente por la opinión y por la prensa, autores de irregularidades repelentes puedan ser los que recauden las nuevas contribuciones. Y afirmó que era también condición previa para la concertación del empréstito que, abreviando trámites y sin obstáculos, sean llevados al banquillo de los acusados y castigados los funcionarios que han delinquido manchando con sus actos la administración.

Esos extremos fueron aprobados unánimemente. Todos los congresistas estuvieron contextes en la necesidad de suspender la ley del Servicio Civil para que sin expedientes lentos, inútiles y enojosos sean barridos de la Administración los funcionarios impuros y para que los defraudadores, los malversadores, los falsarios, los que han hecho almoneda de la cosa pública, los que se han enriquecido a costa del honor de la República sean severamente castigados por los tribunales de justicia.

LA ESPERA.

Diez y cuarto de la mañana.—La antesala del despacho presidencial está llena de congresistas. Todos comentan el resultado posible de la reunión. Algunos representantes combaten, en sus conversaciones, la concertación del empréstito. Gonzalo Freyre, pálido, delgado, fino, dentro de un traje blanco y apoyándose en un bastón modernista, dice: Lo digo con rotunda franqueza: soy partidario del empréstito. Creo que es la, única solución. Lo dije desde hace largos meses en el Comité Parlamentario de mi partido, cuando se trató esta cuestión.

Despaigne—un anciano escueto, de carnes magras y rostro emocionado—penetra en el despacho presidencial agarrado a su abultada cartera.

Un movimiento de curiosidad. Entre los grupos de la antesala—representantes, ayudantes encordonados, periodistas que preguntan, inquieren—se oye decir:—Crowder ha llegado. Subió por el elevador particular. Lo acompaña [illegible]

—El joven secretario debe, a veces, esforzarse para olvidar que ya no es ayudante de Crowder—dice un representante con [illegible]

[illegible] atraviesa la [illegible] que Baldomero Gil, [illegible] que [illegible] de una [illegible] grupo de ayudantes de la antesala.—La reunión acaba de comenzar.

LA REUNION.—LA RECAUDACION DEL ESTADO

El Presidente ocupa la cabecera de la mesa. Se instala en una poltrona, cruza las manos sobre el abdomen, y así queda, silencioso, callado, con un gesto de fatalismo y de aniquilamiento.

Crowder se sienta a su derecha. Y sin más dilación, ni preámbulo, extrae del bolsillo interior de la americana un vasto papel en el cual se halla anotada escrupulosamente la recaudación de los presupuestos del Estado, desde 1908 hasta 1922. Y con voz lenta, suave monorrítmica lee las filas de números.

—Como veis—dice el Embajador del Presidente Harding—la recaudación comprendida desde 1917 a 1921, aumentó de una manera extraordinaria. Sin embargo, a pesar de ese aumento considerable, muchos servicios fueron casi abandonados; las atenciones de Sanidad apenas se cumplieron y no se construyeron carreteras que podían haberse construído.

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El Senador Compte, ante esta alusion a las torpezas del menocalato, inicia una estupenda defensa. Dice con solemnidad:—¡Ah! Del 17 al 21 se crearon numerosas escuelas.

Castillo Pockorny que actúa de intérprete, traduce la peregrina excusa de Compte.

Crowder, habitualmente impávido y serio, sonríe esta vez de una manera extraña. Y reporta:

—Ciertamente se gastó dinero en la creación de esas aulas. (Examina otro papel concienzudamente) Pero la inscripción [illegible] el número de alumnos matriculados en el curso 1918-19, fué muy inferior al de otros años, especialmente en niños de 6 a 8 años. (Examina el estado) Aquí tengo un estado en que así se hace constar.

¿Es o no cierto lo que digo?

Compte interviene nuevamente.—Durante el período del año 17 al 21 se reconstruyeron numerosas carreteras.

—Es posible, dijo suavente Crowder. Pero lo cierto es que no se hicieron nuevas construcciones. Y en cuanto a las reconstrucciones a que se refiere el señor Compte parece que fueron muy deficientes, porque de todos esos trabajos hay muy pocos que subsistan.

Y Crowder volvió a sonreir de una manera inquietante.

LAS CONDICIONES PREVIAS

Se habló luego de las distintas fórmulas para solucionar la crisis económica que atraviesa el Tesoro Público.

Los congresistas prestaron mayor atención. Despaigne, con gesto nervioso, limpió los cristales de sus espejuelos. El Ejecutivo no se movió. Parecía derrumbado, caído sobre su poltrona, y con las manos cruzadas sobre el abdomen semejaba una imagen de budhdico fatalismo.

Crowder dijo:—Entiendo que, como paso previo, con objeto de que mi gobierno pueda autorizar cualquier operación de crédito—ya sea un empréstito exterior o interior—es preciso, es imprescindible, cumplir estas dos condiciones: suspender los efectos de la Ley del Servicio Civil para poder hacer a los Secretarios plenamente responsables de sus gestiones, y porque no es posible eso, es absolutamente necesario reformar la ley.

LOS CONGRESISTAS DE ACUERDO

Todos los congresistas estuvieron contestes en que era absolutamente preciso, la modificación de la ley de Procedimiento Criminal y la suspensión de los efectos de la Ley del Servicio Civil, y de los artículos del Código Electoral, aunque limitando esa suspensión,, y por lo tanto excluyendo de ella a los empleados que no intervengan en la recaudación, fiscalización de impuestos, certificación de obras, suministros, compras de materiales, etc., es decir, en la recaudación fiscal y en la aplicación de los ingresos.

TERCER PUNTO DE LA CONFERENCIA. LA CONCERTACION DEL EMPRESTITO

Se entró luego a estudiar las distintas fórmulas existentes para conjurar la crisis.

El Embajador Especial, cortés y suave, dijo:—Yo me permito recomendar, como fórmula de solución, el proyecto de empréstito exterior del Secretario de Hacienda.

Aurelio Alvarez se agitó en su silla. Y Crowder prosiguió:—Creo que es mejor, más eficaz, el empréstito exterior que la emisión de certificados del Tesoro, porque si bien es cierto que esta medida la han adoptado muchos países—en situaciones como la de Cuba,—entre otros, los Estados Unidos, no es menos cierto que esa medida se adoptó para el pago de pequeñas cantidades y a corto plazo.

—En el proyecto de Despaigne, dijo un congresista, el plazo es corto: 3 años...

Crowder prosiguió:—Cuba tiene una deuda grande y el dinero que conseguiría con una emisión de certificados, no alcanzará para nada.

UN PEQUEÑO DEBATE

Por otro lado—prosiguió acentuando sus frases—no creo justo ni equitativo que después de una depuración de todos los créditos—cuya depuración debe ser previa a la concertación de la operación económica—se le obligue al acreedor a recibir en pago de sus acreencias esos certificados del Tesoro que indiscutiblemente saldrían al mercado con descuento.

Compte replicó:—Pero es que con el proyecto de emisión, se autoriza al Ejecutivo para pignorar de esos certificados la cantidad suficiente para el pago de los empleados, y los otros acreedores recibirían esos bonos con un interés del 7.1|2 por ciento, siendo amortizables en breve plazo, y garantizado su reembolso por un fondo económico formado con nuevos y drásticos impuestos y con los superavits del presupuesto.

Crowder objetó:—Sí, pero los acreedores extranjeros, acreedores a su vez de los del Estado, no estarán dispuestos sino a recibir dinero en efectivo.

Gil, con tono vivaz, dijo:—¡Ah! La situación de los acreedores extranjeros mejoraría notablemente al recibir esos certificados, puesto que sustituiría a su deudor particular que podría caer en insolvencia o fallecer con el tir en la depuración administrat[illegible] ferirse a examen de expedien[illegible] todo el mundo sabe a quienes [illegible] fieren?

Hubo un largo silencio y Cr[illegible] dijo:—Ciertamente Cuba atravies[illegible] situación peligrosa. Pero si se [illegible] la administración con mano impl[illegible] si se castiga a los funcionarios [illegible] cuentes, si se invierten honradam[illegible] los dineros del pueblo, si se pag[illegible] das las deudas, ni siquiera habrá [illegible] pensar en amenazas y todo peligro [illegible] aparacerá.

La prensa ha hablado de intervención. Seguramente lo ha hecho con el propósito de provocar un cambio radical en la administración, el castigo de los malversadores, el reinado de la moralidad y de la justicia en Cuba.

En ese extremo estoy de acuerdo con la prensa. Yo, de acuerdo con los motivos que informan esas publicaciones, deseo y aconsejo una actuación [illegible] rápida en el sentido de sanear la ministrador, de arrojar de sus cuad[illegible] los indoctos y a los malversadores de cumplir con todos los compromisos. Por eso insisto en que debe suspenderse la ley del Servicio Civil y modificarse la ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal como paso previo para la concertación del empréstito.

LAS CLAUSULAS DEL EMPRESTITO

Carlos M. de la Cruz, intervino:—Excelencia: ¿puedo hacerle una pregunta con toda franqueza?

—Para eso estamos aquí.

—Pues bien, quiero que me dé usted su "buena palabra"—así dijo textualmente Cruz—de que en las cláusulas del empréstito no se incluirán condiciones vejaminosas para nuestros derechos y para nuestra soberanía.

Y Crowder, con frase llena de sinceridad, respondió:—Yo soy un fiel amigo de Cuba. Yo no aceptaré la imposición de tales cláusulas, y las que figuren el contrato, serán las que han regido y se han insertado en anteriores empréstitos.

Y el general Crowder calló profundamente tras estas palabras. Acaso creyó haber dicho demasiado.

El Presidente entonces hizo un gesto trascendental: sacó su reloj. Y con solemnidad dijo: —Son las tres de la tarde. Mañana martes a las diez a. m. continuaremos la reunión. Y antes de retirarnos quiero decir una palabra:—He cambiado impresiones con el Presidente y el Fiscal del Tribunal Supremo. Estos me han prometido un estudio sobre los preceptos que deben ser modificados con objeto de obtener un procedimiento breve en las causas contra los defraudadores del Estado.

Se detuvo. Y agregó en seguida con un gesto de cansancio:—Hasta mañana, señores.

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TODO, MENOS RENUNCIAR

AYER en todos los corrillos, desde los modestos que se forman en los cafés hasta los más elevados, de las antesalas palatinas y congresionales, se daba por segura la renuncia del Presidente de la República.

Sobre el Ejecutivo han caído, en estos últimos tiempos, tan duros golpes, que quebrantarían la resistencia de cualquier persona que no tuviera la insensibilidad nerviosa del doctor Zayas, quien parece haber condensado en su organismo toda la resistencia pasiva de una dinastía manchú.

Los golpes han sido rudos. El doctor Zayas ha visto derrumbarse a su lado a sus amigos, a sus protegidos; esas caídas han sacudido los cimientos de su edificio político, de la torre más o menos marfileña en que se ha encerrado. Pero el doctor Zayas tiene la práctica de la resignación y de la resistencia y cuando todo el mundo piensa que ya tiene firmada la renuncia, es precisamente cuando él más afianzado está en su máximo sitial, y piensa en que sus fatigas presidenciales en 1924 serán menores que las de este año de desgracia de 1922.

El lema: Todo menos renunciar, lo hubiera inventado el doctor Zayas, si otros personajes del pasado no lo hubieran grabado en sus carteras de ministros o en su portafolios de Presidentes.

Y tal vez sea mejor así.

Heraldo Ano 8

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La Política Preventiva

(POR M. MARQUEZ STERLING)

EL "memorándum" número 13 plantea cuestiones administrativas y cuestiones políticas; y su objeto es hacer de la moral de nuestros gobernantes asunto financiero y de la moral del Empréstito asunto de soberanía. El Estado tiene la obligación ineludible de pagar sus deudas; luego, el Empréstito es "moralmente" necesario. Además, el país requiere administradores honrados; y si careciera de ellos tropezaría con desconfianzas evangélicas al solicitar el Empréstito. La Santa Ingerencia se ve, pues, "moralmente", compelida a vigilar y encauzar la dirección de nuestra pobre Hacienda. Mr. Crowder, para no equivocarse, ha inventado un principio de la mayor amplitud jurídica en el orden diplomático: la política preventiva. Y cuando escucha la oposición de los patriotas, repite, a sus adentros, la clásica y bella protesta: "Contra la estupidez los dioses mismos pelean en vano."

¿Qué cosa es la política preventiva de los Estados Unidos en la República de Cuba? Parece ocioso preguntarlo. Y no obstante, la pregunta no agradaría, de cierto, al apóstol que intenta darle austero significado, si, en las conferencias que se están celebrando en Palacio, la formulara algún paladín de buen talento. La política preventiva, según los dogmas del "memorándum" número 13, consiste, precisamente, en un modo benévolo de intervenir para evitar un modo más agudo y cáustico de intervención. "No quiero amos aunque sean benévolos" ha dicho un maestro de libertad en la patria del propio Mr. Crowder. La política preventiva es una de aquellas fórmulas ambiguas de la diplomacia que ofrecen pretexto diario a las más elásticas interpretaciones. Y vale agregar que esas fórmulas, desde la Doctrina de Monroe hasta la Enmienda Platt, encuentran fervorosa devoción y entusiasta asentimiento, en la política tradicional de los Estados Unidos. Un pueblo débil que ama su independencia, no puede arriesgar su porvenir en árduas disputas de interpretación que, a la postre, se deciden por la ciencia del más fuerte. Los Estados Unidos consultaron de seguro su propio sistema diplomático, al advertir que la independencia de China zozobraría si no se fijaba la interpretación de los convenios que se ajustaron, entre las potencias, con el fin de revivirla.

El arte de la diplomacia se reduce, en los Imperios, a sostener, con sofismas políticos y aliños filosóficos, la validez y eficacia de un precepto cualquiera, y, más aún, a descubrir, en los tratados, riquísimas y copiosas fuentes de ablicación que provocan animadas y vehementes controversias de Cancillería. Es, de ahí, que se me antojan peligrosísimas las conferencias, que actualmente se efectúan en Palacio, para solucionar las demandas del "memorándum" número 13. Ni los miembros de la Comisión Interparlamentaria, ni el Presidente de la República, son diplomáticos profesionales; y la obra que están realizando es una negociación diplomática complicadísima, que debió dejarse a cargo de los elementos más aptos de la Cancillería cubana. Al negociar, directamente, con el Ejecutivo y con el Legislativo, reuniéndolos en un solo cuerpo que representa a la Nación, Mr. Crowder ha logrado llevar, a la práctica, un procedimiento arbitrario, ventajosísimo para su causa y evidentemente desventajoso para la nuestra. Y a penas meditado el hecho, se llega a la conclusión amarguísima de que al tratar así con nuestros mandatarios, Mr. Crowder se ha constituído en autoridad suprema de la República; y el resultado implicará el reconocimiento de nuevos métodos de intervención.

Por otra parte, el propio General Crowder, la Comisión Interparlamentaria, y el Presidente de la República, saben, cabalmente, que las conferencias de Palacio no conducirán a fin alguno benéfico, aún suponiendo, a los nuestros, una maravillosa habilidad diplomática, inspirada en el desastre; porque las condiciones que señala el "memorándum", fuera de lo común, agresivas, implacables, malévolas, no se hallan al alcance del Gobierno; y los arreglos que se acuerden, a base de futuras e inmediatas realizaciones, flaquearán por sus propias bases, y el conflicto surgirá, más cruel todavía, del polvo de nuevo y resonante escándalo: el "memorándum" número 14.

La renuncia obligada o la destitución impuesta, del Presidente de la República, serán, entonces, un paso más de la política preventiva del extranjero en un país que demostró no disponer de políticos y estadistas provisores.

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A LA CAMARA:

Los Representantes que suscriben, vista la situación anormal porque atraviesa la Administración Pública, y deseosos de ponerle pronto y eficaz remedio a los males cuya existencia son del dominio público, proponen a la consideración de sus compañeros lo siguiente:

Artículo 1o.—Los Secretarios del Despacho podrán en cualquier tiempo decretar la cesantía de los funcionarios y empleados de su departamento que tengan categoría de Jefes de Administración de Tercera Clase inclusive o mayor categoría.

Artículo segundo.—Para la cesantía de los funcionarios y empleados no comprendidos en el artículo anterior, se procederá en virtud de expedientes administrativos que serán iniciados y resueltos por una comisión de tres funcionarios nombrados por el secretario de Despacho a que pertenezca el funcionario o empleado de que se trate, cuya comisión deberá resolver dichos expedientes dentro de los cinco das siguientes al de su iniciación. Esta resolución deberá ser sometida a la aprobación definitiva del correspondiente secretario de Despacho.

Artículo tercero.—El secretario de Justicia podrá decretar la separación de su cargo de cualquier juez de primera instancia o instrucción correccional o municipal, y subalternos de dichos funcionarios, previa la formación de expediente en que se acredite existir alguna de las causas que dan lugar a separación del cargo de la Ley Orgánica del Poder Judicial, sin perjuicio de la facultad que la misma concede a los tribunales de justicia, para llevar a efecto dicha separación.

Artículo cuarto.—La Sala de Gobierno podrá acordar libremente la separación de cualqier magistrado de la Audiencia y de cualquier juez o funcionario o empleado subalterno de la administración de justicia por convenir así al mejor servicio.

Artículo quinto.—Los jueces de Instrucción, de oficio o a solicitud de cualquier ciudadano o por gestión del ministerio fiscal ordenarán la formación de causa para la investigación de los delitos de cualquier clase que hayan podido cometer los funcionarios públicos, incluso los miembros del Poder Judicial o los directores administradores,. jefes o empleados de bancos o casas de comercio sin esperar respecto a estos últimos a que se declare previamente la quiebra fraudulenta ni ninguna otra declaración, procediendo en todos estos casos con la mayor prontitud y acortando prudencialmente los plazos a fin de que no se demore el procedimiento, tratándolos en cuanto sea posible como si se tratara de delitos flagrantes.

Artículo sexto.—Quedan derogadas la Ley del Servicio Civil, el Código Electoral, ley de Enjuiciacientó Criminal y demás leyes y disposiciones en la parte a que se opongan a lo que por la presente ley se establece.

Artícula séptimo.—Esta Ley empezará a regir desde su publicación en la Gaceta Oficial de la República.

Salón de sesiones de la Cámara de Representanes, a los siete días del mes de agosto de mil novecientos veinte y dos.

el nombramiento de la Comisión, pero que en seguida lo que debe discutirse y aprobarse es el proyecto de la Cámara, a manera de enmienda.

Así se hace. Sin uebate, con pequeñas y rapidísimas intervenciones, se aprueban trece artículos del proyecto.

El 14 crea el testigo de Estado. Ortiz dice que es peligroso, aunque la finalidad de este artículo y otros sea, conseguir por todos los medios, que el Estado logre resarcirse de las enormes cantidades en que ha sido defraudado.

Dice:—El que hizo un fraude y quiere salvarse actuando luego como testigo de Estado—esto es como denunciante de sus cómplices—puede, en virtud de su mentalidad, descender a las más bajas denuncias..

Rey lo combate y el artículo es retirado. Y a las 6 menos cuarto se aprobó el proyecto.

LA SUSPENSION DE LA LEY DEL SERVICIO CIVIL

Sagaró propone que en esta sesión se apruebe el proyecto suspendiendo la Ley del Servicio Civil, proyecto del cual es autor.

Dice que en esta sesión debe votarse la totalidad, y luego, con más calor y estudio, proceder a introducir las enmiendas necesarias.

El Presidente dice que hoy se tomó el acuerdo de discutir este asunto y por lo tanto pone a votación la suspensión de los preceptos reglamentarios.

Pero Rey solicita un receso para cambiar impresiones. Se concede.

A las 7.1|2 se reanuda la sesión. Sagaró torna a insistir en la aprobación de la totalidad del proyecto.

Rey habla. Declara que la mayoría acepta en principio y que está de acuerdo con el proyecto. Pero—dice—ahora solo debemos suspender la sesión.

Y, en efecto, inmediatamente se suspendió.

EL PROYECTO SUSPENDIENDO LOS EFECTOS DE LA LEY DEL SERVICIO CIVIL

He aquí el proyecto presentado sobre esta cuestión que recibió su espaldarazo oficial en la reunión de Palacio.

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LA CAMARA SE MUESTRA DISPUESTA A QUE SE ESCLAREZCAN Y DEPUREN LAS DEUDAS QUE TIENE EL ESTADO

Con ese objeto acordó nombrar una Comisión Investigadora que estará compuesta por un Magistrado del Supremo y por los Strios. de Hacienda y Obras Públicas y un Juez Especial

Se dió cuenta del proyecto suspendiendo la Ley del Servicio Civil

La Cámara aprobó ayer el proyecto nombrando una Comisión Nacional para investigar la deuda flotante.

El proyecto aprobado no es en realidad el del Senado, sino uno nuevo, radical, redactado por el doctor Gonzalo Freyre y que publicamos hace algunas semanas.

He aquí los puntos más importantes de ese proyecto aprobado ayer por la Cámara:

Artículo I.—Se crea una Comisión denominada Comisión Nacional Investigadora la cual tendrá a su cargo la recopilación de los datos para fijar, por conceptos, el importe de las obligaciones contraídas hasta el 30 de Junio del año de 1922, clasificándolas por Secretarías y por créditos concedidos, con expresión de las causas que originaron su incumplimiento.

Estará integrada dicha Comisión por un Magistrado del Tribunal Supremo, designado por su Sala de Gobierno, y los Secretarios de Hacienda y Obras Públicas; y tendrá a sus órdenes, además de los empleados de estas Secretarías que sea necesario utilizar, un juez instructor especial designado por la Sala de Gobierno de la Audiencia de la Habana, para investigar y perseguir todos los delitos que aparezcan haberse cometido con motivo u ocasión de las deudas existentes o del pago de las que hayan sido satisfechas.

Artículo II.—Dicha Comisión investigará y fijará además, el estado de los fondos especiales y depósitos, de modo que pueda conocerse la aplicación dada a los mismos y el descubierto en que se hallen.

Artículo III.—Los Secretarios del Despacho están obligados a rendir a la Comisión, dentro de un plazo de 15 días a partir de la vigencia de esta Ley, un estado demostrativo de lo que adeudan por todos conceptos los respectivos Departamentos hasta el 30 de Junio de 1922.

Igualmente y en el mismo plazo rendirán a la Comisión un estado demostrativo, también clasificado por Departamentos, de todos los pagos hechos durante el último año económico provenientes de obligaciones contraídas

sificación de la deuda, sino que promoverá las reclamaciones conducentes a la devolución de las cantidades pagadas indebidamente, establecerá las compensaciones procedentes entre las obligaciones por pagos indebidos y las reclamaciones pendientes, y promoverá las causas criminales que sean necesarias para la investigación y castigo de todos los funcionarios o particulares que aparezcan responsables de delitos con motivo de las obligaciones contraídas o de los pagos realizados.

Artículo VII.—La Comisión de Adeudos del Estado tendrá también la obligación de clasificar y hacer efectivos los créditos que existan a favor del Estado, iniciando o propendiendo a iniciar a ese efecto, las acciones administrativas o judiciales que sean convenientes.

Artículo VIII. — Las reclamaciones que se encuentren pendientes de pago a la promulgación de esta Ley, provenientes de contratos por obras o servicios públicos realizados, hayan sido o no recibidos o aprobados, no podrán ser pagados hasta tanto no hayan sido aprobados por la Comisión. Todo pago hecho sin este requisito previo, constituirá el delito de malversación y sus autores y ordenadores serán castigados de acuerdo con los preceptos del Código Penal.

LA SESION

Lucilo de la Peña, apenas se puso a discusión el proyecto, pidió la palabra en contra. Discurseó con elocuencia durante hora y media. Combatió la creación de la Comisión desde el punto de vista jurídico, afirmando que el Parlamento no tenía capacidad legal y constitucional para nombrar esa Comisión.

Se refirió a la entrevista de la Comisión Congresional, en Palacio, con el Presidente y el general Crowder.

Peña, arrebatadamente, exclamó: —Esa Comisión, que no tiene autorización de la Cámara para actuar en su nombre, ha ido a Palacio para que Crowder la humille.

Estruendo en el hemiciclo. Los representantes se agitan, escandalizan. Y Soto, con dura violencia, riposta: —Esa Comisión ha ido a Palacio a actuar noblemente. No ha sido humillada por nadie; yo que pertenezco a ella, nunca he tolerado humillaciones.

Se apaciguan los ánimos y Peña prosigue: —No hay derecho humano ni divino que me obligue a reconocer la deuda flotante, esas deudas del deshonor y de la infamia.

Y Peña arremete contra el Ejército, diciendo: —Tenemos un ejército que tolera mansamente las ingerencias extrañas y los más culpables extravíos. Ese ejército no ha tenido una actitud de rebeldía encendida. Engorda en sus cuarteles, mientras la patria se muere.

Dice que la política americana es de mala fe, y que mientras obligan a Cuba a pagar deudas inexistentes, la Compañía de ferrocarriles, poderosa e intangible, se niega a pagar el préstamo de $10 millones que le hizo el Estado en otra época.

Termina Peña. Rey pronuncia breves palabras diciendo que debe aprobarse la totalidad del proyecto senatorial sobre

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CUBA LIBRE OR —?

Yesterday General Crowder for the first time since he came to Cuba, spent several nours at the palace in conference with President Zayas and several Senators and Representatives.

No information of an official nature was given out concerning what was said, but it is understood that General Crowder disabused the minds of the Senators and Representatives present of the idea that he was insisting that Cuba float a foreign loan.

He did reiterate to the gentlemen present at the conference the plans and suggestions contined in memorandum 13 and told them what must be accomplished by the Cuban government, or in case of its failure to bring about the reforms suggested, intimated that the American government would probably be able to find a way.

General Crowder has faith in the ability of the Cuban government to extricate itself from the embarrassing position it now occupies through its own efforts, and up to now has contented himself with calling attention to the necessary reforms and suggesting plans that he believes to be efficacious in bringing the reformation to pass.

At no time has the American government, nor the American people, coveted Cuba or desired to infringe in the least on its sovereignty. An intervention in the country's administration is to be avoided above all things ,and will be a last recourse and only in case Cuba refuses to meet its obligations and conducts its affairs honestly with due regard to the rights of its own citizens and foreign residents.

This position has been emphasized by General Crowder in his various conferences with former President Menocal and President Zayas, and in his notes to the latter.

The American government asks nothing more of Cuba than what the Cubans should strive to bring about for their own goood.

But Cuba is one of our closest neighbors and the United States as sponsor and guarantor of Cuba's independence, must insist, as is its right ,that Cuba keep her house orderly.

General Crowder in the role of physician, has given his prescriptions, and the Cuban congress, in the role of nurse, must see that the medicine is given or the nurses must be changed.

THE DISAPPOINTED SOLDIER

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AÑO XXII NUMERO 7762. Diario de la Marina HABANA, MARTES 8 DE AGOSTO DE 1922

"NI MI GOBIERNO NI YO, CON LA INTERVENCION"

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Acogido a la Franquicia Postal

El Mundo Aug. 8

PRECIO: CINCO CENTAVO

HEMOS AMENAZADO DIJO MR. CROWDER

/, DIJO MR. CROWDER

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LA IMPORTANTE REUNION DE AYER, EN PALACIO

Ayer, durante cinco horas, estuvieron reunidos con el Presidente Zayas y con el general Crowder, tratando de la mejor manera de resolver del modo más rápido la situación porque atraviesa el país, los senadores Alvarez, Compte, Varona Suárez y Collazo y los representantes Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, Oscar Soto, Heliodoro Gil y Pardiene y los señores Castillo Pockorny, Secretario de Obras Públicas, que actuó de intérprete, y Manuel Despaigne, Secretario de Hacienda.

La reunión se verificó en el despacho privado del señor Presidente de la República y dió comienzo a las diez de la mañana, terminando a las tres de la tarde.

Según pudieron averiguar los reporters, en la reunión explicó el general Crowder que ni él ni su Gobierno, habían querido obligar al Gobierno cubano a concertar empréstito alguno; pero que entendía él, como el Secretario de Hacienda cubano, que un empréstito exterior sería lo único que podría resolver la situación financiera existente.

Se extendió en consideraciones sobre distintos puntos de sus memorandums al señor Presidente de la República, referentes a la necesidad de que se suspenda la Ley del Servicio Civil y ciertos preceptos del Código Electoral, a fin de que los actuales Secretarios del Despacho puedan libremente separar de sus cargos a aquellos altos empleados que se obstinan en seguir en sus puestos, no obstante haber sido los principales causantes del fracaso de algunos de los anteriores miembros del Gabinete del Presidente Zayas. También se habló de la necesidad de que cuanto antes legisle el Congreso para que se traduzcan en leyes las recomendaciones hechas por el señor Presidente de la República por medio de mensajes.

Se trató de la necesidad de introducir ciertas reformas en el Código Penal vigente, para que en lo sucesivo los funcionarios acusados de malversar los fondos del Estado no dilataran la celebración de los juicios, amparándose en preceptos de ley, así como proceder a extraditar a los banqueros causantes de la ruina de muchos.

Manifestaciones del General Crawder

El General Crowder manifestó que durante varios años se había obtenido en Cuba una buena recaudación pero que se había invertido mal. Dijo que desde 1913 a 1916 se había invertido bien la recaudación presupuestal, pero que desde 1916 a 1920 se había invertido mal, a pesar de que durante algunos de esos años, se habían duplicado casi los ingresos del Tesoro.

Hizo un examen de las dificultades por las cuales está atravesando en los momentos actuales la República y de la necesidad en que se encuentre de levantar su crédito y también, de demostrar si son ciertas o no las inmoralidades que dijo, creía se habían exagerado, pero que, no obstante, para garantizar el crédito de Cuba se hacía necesario probar su inexistencia, entendiendo que para llegar a ese fin se hacía necesaria la suspensión de los efectos de la Ley de Servicio Civil y de la Ley Electoral, con respecto a la inamovilidad de los funcionarios públicos a partir de los de sexta clase para arriba.

Discutieron los reunidos en la forma en que debería llegarse a las finalidades expuestas en el memorándum y en el curso de esta discusión se registraron dos incidentes muy importantes. El Presidente del Senado, Aurelio Alvarez, manifestó que había leído el memorándum número 13 y las declaraciones suministradas a la prensa por la Secretaría de Estado y que hasta él habían llegado los rumores circulantes, relativos a amenazas existentes de intervención en la República.

El General Crowder, a estas palabras del presidente del Senado contestó, con palabras lentas que eran traducidas al español por el Secretario de Obras Públicas, Capitán Castillo Pokorny, lo siguiente:

"Ni mi gobierno, ni yo, ni los americanos residentes en Cuba, han hecho nunca declaraciones de que pudiera haber peligro de intervención. Esos, son rumores de alguna parte de la prensa y del propio público de Cuba. Ni hemos pensado siquiera en la necesidad de intervenir. Pero, como quiera que los problemas que afectan ahora a la República, entrañan grandes peligros para su crédito público y para el desenvolvimiento de la nación, lo mismo que pudieran ser peligrosos para cualquier otro país, es por lo que, si los Poderes Públicos resuelven esos problemas y destruyen esos peligros, habrán destruído también las posibilidades de que se pueda pensar en una intervención."

Tratando más tarde acerca de los problemas de economía y las operaciones de crédito más convenientes, declaró el Enviado del Presidente Hardbug, que no era partidario de ninguna operación interior o exterior en estos momentos, sino de alguna que le dieran como solución los Poderes públicos de Cuba y que fuera posible recomendarla a su gobierno, de acuerdo con las estipulaciones del Tratado Permanente.

El Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, preguntó si en caso de un empréstito exterior, del que por cierto se declaró partidario, en la ley que lo acordara o en la escritura por la cual se concertara se exigirían cláusulas que pudieran ser vejaminosas para la República de Cuba. El General Crowder después de varias explicaciones y cediendo a la insistencia del Dr. Cruz, declaró enfáticamente:

"Que nadie tenía derecho a dudar de que él era un gran amigo de la República de Cuba y que se interpondría a las pretensiones de banqueros americanos o extranjeros que, para concertar el empréstito, quisieran establecer cláusulas contrarias al decoro y la conveniencia de la República de Cuba."

Otra reunión hoy por la mañana

Hoy, a las diez de la mañana, volverán a reunirse todos con el señor Presidente de la República.

Créese que en esta reunión se dará cuenta con una relación de aquellos particulares que serán inmediatamente resueltos por el Congreso.

Mientras se celebraba la reunión arriba descripta, se encontraban en el interior de la mansión presidencial varios señores representantes, que aguardaban para saber el resultado de la misma.

Predomina la impresión de que se concertará el empréstito y se votarán las leyes de impuestos y suspensión de la Ley del Servicio Civil.

Las deudas del Estado

El Secretario de Hacienda declaró a nuestro repórter que durante este mes se recaudaría lo suficiente, como el pasado, para hacer frente a todas las atenciones del Estado.

Refiriéndose a la concertación del empréstito, dijo que si se realizaba se pagarían todas las deudas "legítimas" del Estado.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES ON CROWDER'S NOTE

(Continued from Page 1.)

ber, 1920, the president approved a budget of $136,000,000 for 1921. It was known to be impossible to raise such a sum. In January, 1922 Cuba was in such straits that she had to borrow $5,000,000 from an American banking syndicate for one year. This must be repaid in a few months, and $8,623,651 will have to be found to meet the interest on the public debt. Yet the government doesn't know where the money is coming from to maintain its ten executive departments. Since July 1, there has been a decrease in the revenues. The pay of public employes is in arrears. Many officials have been discharged but graft still lingers in the departments.

"What the conditions have been may be judged from the unexplained disappearance of treasury funds, if Representative Sagaro's figures given to the Supreme Court are correct: Postal money order deposits amounting to $1,820,077, port work funds $2,254,140 and civil retirement funds $2,370,428. Sagaro, who supplied General Crowder with copies of his charges, alleges wasteful expenditures by the paymaster's department, government lottery frauds and corruption in the Havana departments of public works and street cleaning.

"In his memorandum General Crowder does not hesitate to point out that Cuba can avoid intervention by the United States only by legislation limiting the uses to which a loan could be supplied, regulating the business of the banks and reorganizing the Federal civil service and municipal government. Referring to charges of corruption not only in the customs and revenue services but in the judiciary itself, General Crowder intimates that the United States government will insist upon rigid investigation. Moreover, as there has been unaccountable delay in prosecuting Havana officials indicted for fraud and malfeasance, he lets it be known that expedition will now be expected. Laxness in enforcing the law of competitive bidding for public contracts also comes in for stricture. The Crowder memorandum makes unpleasant reading for high minded Cubans and the politicians will doubtless protest that it is a threatening document. But the president and congress have failed to show the Cubans how they could honorably avoid intervention in their affairs, which the United States would reluctantly undertake. Only plain language would serve."

STRIKERS OPPOSE

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COMO VEMOS LAS COSAS

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LO QUE DEBE HACERSE

En los prolegómenos de las conferencias en que actualmente se debaten las soluciones definitivas de los problemas cubanos, parece que no llegaron a fijarse en firme, ni aún los puntos de partida más esenciales, ofreciéndose, en esta primera reunión, algo así como el espectáculo de esos consejos de familia, que se convocan para tratar de la incapacidad de un ascendiente y que, naturalmente, tienen que desenvolverse en un ambiente de dolorosas vacilaciones y fingidas cortesanías.

El cuadro clínico pintado a la cabecera de nuestro país enfermo, es indudablemente, doloroso y triste; pero no debe el patriotismo en esta hora tender sobre él un velo para no observarlo, ni mucho menos pueden los médicos llamados a fijar el diagnóstico y formular los remedios, meter la cabeza bajo del ala, como el avestruz, para no afrontar el peligro de la tormenta que, con habilidad y energía, puede combatirse victoriosamente.

La enfermedad del pueblo cubano, no es orgánica, sino meramente funcional. Ninguna de las partes del cuerpo social padece una enfermedad crónica e incurable; no puede señalarse una lesión definida, pero puede apreciarse, sumando las cifras dispersas de todas las deficiencias y de todas las irregularidades la existencia de uno de esos estados depresivos, asténicos, que colocan así los organismos humanos como las colectividades, en un nivel muy por debajo de lo que debe ser normal, y de cuyo conjunto el síntoma que más se exterioriza es la abulia, la falta de voluntad, disculpada sólo por ligeras reacciones, rápidas, fulgurantes, pero inconsistentes y engañosas, si no se procura hacerlas perdurables por medio de poderosos estimulantes, de verdaderos latigazos —grandes dosis de estricnina, por ejemplo.

En lo político, tenemos anotado en nuestra historia, para cuatro períodos de Gobierno, tres revoluciones, y una verdadera lluvia de protestas con motivo de las últimas elecciones, que no culminaron en violencias, tal vez, por el convencimiento absoluto que alcanzara la colectividad que puedo realizarlos, de la inutilidad del esfuerzo. En lo económico, a partir de aquellas famosas "economías" de don Tomás Estrada Palma, el equilibrio de nuestro Tesoro ha ido perdiendo su estabilidad, en razón directa de lo que han ido aumentando los empréstitos necesarios para cubrir las deficiencias de los ingresos; y así hemos llegado a un momento en que las mismas atenciones de esos empréstitos, previstas, para mayor garantía y seguridad, en un presupuesto fijo e inviolable, no han podido ser pagadas con los recursos ordinarios, sino con el producto de una pignoración de bonos, que no alcanzó a cubrir los intereses de la deuda interior, por cuyo concepto se deben al presente tres millones de pesos, y aún está sin liquidar el montante de una llamada deuda flotante, que se hace ascender, según todas las probabilidades, a unos cincuenta millones de pesos.

Pero, todo eso, con ser grave, no implica que sea irremediable, si reaccionando de su nivel actual la moral pública, cada cubano se apresta y se dispone a cumplir estrictamente su deber, no pretendiendo la justicia "por la casa del vecino", ni la restauración de las energías a costa exclusivamente del sacrificio ajeno. Debe cada cual examinar su conciencia, hasta llegar a un punto de contrición y de arrepentimiento sincero los pecadores, empezando por franquear el camino a otras más virtuosas o afortunadas actividades; deben los Poderes Públicos, que actúen en lo ejecutivo, remover inmediatamente de sus cargos a todo sospechoso conocido, a todo entredichado por la conciencia pública y señalado por el índice de la opinión pública, que rara vez se equivoca; deben los Tribunales de Justicia deducir, sin miramiento, las responsabilidades que correspondan en las causas de que conocen, y en las que deben incoarse, para que no quede culpa sin castigo, ni crimen sin expiación; debe, en fin, cada ciudadano convertirse en un salvaguardia de la salud pública, y prestar toda su enérgica cooperación a los Poderes del Estado, en la obra de reconstrucción que se inicia.

Cuando todo eso se haya realizado y el país entero esté en pie luchando por respeto a sus tradiciones y por amor a esta tierra sagrada, contra todos los vicios que nos llevan por caminos de perdición irremediable, entonces nada habrá que temer de prevenciones escritas ni de exigencias que hoy sólo tienen la fuerza y el prestigio de su indudable justificación y de una vergonzosa realidad, que está en nuestras manos eliminar rápida y victoriosamente.

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Aug 8

E HAVAN.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER — ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

Havana, Cuba, Tuesday Morning, Aug

REPORT CORTINA TO WITHDRAW FROM JOB



DR. CORTINA

Assurance was given in the Palace yesterday morning, according to Heraldo de Cuba, that Dr. Cortina ,secretary of the Presidency, is about to present his resignation.

For several days, Dr. Cortina has been unable to carry out his tasks owing to ill health and his medical advisor has ordered him to take a omplete rest, the paper states.

Although the position of Secretary of the Presidency is not a Cabinet job, it has been considered almost as such in Cuba and on the resignation of the entire Cabinet at the time of the sweeping change in the administration, the name of Dr. Cortina was included with those of the ministers. Out of the entire administration, only three names were carried over, that of Dr. Cortina being one of them.

Dr. Contina is an invaluable man in the Palace and it is hardly to be expected that his resignation, if tendered, will be accepted by President Zayas.

SAGARO BLAMES DR. ZAYAS FOR PRESENT CRISIS

Accuses President As Chief Cause of Cuban Economic Situation.

SPEAKS FOR HERALDO

Congressman Bitterly Denounces Chief Executive in Press Interview.

"I accuse Zayas of being the principal one guilty for this situation of moral and economic discredit and of the political disaster which we now face," said Representative Bartolome Sagaro in an interview on the situation, according to Heraldo de Cuba.

"He is the cause of those notes from the American government which ask for administrative cleanliness, for order in the treasury, and the persecution of fraud. I accuse the President as the chief cause of this crisis in our nationality. If memorandum 13 had been signed by a Senator or by the Attorney General, the document would have been sufficient for an immediate impeachment of Zayas by the House. Yes, I repeat it, he is very guilty. He carried with him mercenary and incapable men and when the press accused these collaborators, he ratified them and affirmed his confidence in them. He permitted his friends to turn themselves into agents of illicit and infamous business. They cashed checks at a discount; they had offices to carry on these operations; they falsified contract tenders and within a few months enriched themselves to a formidable degree. When the decree of the organization of the lottery was imposed, the Executive defended Norberto Alfonso with every enceivabl weapn, his attitude provoking an acute national crisis."

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THE HAVANA MORNING POST Aug 8

THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

OLUTION OF CRISIS NEAR, SAYS LA DISCUSION.

La Discusion says, under the title "National Expectation":

"The solution of our national risis is already near at hand. It ill be new life and a firm guarntee of a stable development of the epublic. It cannot be otherwise, or Cuba fortunately is in the hands f the Cubans. Those who are goig to decide our fate and the erious problems we must face, next o the proved and good friend of ur nation sent by the government the United States, are the men lected by the people, their legisators who are obliged to maintain he heritage we have received, hanks to the sufferings and sacifices of our great heroes.

"The moment has passed to diss which formula is the best to alve the problem of our treasury vhich Despaigne says in bankrupt Now is not the moment to stick o a determined doctrine and opinon, nor to make a strong resistance when grave dangers are around us.

"For La Discusion these days have been of fore-sighted measures. Our call on the Cuban conscience and the patriotism of representative Cubans has had an echo and the solutions and decisions will soon be on hand. The declarations of the Secretary of State, though hard, are absolutely sincere and express what the country needs. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, a Cuban by undiscussable lineage, face to face with the real facts 'thinks aloud' just as we asked it should be done some days ago.

"We hope and confide that in the meeting today in the Palace a definite solution will be found, but we want to say that in the hard moments our country was passing through, just like in the June crisis, we as a Cuban paper always recommended determinations and solutions so that the delay should not cause still worse consequences. Therefore we feel we have now enough moral power to ask our compatriots who are in charge of our government to take the only solution which will save the Republic and which, as Dr. Cespedes expresses in his manifestations, the North American nation with its undoubtable power in our destinies approves."

CUBA IS PREPARED TO BE HONEST, SAYS EL MUNDO.

El Mundo says, under the title, "Today's Meeting":

"The meeting which is announced to take place today in the residence of the executive power will define the Cuban situation. The President of the Republic, the cabinet and the congressmen will get into harmony and act and Cuba at last will know what to abide to. After the declarations made by the Secretary of State, provoked by the memorandum of General Crowder, a determination must be taken by all means and we suppose that the determination that will be taken will be inspired in the interest of the welfare and good of the country.

"The disagreement between congress and the executive as to the economic problem has been the cause of all these troubles. For one the exterior loan is a danger or at least an increase of danger. For the other, without denying the inconveniences of a loan it is the nearest formula for a solution. In fact it is not necessary to repeat it, but we really are alarmed by the inharmony that exists between the two powers. We want both to work together and to become cordial again so that in agreement they cannot give pretexts for foreign influences in our nationality.

"The dangerous possibilities which the Secretary of State mentions should not discourage us if we decide firmly to save the country. We do not doubt that in these moments of anguish everything will be done to impede future flaws in our freedom. A little bit of sincerity, a mutual explanation, an intense study of the cause of all the effects, will certainly produce lots of good which would give the Republic prestige. We Cubans are now called upon to save the liberty of our country. Our efforts will not be framed in the heroic deeds of a war nor violent acts. This moment is of quiet concentration for our own good, of complete calmness to strengthen our own defense.

"In a task of such great importance the sacrifice is still larger. Because we are tackling it with full conscience of what we are about to do. What is still more, we know that a carelessness, that any imprudence, though it be done with the best of intentions, will destroy all the work of patriotic reconstruction. We believe that without forgetting the foreign reality we still can reconquer the rights of our independence. What is needed is tact and knowledge of the plan that is going to be developed. Let us adjust ourselves to the right thing to do, adopting the great truth of a good adminisration we could diminish to a large extent the demands submitted to us. We Cubans are not angels nor anything like it, but we have not done nor do things that other men have not also done and do. Honestly is not a monopoly of anybody. One will not deny that we are prepared for it with the same conditions and spirit as we were honest and disinterested when we formed and made the Liberating revolution which we brought to a success."

ASK THE ECONOMIC CIRCLES THEN VIEW, REPEATS MERCURIO.

Mercurio says, under the title, "First the Legitimate Debts of Cuba Must Be Known":

"On Saturday Mercurio heard lots of sensational news generally in the form of rumors. The readers will easily understand that it was about the crisis brought about by the opposition of congress to the exterior loan.

"The Secretary of State must some interesting declarations referring to the necessity of purifying the administration and finished up with the loan. And to give more emphasis to that indication the declarations say that delay in acting or finding efficient formulas to solve matters will give place to 'the immediate exercise of the rights of the foreigner who does not feel himself under any guarantee from us.'

"Dr. Cespedes' indications are conclusive and the congressmen opposed to the loan will study what they mean and also what can be read between the lines.

"We have to repeat that nobody wants to take into consideration in this important matter the opinions of the economic circles.

"Washington announces that here a decided resolution and point of view exists which considers the loan of $50,000,000 as our only salvation.

"Have the mercantile, producing and commercial circles, which will have to pay the taxes created for this loan, perchance been asked their opinion?

"They should not be left out in this important matter. Violent proceedings are not justified nor the rash haste with which this economic problem is to be solved, with the grave peculiarity that the amount of the legitimate debts of the government is not known nor figured out.

"Without first knowing exactly how much the 'floating debt' amounts to there is really no reason why the country should be threatened with the new burden of fifty millions and still less with new taxes, which will only help to create more ruin and economic unrest because everybody, that works and produces in Cuba looks with horror upon the new fiscal plan."

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— ZULUETA 23

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PALACE CONFEREES DECIDE ON A LOAN

Suspension of Civil Service Law Providing Immobility of Public Employes Also Agreed to. Crowder Plainly States Points Necessary.

Negotiation of an exterior loan was agreed on in principle at yesterday's session of the Palace conference, participated in by President Zayas, General Crowder, Secretary Despaigne of the Treasury, Secretary Castillo Pokorny of Public Works and members of the Interparliamentary committee.

It also was decided that the civil service law providing for the immobility of public employes should be suspended for a period of 90 days. General Crowder made it plain that this was absolutely necessary for properly handling the government departments and for the full responsibility of their heads.

Banking Interests Accord.

General Crowder states that he had already been in consultation with the American banking interests and these were fully in accord with the project of Secretary of the Treasury Despaigne of establishing the 1 per cent or gross sales tax to cover the loan.

Some congressmen do not agree with this tax, believing that the project already before the House is more favorable to Cuba.

Would Delay Loan.

Mr. Crowder stated that the rejection of the proposal of the Secretary of the Treasury would have the effect of delaying the loan on account of the necessity of another consultation with the American bankers and that an American expert in these matters had already completed a thorough study of the tax Colonel Despaigne wishes to establish.

President Zayas explained that the tax referred to already existed in France and Canada.

The commission will meet again tomorrow to discuss the question of approving one or another of the taxes.

Vindicates Crowder's Stand.

From its inception, the Palace conference has been a clean cut vindication of the logic of the principles laid down by General Crowder for the guidance of the Cuban authorities. He showed clearly by unrefutable figures that although the government has been receiving a steadily increasing amount of revenue for the past 14 years, the country has been receiving an inverse ratio of service for its money.

Arguments were brought up to show that larger amounts had been allotted to different services, but General Crowder's opponents were unable to show any concrete results for the appropriations and were therefore obliged to back down.

Crowder stated that the American government would never approve of a loan to Cuba unless it could be shown that the money would not be handled by officials who are already suspected of misappropriating public funds. Although, he said, the United States has no desire to force a loan upon Cuba, he gave it as his opinion that this was the best and quickest solution of the financial crisis.

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EL TRIUNFO CALLS UPON PROSECUTING ATTORNEY TO DO HIS DUTY.

El Triunfo says, under the title, "To the Bench with the Guilty Ones":

"Things begin to become clear in the famous 'nine millions' of Iribarren. A note of the Treasury Department dated the 26th of last May, which was published in our esteemed colleague, Heraldo de Cuba, gives us the sensational revelation that they were not there in cash nor gold nor silver, but only in simple figures, therefore fiction and not a reality.

"We believe that the change of Menocal's government to Zayas should have taken place with a verification of the sums in the Treasury Department with all the necessary formalities; then Iribarren could not make affirmations, and Figueredo others, in which among other things, he says that the treasury 'did not keep books of any kind' and that some accounts are overdrawn in more than one hundred thousand dollars.

"When such tremendous things are declared in a public document is it strange into what discredit our public treasury and national government have fallen?

"We are face to face with frightful malversation of funds, of a great fraud which is being hidden by all means on account of 'political compromises,' but as the Republic is in danger and the matter has been brought up already, steps must be taken to punish the guilty ones. It will be useless to punish those who steal small quantities if people of influence can cheat the public treasury out of millions.

"The flagrant misapplication has caused the School of Lawyers to address the courts, denouncing the fact and asking them to prosecute the guilty ones with all the force of the law. This is an honorable and praiseworthy gesture which is in marked contrast with the prosecuting attorney in these moments when the Republic is in great suffering. What idea of his duties has Juan Victor Pichardo, the chief of prosecution? Does he believe that he is a kind of government lawyer who must defend the same even in its most dirty actions, or does he consider himself the representative of law and order and society, and obliged to prosecute the guilty ones without consideration as to the position they occupy?

"His lack of activity would make him an accomplice of the guilty, while the opposite would give him such a high position that he would be considered a firm guarantee of the fundamental interests of our nation.

"Who would dare to ask the resignation of the prosecuting attorney of the Supreme Court, because, doing his duty, he would investigate delinquent acts?

"Courage therefore, Dr. Pichardo and may the country know that the treasury thieves are on their way to the benth and from there to jail—the distance is only a short one.

"The time of thinking things over and hot towels has passed. Cuba should at least know that face to face with the treasury thieves, there are honest and capable men ready to do their duty to the very end, new Bayards, without fear and spotless.

"We should be able to breath without fear of the law which should only be felt by the guilty."

WAKE UP, LA LUCHA CRIES TO THE SENATE.

La Lucha says, under the title, "Our Disagreement":

"The senate yesterday met in secret session to oppose the proposed loan and to learn the real amount of government financial obligations of urgent character.

"We respect this determination, but our opinion is that Cubans never finish in arriving at an agreement.

"Just as on this occasion have we proceeded in all matters of our public life. We never have proceeded with wisdom and sincerity to save the general interests of our country in the moment of danger. We have always been divided when we most needed to be united.

"Yesterday we said that in the Ten Years War that spirit of disagreement which has always been found among us manifested itself, for that struggle could have ended successfully, but instead brought about the pact of Zanjon.

"We opposed ourselves to an exterior loan as long as we considered we could cover our obligatins with our own forces. This in fact would have been the ideal thing. But unfortunately our present situation demands rapid and efficient resolutions, and we cannot by any means leave more time slip by. A respectable sum is owed to the public employes and throughout the country the rude effects of the situation we are going through are felt. Therefore face to face with the impossibility of finding another measure, we are obliged to accept the loan as the only practical formula to solve our situation in the present moment.

"But the senate seems to be dormant and something similar to the hares in the fable is going to happen, which hares discussed whether what they saw coming were dogs or hounds and then the dogs reached them and they were completely aware of their presence."

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THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

Havana Post Aug 10

THAT MYSTERIOUS AMERICAN ACTOR

Diario de la Marina says in its "Impressions":

"And the meeting down in the palace?

"Well . . . in fact, up to now little is known.

"Today the meeting will be continued.

"It is a moving picture film in serial episodes.

"The only thing that can be seen quite clearly is that in the cast there is a mysterious American actor who at the beginning was not noticed, but who now is the chief figure of the entertaining and complicated show. The actor goes about with an interpreter only on account of etiquette; for although he talks a different language everybody understands him.

"Tomorrow we shall see."

DIARIO DEFENDS THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

Diario de la Marina says, in its column, "The Present Atmosphere:"

"If Cuba did not have the Platt Amendament; or better said if a treaty of obligations and reciprocal rights did not exist between Cuba and the United States, the Cuban situation of course would be a different one.

"The situation would be a worse one than that one we rant about now and at which we attribute to the bad effects of the Platt Amendment.

"Probably the United States would then apply the articles of its traditional Monroe Doctrine and, with the idea of empeding Europe and Asia from mixing in our affairs, it would take over our government with a military band as it has done with Haiti and Santo Domingo without even any amendment at all such as the amendment which forms the control of Cuba's national goverment.

"We do not defend the Platt Amendment, for we consider its existence a limitation of our national sovereignty.

"From the point of view of pure patriotism which called our fathers to join the struggles for liberty and freedom and to shed their blood for the cause of independence we would like to see the Platt Amendment be washed away like chalk numbers from a blackboard.

"But from the international point of view, and as to American history and the existence of the Cuban nation, we prefer to see our constitution with the Platt Amendment than to have a constitution without anything at all.

"It was not the Platt Amendment that brought Magoon down to govern the Cubans. It was the disorders, the political infirtitude of the heads of Cuban public opinion, the revolution of August 1906 and those who provoked it.

"That Platt Amendment did not make Crowder come down to Cuba. It was the revolutionary political attitude of a constitutional Cuban President who preferred to unite suffrage with force than abandon his personal vengeances.

"Not one single case exists wherein the Platt Amendment has produced American intervention in Cuba.

"Unfortunately, but in fact, Cubans in the end have asked for the intervention themselves.

"The Memorandum number 13 of General Crowder derives its rights from the articles of an international treaty.

"It is not the product of a crazy man nor the representative of a cruel and absorbent nation.

"It is the legitimate product of our continual demand to the American Government to guarantee the political right our constitution gives us.

"Americans did not oblige us not to pay the interest due on our international obligations, debts recognized and accepted by Cuba's own free will.

"Notes inspired by the Platt Amendment have not made guilty officials who still roam about unpunished and defraud the public treasury to such an extent as to dispose of official deposits inclusive of those to cover international obligations.

"Crowder did not order us to pay the public employes, the contractors and the providers of indespensable materials for the government.

"We think it has been all to the contrary.

"The Platt Amendment will no longer be remembered and the United States will stop its application on the glorious day of public peace, respect of courts, public health, freedom and moderation of elections with practical and unwritten rights, which will make it unnecessary and when the heads of Cuba's public life will no longer ask for its urgent application."

EL COMERCIO URGES PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

El Comercio says, under the title, "The Protective Tariff:"

"For the good of Cuba ,Congress has to change it scriminalshrdluuuuu has to change its commercial policies. Up to now nothing has been done to favor our home industries; they have been left to their own fate, therefore developing themselves with less sense. It will never succeed however, while the strange system of favoring the foreigner exists.

"Do not the congressmen think that things would improve if our industries were stronger and bigger? And it is a fact that they can develop themselves more with proper help from the government. Here nothing is done. They are only bothered by continual inspections and taxes and penalties for any little thing of no importance.

"The hour has come to change radically and a new protective policy must be introduced. That is the only way in which the country can recover its commercial prestige. The Cuban manufacturers do not ask for financial help, they only want foreign products to be taxed so that disastrous competition shall end."

force on account of unjust competition. This is due in the first place to the lack of protective tariffs and of laws favoring our home industries. Thus we have to see our products, better than foreign ones sometimes, be sold less and with less demand because foreign produces of inferior grade are sold at a lower price. Would this happen if new tariffs were introduced? The Cuban manufacturers find themselves in the sad plight of having to struggle with great difficulties and no help.

"Congress should take this into consideration and change its tactics, modify its point of view and make only way in which the country can new custom house tariffs. We must not except help in that sense from outside. Cuba by all means has to develop itself industrially and get on other nations in that

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GATES CLOSED ON SWINDLERS

Men Accused of Defrauding Government Denied Right To Leave Cuba.

Acting on information to the effect that many of those accused and suspected of defrauding the government are about to attempt to flee the country, the Secretary of State is said to have given instructions prohibiting the issue of passports to any of those under the cloud.

The various police bodies have also been ordered to keep a strict look-out to prevent the escape of the alleged delinquents. These include many in high places in both the past and present administrations, several of whom already have serious concrete charges pending against them.

One of the principal points in General Crowder's memoranda to the president is that those guilty of misappropriations and fraudulent diversion of public funds shall be rounded up and punished and to permit the escape of these at the present time would be making a burlesque of all ideas of law and order.

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HOUSE BACKS SUSPENSION OF CIVIL SERVICE

Congress Approves in Principle Motion Passed at Palace Conference.

CAUSES MUCH DEBATE

Representatives at Odds on Action Taken By Government Heads.

In a long and animated session yesterday, the House of Representatives approved in principle the motion suspending the civil service law regarding immobility of employes.

Senor Lopez combatted the motion in a lively debate, stating that the suspension was dictated at the instance of the President and that the Palace was no place to dictate standards for the conduct of "this unhappy country." He attacked the Chief Executive and his relatives, piling accusation upon accusation. He mentioned certain incidents and brought up hitherto unpublished data, saying that tax collectors in the provinces had been dismissed without regard to the civil service law and replaced in many cases by illiterates and "paroled jail birds." He asked why the collector of customs was not in his place and put pertinent questions regarding proteges of Dr. Zayas. He also made reference to the "ridiculous prices charged for several specific items of foodstuffs" and the possible reasons.

Dr. Cardenas defended the Civil Service Commission, stating that in the two years he had belonged to that body the members had never followed the impulses of party politics. He stated that the inefficiency of the commission had been due to the influence of the three presidents who had held office since the establishment of the law. They called themselves republicans without the first sense of republican ideas, he said.

Carlos Manuel de la Cruz also defended the commission, stating that 85 per cent of the resolutions had been confirmed by the tribunals of justice.

Senor Lopez finished by saying that the law would simply serve American perfidy and declare the incapacity of Cubans.

The legislation suspending the civil service law in principle was passed by 45 votes against 17 and the House rose at 8:30 and ended the session through lack of a quorum, only nine representatives remaining present at that hour.

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5 Centavos

IGUAL PRECIO EN PROVINCIAS

¿OSCAR ZAYAS Y MARTINEZ LUFRIU PREPARAN SUS MALETAS ANTE EL PELIGRO DE SU PROCESAMIENTO?

EN LA DEPURACION DE LA DEUDA DE GOBERNACION Y COMUNICACIONES SE DESCUBREN TAN GRAVES IRREGULARIDADES, QUE DE ELLAS, UN JUEZ RECTO, DERIVARIA SEGURAMENTE FUERTE RESPONSABILIDAD CRIMINAL PARA EL EX-MINISTRO MARTINEZ Y OTROS FUNCIONARIOS.

En el suministro de impresos a Comunicaciones se realizaron fraudes inauditos, llegándose a gastar en un día $30.000 en papel

El ex-Fiscal Lancís está depurando la deuda de Gobernación. Labor hercúlea, porque se trata, como es sabido, de limpiar los establos de Augias. La deuda flotante de ese departamento, como la de Obras Públicas y otras Secretarías, o acaso, proporcionalmente más que la de ninguna otra, está plagada de irregularidades y fraudes. Se trata de cosas estupendas, insólitas, casi increíbles...

El doctor Lancís ha examinado, por ejemplo, los comprobantes de pasajes que concede gratuitamente el Gobierno a los menesterosos. En el presupuesto anterior consignábanse mil pesos mensuales para esa atención; pero los sentimientos caritativos del benefactor de los gardens plays, no tenían límite, y la firma confusa e incoherente del ex-ministro Martínez, se prodigaba diariamente en numerosas boletas de pasajes.

SE SOBREGIRABA TODOS LOS MESES

El señor Casellas, secretario particular del ex-ministro-repórter, y copropietario de la finca de nombre fatídico: "Saladrigas", tenía bajo su custodia el talonario de pasajes del Gobierno. El señor Casellas, espíritu tímido, apocado, anunciaba muchas veces, con espanto, al Secretario que el crédito de pasajes estaba agotado.

El ex-anacoreta de los ochenta "beafteacks" trágicos, ordenaba entonces a su secretario:

—Expida "los boletos"; no se preocupe. Mientras "haiga" en el talón pasajes, yo los firmaré.

—Pero es que nos sobregiramos—decía alarmado el joven secretario, mientras abría la boca y mostraba unos dientes voraces y acaballados—y esto constituye, a la postre, una malversación.

—¡Qué postre ni qué entremés!—rugía entonces el ministro de Venus mercenaria.—Yo firmaré todos los pasajes que me traigan. En esto no hay mala versión, como dice usted, pues yo sé bien lo que hago.

Y así todos los meses, en Gobernación se expedían pasajes por más de dos mil y tres mil pesos. Hubo un mes que esa cantidad llegó a ser de cinco mil pesos. En los 19 días del mes de junio, se concedieron pasajes por dos mil trescientos pesos...

Asegúrase que algunos "amigos" del secretario, favorecidos con ellos a título de pobres de solemnidad—piadoso como San Francisco, el ex-ministro escogía sus amigos entre los pobres—vendían después los pasajes en la Estación Terminal de la Habana con cierto descuento.

LOS ESCANDALOS DE COMUNICACIONES

El actual Secretario de Gobernación está depurando también la deuda de Comunicaciones, y en ese departamento los fraudes son inmensos, espantosos, sencillamente repugnantes. Allí se malversó el dinero público sin escrúpulo, con audacia inconcebible. Según una de las cuentas que el doctor Lancís tiene en su poder, aparece que en un sólo día se consumió allí papel por valor de treinta mil pesos. ¡Qué grande tuvo que ser el "chivo" que se comió esa cantidad de papel tan enorme!... Y a los funcionarios, a los jefes que firmaron la conformidad de esa cuenta no les tembló la mano de seguro. ¡Tal era la ilusión de la impunidad con que se procedía!

UN CREDITO EXTRAORDINARIO POR MAS DE DOSCIENTOS MIL PESOS

Antes de ser destituído el Gabinete del Fraude, el ex-repórter Martínez obtuvo autorización del Presidente de la República para hacer una apropiación de fondos del tesoro, con objeto de pagar unas cuentas fantásticas a las casas de P. Fernández e Impresora Nacional.

Según el decreto correspondiente, había que abonar por concepto de suministro de impresos a la casa de P. Fernández, pesos 147,941.25 por gastos de enero a junio, fuera de presupuestos, y a la Impresora Nacional, pesos 18,563.35, en iguales condiciones. Al doctor Lancís, le parecío esta cuenta comparable a las del Gran Capitán, y como el ex-ministro no se llamase Gonzalo de Córdoba, sino "Pauchito", solicitó los comprobantes. El actual director de Comunicaciones se los ha remitido y por ellos se ha descubierto que se trataba de fraudes que al doctor Lancís le han parecido tan graves que piensa dar cuenta de ellos inmediatamente al Presidente de la República.

¿SE EMBARCAN EL REPORTER Y EL SOBRINO?

Ayer se aseguraba en algunos centros oficiales que el repórter y el sobrino de la pierna incongruente, proyectaban embarcarse para evitarse el disgusto de que, cuando, al depurarse la deuda flotante de Gobernación, se encuentren indicios de responsabilidad criminal contra ellos, a los Tribunales de Justicia se les ocurra pedirles cuenta de su conducta.

LAS CUENTAS FANTASTICAS QUE SERAN DEPURADAS

Las cuentas de Comunicaciones por concepto de suministro de impresos y efectos de escritorio, que serán depuradas por Gobernación, corresponden a datos que también se encuentran en la Intervención General del Estado, y resultan verdaderamente fantásticas.

He aquí lo que se pretende que desembolse el Tesoro público por este concepto:

Enero 28	$ 4.022.74
Febrero 9	11.665.10
Febrero 28	16.218.62
Marzo 30	20.895.00
Abril 8	6.646.15
Abril 30	18.038.85
Abril 30	1.390.55
Mayo 12	6.314.55
Mayo 9	100.00
Mayo 8	2.168.75
Mayo 9	1.619.75
Mayo 8	1.760.20
Abril 30	481.00
Mayo 8	1.373,80
Mayo 8	1.280.50
Mayo 12	6.508.25
Mayo 30	1.257.45
Mayo 19	6.242.59
Junio 5	4.333.73
Junio 15	6.194.81
Junio 26	2.379.00
Junio 30	2.002.50
Junio 26	9.273.60
Junio 30	2.380.05

Más 18,563 pesos 35 centavos que también se adeudan a la Impresora Nacional por suministro extraordinario de impresos. ¿Pero es que las anteriores cifras no son extraordinarias también?

Para que pueda apreciarse hasta qué punto lo son, basta un dato comparativo. En el mes de julio último se han gastado por ese concepto, solamente pesos 1,426.35.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Personnel 2056 - 213
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Chief of Personal and Material of Interior Department Suspended

Sr. Enrique Cintas, who has been chief of personnel and material of interior department has been suspended from office pending investigation into certain irregularities which have been discovered in his affairs. There has been an investigation made of his books and the complaint was made in due form, and Sr. Cintas will be without work and pay until the investigation is concluded and a decision made in the case.

Enrique Heros Aug. 10

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Not a Full Attendance at the Conference at Palace Today

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There was not a full attendance at the palace conference today, held as a continuation of Monday and Tuesday's conferences. The conference today lasted three hours and a half. beginning at 10:30 and adjourning at 2 o'clock. There was no decision reached today on any of the subjects up for consideration.

The main subject for discussion today seemed to be article 2 of the law recommended by Secretary Despaigne in his report made to the president when he made a report on floating debt of the republic and drew up what he considered what would be a practical law to pass.

Senator Aurelio Alvarez, president of the upper house did not attend the conference today.

It is announced that the conference was adjourned until next Monday when it is expected that two sessions will be held, one in the forenoon, and then onein the evening, perhaps after the senate and house have had time to hold sessions and carry out final action of the measures they are expected to consider.

There was considerable disappointment expressed around the palace this afternoon because of the lack of sensations. It is expected, however, that there will be plenty of sensation this afternoon in either the senate or the house, and perhaps in both houses. As yet it has not been stated whether any of the partisans of the president will take advantage of the opportunity to defend the president against any of the attacks made on him in the house yesterday.

Article two refers to the payment of the interest on the loan. It provides that in case the government defaults on the payment of the interest and sinking fund there is to be a receiver appointed to collect the taxes set aside for the purpose of making the loan, this receiver to be appointed by the supreme court of the republic.

The full time of the conference tody ws taken up in discussing the first four articles of the law, and this work will be continued at next Monday's conference.

If the president has decided to try to play even with the conservative members for making these attacks he has not so indicated by any statement. The conservatives are the hardest hit, it is the belief, by the suspension of the civil service law, as the past acts of employees during the former administrations will be taken into account in the general investigations to be carried out.

It was understood that Senator Alvarez was to have had a substitute tax law drawn up which he was to present as a substitute for the one per cent tax on gross sales, but he did not show up with it. The fact that he had not this law completed might have been one of his excuses for non attendance today.

Passports Have Not Been Ordered Refused to Officials Wanting to Go

At the state department this morning it was stated that the report to the effect that the order had been given to refuse to grant passports to government officials who desired to make trips abroad was not true. No such order had been given nor would such order be made unless there were cases where actual complaint had been made and prosecution had been instituted. This was in denial of accounts published yesterday.

Dispatch 2058-213 19

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House Passed Suspension of Civil Service Law Yesterday

While the house of representatives carried out a part of the proposed plan of suspending the civil service law for a period of ninety days as a preliminary for the application of a foreign loan from the United States, the session was not without other interesting as well as sensational features.

There was considerable acrimonious discussion and there were attacks made on different officials, Representative German Lopez being so bold as to come out in a strong attack upon the president. He was opposing the suspension.

"I come here," he sand, "to comply with my duties to defend the interests of the people of Cuba and to defend their just rights. I come here to defend the employees who hold their guaranteed rights under the civil service law. I come here to protest against this iniquity. I come here, finally to say that I reject this plan, in my double capacity as a legislator and a Cuban, to say that this law is a product of foreign interference and not of the free determination and will of my colleagues in the house of representatives."

The speaker then launched forth in an explanation of the cause of the present crisis which he said was all brought about by the acts of all the departments of the present administration. He said that the executive and his secretaries had united in the plan of suspending the civil service for their own ends. He charged that there had been employees discharged from the sanitary department, from the revenue and fiscal zones bureaus who had been replaced by persons pardoned from the presidio over the heads of the civil service commission.

Sr. Lopez also attacked the president saying that he was not of sufficient capacity for the situation, and regretted that there was not enough scope in the law by which the executive might also be thrown out of office.

The suspension of the law was carried.

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ZAYAS RESIGNS AS HEAD OF POPULARS

The resignation of Dr. Alfredo Zayas as President of the Popular Party was accepted yesterday at a meeting of the national executive committee of that organization.

The committee met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning under the leadership of Sr. Gualberto Gomez and Secretaries Cueto and Garcia Valleri. To substitute Dr. Zayas, Dr. Agustin Cruz was named along with the following reorganization of officers: First vice-president, Gualberto Gomez; second vice-president, Martinez Bacallao and Consuegra, Nemesio Busto, Antonio, Maria Rubio and, as a member of the executive committee in place of Hernandez, Cartaya, Dr. Gumersindo Acalay.

Post Aug 11

2052-213/19

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POSTAL PAYMASTER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Aug. 11

Joaquin del Mazo, paymaster of the Havana postoffice department attempted suicide yesterday afternoon at 3:40 when he shot himself twice in the neck just below the chin. One of the bullets come out at the side of the nose and the other at the side of the forehead.

The wounds did not cause immediate death, but Mazo is not expected to live. It is reported that a shortage in his accounts of approximately $9,000, which was discovered by postoffice inspectors who made an investigation of the paymaster's department some days ago, was the cause of the attempted suicide.

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HIGH OFFICIALS RESIGN POSTS

Post Aug 11

Cortina Said to Have Quit and Regueiferos Mentioned for Place.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that Secretary of the Presidency Jose M. Cortina had tendered his resignation to President Zayas. No further details have been given out, but it is rumored that Dr. Cortina will be replaced by Dr. Erasmo Regueiferos, present Secretary of Justice in President Zayas' Cabinet. Who would succeed Regueiferos in his present position has not been intimated.

It is also rumored that Antonio Yraizoz, Assistant Secretary of Education, and chief of personnel of that department, will resign their positions Monday. The later is at present out of town, and it was impossible to confirm the report last night. This is an apparent result of General Crowder's activities and suggestions for the straightening out of the government's affairs.

The air is also seriously disturbed in the Department of the Interior, and it is understood that Secretary Lancis is about to put all the information at hand backing accusations against high functionaries in his department in the hands of the courts for the necessary legal procedure. He has already dismissed Enrique Cintas, chief of personnel.

Several members of the national police are also about to be dismissed, it is said, some for acts committed while in the service and others for their past criminal records.

Dr. Lancis has complained of the high prices charged by contractors who furnish foodstuffs to the Havana jail, and in response the contractors have reduced their charges 12 per cent. 2052-213/19

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205-211
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Aug. 10

Claims Being Prepared for Goods Stolen Ou of Bonded Warehouse

It is understand that claims are be ing prepared to be presented to th government to recover for good which were stolen from bonded ware houses, placed in these while th wharves were being descongested las year. Large amounts of these goods which were checked into the ware-houses cannot be checked out, as they are not there, and the owners want to know who is reponsible for them.

Another complaint to be registered will be the fluctuating charges made against goods which have been stored in these warehouses, whether there is a fixed charge or whether the keep ers of the warehouses are at liberty to take any old price. Instances have been cited whereby charges have been asked for amounts like $1,000, and when an offer is made of $500 it is just as readily accepted. Many com-plaints of this character have been made and those owning the goo ls want to know why.

The matter of the withdrawal of goods for re-export has also been brought up again and this case may also be re-opened.

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CUBAN ARMY OFFICERS

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

2056-213/19 Apr aug 11

EL MUNDO CALLS FOR UNISON DESPITE PERSONAL FEELING

El Mundo says, under the title "The Duty of All":

"The Republic finds itself in its worst moment. From all sides dangers come and only the cold blood and calmness of Cuba's patriots will be able to save our nationality. It is true that the government has not been able to give a line of conduct, it is a fact that the executive has lacked the activity of a leading figure in these moments, but it is positive that this does not depend on a certain fixed situation or that it has its origin in acts committed in any special epoch. If the governing powers of these last days had understood which was the factor necessary to reestablish normalcy, so many errors would not have been made. But the fact is that the crisis is here, and although we may lament greatly to have had such incapable authorities, still Cuba has to, by all means, defend them at present and later on give them the punishment they deserve.

"Therefore, under these circumstances the President of the Republic finds our help and aid only so as to maintain our independence and nationality, because no immediate solution is obtained if the country should remain without its principal authority. We must not discuss whether things were done right, but our passions must not carry us so far as to forget that the lack of our highest official representation would mean that we Cubans are in discord, quarreling and in disorder. We would create the sensation that we Cubans, not even in the moments of greatest danger and anguish are capable of uniting ourselves. And that certainly would be the strongest argument to point out that we were incapable of governing ourselves. El Mundo has no intention to justify these acts that can be criticized, not to shut its eyes face to face with well-known facts, but this paper desires to see an elevated republican spirit developing a strong current opinion with our national independence as its first goal. To give in at present to such an extent as to withdraw support from the President of the Republic completely would have the manifest disadvantage that people would believe that we did so not by our own free will but through outside pressure, and such a suspicion must not be allowed to take place. We must not openly give vent to a family quarrel. We must not uncover to everybody an intimate dissatisfaction. After studying this family aspect we must think of or international situation. Cuba looked upon with certain dislik[e] the small

our flag. To succeed in this elevated wish our sacred duty is to be united; not united to this or that person, united to our country without stopping to think of personal incidents which will be destroyed with time.

"With such a program, the Cuban people will see their work crowned with glory and success, and having thorough knowledge of the dangers in front of us, we confide that the wish and desire to triumph will be sufficient for us to establish definite stability in our freedom and independence."

TAKE IT SLOWLY, ADVISES EL MERCURIO

El Mercurio says, under the title "Will the Loan Be Postponed?":

"The project of an exterior loan is not being realized with such rapidity as its enthusiasts thought. Fortunately the congressmen who have had opportunity to discuss with General Crowder the formulas to solve our situation have not been dominated by that feverish impatience which seems to exist today, and they have not been led to forget that the Republic is to owe large sums again injected by Wall Street, which always presents a high bill for its medical services.

"Although a definite point of view does not exist, yet the problem of our Treasury is looked upon differently now. Public opinion thought that Washington was only interested in the exterior loan, but now it seems that such is not the case, that the problem is being studied from different points of view and that there is no hurry. Therefore, the meaning of memorandums and notes can be considered as having been greatly exaggerated.

"Mercurio is inspired by the same ideas as the group of legislators who are now studying the problem in company with General Crowder. Every other day we declared that purity of administration, efficiency

a collecting taxes and entries and honest management of public funds was the fundamental point and problem of our Republic. If we succeed in this soon the Treasury Department will lift its head and the 'floating debt' will be covered and paid off gradually, without having to resort to a big loan which is an artificial improvement for the moment, but which creates new taxes on the 'live forces' of the country and has other bad consequences.

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ROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

"This is our impression, but that does not mean the idea of a loan has been abandoned. The problem is appreciated today from a very different point of view from the one of a few weeks ago, when the partisans of the loan said it had to be negotiated in three weeks. Now it is recognized that first severe measures must be taken to insure an honest administration and good government. Furthermore, the civil service law is to be modified so as to be able to judge and apply the penal law to persons who, occupying public positions, defrauded the government. After all these steps have been taken, negotiations for a loan will be thought of. Is this new way of thinking in harmony with the opinions of some weeks ago, and the alarming declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury, who insisted on the urgency of an exterior loan Any moment the solution of this problem which interests us so much and especially the productive circles of our country will be known."

START AT THE TOP, NOT THE BOTTOM URGES DIARIO

Diario de la Marina says, under its column of "Impressions":

"The suspension of the civil service commission is a measure which, in honest and clean hands, without doubt would be one step toward straightening out the public administration and clearing it of its bad elements.

"But in the hands of third-class politicians and in the electoral period it can be the cause of fear and dismissal of many honest and innocent employes.

"Crowder's wishes cannot be better. He believes, like the great majority of prominent North Americans, that the moral readjustment of Cuba can be made with native elements. And he wants to have employes changed, with the best intentions on earth. But instead of beginning as far up as he can, he tries to begin at the bottom, and therefore, nothing will be obtained. It is a purely psychological question and of ethics. While the servants are convinced that the master is not honest they continue breaking dishes and stealing golden pens.

"In Cuba an honest administration will never exist so long as the old methods of men who have degraded and corrupted Cuba continue.

"What will the chief of a section think when they dismiss him after the suspension of the civil-service law?

"'They left me out,' he will muse, 'because I was a weak wheel in the mechanism, but why are not more important wheels of the machine eliminated? In fact, all the pieces of this machine ran heavily, beginning with the fly-wheel. Sometimes I thought of changing, but what could I do without the help of the rest. If I would have tried to carry out my intentions I would have been dismissed. So I also committed my little irregularities, and now I have to pay for them and am not surprised at all.

"'What really surprises me is that others continue in their posts as if nothing had happened in Cuba. I acted by the impulse I received from above. So those above have to be punished and not me.'

"Extradition for the guilty ones?

"Who is going to ask for it?

"The day that Cuba will have men capable of asking extradition of criminals of high standing without sarcasm, then those high-clas criminals will deappear and . . the extraditions also."

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AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

Encs. not mkd. (1)

August 16, 1922.

No.- 1766

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reports desired by M.I.2.

Lieut. Col. B. H. Wyrrell, General Staff, Chief, Latin American Subsection
NOTED Lat-Am. A.H.S.

M.I.2 8/25

RECEIVED G/2 W.D./ AUG 22 1922

ECONOMIC:

Shipping. In re reduction of wages and salaries in the port of Havana, and reduction of lighterage, &c. and other port charges.

In December, 1921 the Association of Commerce & Industry of the Bay of Havana decided to adopt the "open shop" system for the work to be performed in the port of Havana. As a consequence of such decision a general strike was called by the "Federation of the Bay", the leading association of all the labor unions of the port.

Although the works in the Port were payalyzed for the first days while the patrons were organizing the free men gangs, after a week or so the whole work was entirely reassumed without any further trouble up to this time, with a great efficiency and best disposition from the laborers employed.

In view of this efficiency and having in consideration the high rates that were paid at that time and in order to reduce the expenses of handling the import and export cargo, the Association, in February, 1922, prepared a new scale of rates and salaries to be paid, reducing such expenditures in an average of 25%, and consequently reduced the rates of handling cargo in docks and warehouses, contained in Decree 665 of 1920, in a 30%, and those of lighterage and towing from 20 to 40%.

It was also proposed to amend certain rules of the Regulations for docks and warehouses in force as per said Decree No. 665, against which some importers were claiming, such as the provisions of Art. 31, regarding articles of different weights than those fixed in the tariffs; Arts. 40 and 42, regarding the free period for the withdrawal of goods; Art. 46, waiving the part regarding the double storage; Art. 56, reducing the rate of the insurance to 1/2% of the declared or fixedvvalue, etc.

After February last, when the project was submitted to the President of the Republic for his approval, the Association called several times with the request to have said project put into effect, but as no action was taken by the President, the Association in a meeting held on July 15th, 1922, decided to reduce the wages and salaries as well as the tariffs of the port, in the proportion set forth in the project submitted to the President, to be effective on and after July 17th, 1922. The laborers employed in different docks and warehouses, duly notified of the reduction, accepted it, and the work continued without any trouble under the new conditions.

In addition to the reductions before mentioned, some other advantageous measures were taken in a meeting held by the representatives

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ECONOMIC (Continued)

of warehouse and dock companies of the litoral, by which the free period of 5 days was extended to 7 days for all kinds of commodities.

Furthermore, it was decided by special concession, that during the first four days after the free period granted, the liquidation of surtax of 50% and storage on goods with privilege of 'quedans' be made proportionally at the rate of 1/5 of the corresponding charge for each day of demurrage incurred. After the fourth day the full charge to be liquidated. This measure gives another advantage to the importers to withdraw their cargo with the least possible expense.

The reductions above mentioned went into effect on July 17, 1922. There were some protests made by the laborers of the "Federation of the Bay", but there was no serious difficulty encountered by the dock companies.

On August 16,1922 there was a small strike of the stevedores on one of the boats which was being unloaded, but only one-half of the laborers which were at work walked out,and their places were soon filled by laborers who were not members of the Federation.

The non-effectiveness of the protests which have been made by the Federation and the present small strikes,indicate that the Federation is losing its strength to such an extent that it is unable to control its members. I have been informed by some of the operators that the Federation now lacks funds,and for this reason the leaders are rapidly losing their influence

The reductions which have been made in the handling charges on the docks, and the extension of the free period for storage, constitute a step in the right direction, as it has been generally understood that all of the rates of charges in the port of Havana have been notoriously high. However, it is believed that when traffic increases and business is placed on a more sound basis, a further reduction should be made.

Proposed Legislation.

There is a Bill before the Cuban Congress which contemplates the appointment of a Commission to make an investigation and report on the Floating Debt of Cuba. It proposes a Commission consisting of Col. Manuel Despaigne, Secretary of the Treasury; Captain Demetrio Castillo, Secretary of Public Works; and a third member to be appointed by the Supreme Court of Cuba. This bill directs that the Commission shall investigate all cases of fraud which have taken place in connection with the different Departments of the Cuban Government,and to have indictments prepared against the guilty parties.

This law,if passed, will be very far-reaching in its effect, as the practice of giving bribes, and dividing excessive profits on contracts with the responsible officials,has been in existence for such a long time that it had reached the point where it was looked upon by many as legitimate and necessary procedure.

A copy of this bill will be forwarded as soon as possible.

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ECONOMIC (Continued)

The work of investigating certain of the Government frauds is being carried on at present by a special Judge (Saladrigas). Various newspaper articles in English are attached, bearing on this subject, namely:

"Grave Charges placed against Menocal Govt."
"Dishonest Officials at the end of their rope,"etc.
"City Treasurer refuses to hand over documents" etc.
"Enormous Government Frauds will be revealed"
"Lufriu plans to flee"
"Saladrigas may wind up probe"
"Suicide's accounts short large sum"

The last-named article has reference to the recent suicide (on August 11th) of the paymaster of the Department of Communications (Joaquin del Mazo). He suicided by shooting, for no other known reason than fear of the investigations about to be made in his department.

Today's HERALDO DE CUBA carries numerous articles referring to these frauds, mentioning especially those in the Lottery, Public Works, Customs, etc.

Smoot Sugar Tariff Controversy.

The local press are again subjecting General Crowder to attack alleging that he acted as a messenger for Senator Smoot. Some of the papers are very severe,and others are more friendly; and a great many of the articles now being published by the NEW YORK WORLD attacking the proposed tariff are being copied in all of the local Havana newspapers.

In addition to using these articles to stir the people of the Island to protest against this proposed tariff, some of those factions opposed to the policy being followed by General Crowder here,are making capital out of any suggestion that may appear in these articles that General Crowder was connected with the proposition to limit the present year's sugar crop to two and a half million tons.

This controversy comes at an unfortunate moment, due to the fact that the feeling against the new tariff is so intense, and the carrying out of General Crowder's reform programme is at a critical stage.

There are some who believe that Rubino (who is responsible for the articles recently appearing in the NEW YORK WORLD) and others interested in the sugar industry,in Cuba, may desire to obstruct the progress of the reforms which are being carried on in Cuba in order that a military intervention by the United States may be brought about. It has also been stated that there are individuals here who desire to see the annexation of Cuba, not alone believing it to be the only solution to the complete development of the Island,but also for the purpose of securing the free entry of sugar into the United States.

There are attached hereto a number of clippings on this subject.

There is also attached a clipping entitled "Himely's Weekly Report" which covers the sugar figures for the week ending August 12th.

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(ECONOMIC - Continued)

There are also forwarded herewith a few clippings regarding the new loan, and other clippings as follows:

"Local banks will not advance money to pay back salaries"
"Despaigne reports surplus" etc.
"Havana Harbor workmen quit" etc.
"Orders have gone out to stop gambling" etc.

In connection with the latter article there is attached a project of a law against gambling, under the heading "El Dictamen Sobre el Juego".

A copy of THE ECONOMIC BULLETIN OF CUBA, August number, is forwarded herewith. The June and July numbers were not printed.

POLITICAL:

Dr. Orestes Ferrara has just introduced in the Cuban Congress a bill to reorganize the judiciary, in which it is proposed to suppress the Department of Justice delegating its functions to an Attorney-General and his department, this official to be included in the President's Cabinet.

There is enclosed a clipping which gives the bill, in Spanish, under the heading "El Proyecto del Dr. Ferrara creando el 'Organismo Supremo del P. Judicial".

Also a group of clippings "The Cuban Press on events of the Day."

COMBAT:

On August 14, 1922 the 1919-1922 class of cadets was graduated at the Morro Castle Military School. The graduation exercises were interesting and creditable. The following cadets received diplomas and became second lieutenants:

Julio Otero Cossio y Carreño
Carlos M. Céspedes
Angel Cremata Tabares
Vicente Gallinal Isla,
Aurelio Martinez Villalobos,
Jesus Formoso Bouza,
Nilo Girado Cotanda,
Felix Jomarron Mayo,
Francisco Zayas Bazan,
Camilio Gonzalez Chavez,
Robustiano Fernandez,
Enrique Meso Quesada,
Gregorio Gonzalez Hernandez,
Cecareo Gutierrez Alvarez,
Angel Mendez Rivero,
Francisco Cossio Villalta,
Esteban Ferrer Fernandez
Julio MorillaC obas

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

There is enclosed a programme of the graduation of this class of cadets.

Also a copy of the BOLETIN DEL EJERCITO for the month of July, 1922.

Albert K. B. Lyman.
Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attache.

Encs attached

Copy retained for Cuban Political Monograph
AKB-ra
Copy retained Economic Man. of Cuba AKB

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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FERRARA INTRODUCES
BILL TO REFORM THE
COURT PROCEDURE

2067-213
28

Representative Ferrara has introduced a bill in congress in which it is provided that many reforms be made in the court officers and in court procedure. It provides for he extinction of the office of secretary of justice, substituting therefor an attorney-general who shall be a member of the cabinet. It does away wih he fiscals and takes the judicial department out of executive control.

Evening News
Aug. 17

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THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

2065-213
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A POOR EXAMPLE, EL MUNDO TELLS SENATOR SMOOT.

El Mundo says, under the title, "The Monk's Advice:"

"After many discussions, debates, negotiations and threats, the Senate of the United States has approved the special tax on Cuban sugar. But when we all thought that this campaign was the outcome of an exaggerated national and protective sentiment which did not even stop in making victim a poor and weak small nation, a man of great will-power and extraordinary decision has denounced to the American public the fact that the leader of the campaign was an American senator, who wished to make a suspicious financial transaction even in prejudice of the rights of his very people. Who could believe such a thing possible? Without surprise we have been analyzing the interventory actions taken by the United States in Cuba and the acts of the American authorities and legislators in their own country. Things do not agree. What is demanded here is not in accordance with what is allowed over there. We are not suspicious. We are candid by character. We are always ready to believe others are good and we bad. That is why Mr. Smoot's activities fill our heart with sadness and disappointment.

"And it is also true that the United States, strong in power and altruistic in its intentions, sends us every fifteen days a memorandum full of salvatory solutions. At their wish old events are brought up again and big commotions are felt in Cuba. Judges are named and receive declarations and on their legal interpretation Cuba's future depends.

"We at least consider it an imprudence on Mr. Smoot's part to have exposed himself so that a citizen, his own compatriot, could declare that his campaign against Cuban sugar was not honest. To put the United States in such a disadvantageous position and give such a deplorable picture of its administrative and political capacity indicates that Senator Smoot and his beet sugar companions have sinned, because they must consider that Cuba is neither England nor Japan, because their act is against a Republic without big armies nor a powerful fleet.

"This is the whole process of the reduction of the sugar crop, initiated by Senator Smoot, recommended by the special envoy, defended by prominent Cubans and attacked by El Mundo, for Cuba's good, and still more, for the good of the American people who have a right to buy cheaply their articles of first consumption. To make a long story short, Senator Smoot's work reminds us of the monk who used to preach 'Dear children and brethren, do as I tell ye, but do not do as I do.' And afterwards he was as happy as before. Are we not right, Senator Smoot?"

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special envoy of
ing really is 'a goo.
of the Cubans' then it can be hoped that he will not try to impose a formula upon us that sooner or later will bring our ruin.

"And if the special envoy insists and exposes his conduct frankly, let it be known that we Cubans did not destroy our own country.

"The Republic, Sanguilly, one of Cuba's greatest patriots has just said, has the right to refuse any imposition which would compromise its future."

MERCURIO ARGUES AGAINST ONE PER CENT TAX.

Mercurio says, under the title, "Why Should the One Per Cent Tax on Gross Sales Be Imposed Upon Us?":

"It is true that in the last Palace conference the project of the exterior loan was accepted in principle. The opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury has been followed. One of the senators there, a specialist in financial problems, is Daniel Compte. Mr. Compte has clearly expressed in Mercurio what kind of taxes he thinks should be created and which congress should accept as a guarantee for the exterior loan.

"In fact the above mentioned senator has already qualified the one per cent tax which Mr. Hord has brought from the Philippines as 'one of the seven scourges of Egypt.' That is the unnecessary tax that is to be imposed now in Cuba and which is supposed to net fifteen to twenty million dollars a year. What a frightful thing for the suffering masses and to the ndustrials, who will be bothered y a legion of inspectors.

"Senator Compte as well as Representative Soto are defenders of e five per cent tax on the value f invoices of gods imported rough our custom houses. They nsider it an indirect tax easy to ndle without the necessity of ica. Look at the east coast of one, having special inspectors. It would produce, it is calculated, more than five million dollars a year, enough to cover the obligations of the new loan.

"The interests of the economic circles certainly do not inspire respectful consideration from General Crowder. Why such a firm desire to have the one per cent tax instead of the five per cent one mentioned, the latter of which would not create such unrest and dissatisfaction throughout the country?"

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EL PROYECTO DEL DR. FERRARA CREANDO EL 'ORGANISMO SUPREMO DEL P. JUDICIAL'

En la reseña de la sesión de la Cámara hablamos extensamente de esta enmienda adicional del doctor Orestes Ferrara presentada en esa forma por su autor al Proyecto que modifica la ley Orgánica del Poder Judicial.

La Cámara recibió con beneplácito esta enmienda que significa la creación de una real y verdadera independencia del Poder Judicial y tenemos la seguridad de que todo el país acogerá esta obra con el mismo entusiasmo que lo recibió la Cámara.

He aquí la trascendental y admirable enmienda del doctor Ferrara.

A LA CAMARA

Artículo I.—Se constituye el Organismo Supremo del Poder Judicial para que gobierne este Poder del Estado, independientemente de los otros, salvo las limitaciones determinadas por la Constitución.

Artículo II.—El Organismo Supremo del Poder Judicial se compondrá del Presidente del Tribunal Supremo, que lo presidirá, de los Presidentes de las Salas del mismo Tribunal, de un Abogado electo por los diferentes Colegios de la República y del Decano de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad Nacional o de un miembro de la misma. Estos dos últimos miembros del Organismo Supremo de Justicia en el caso de aceptar el cargo no podrán abogar ni tener intereses o participaciones en bufetes judiciales.

Artículo III.—Serán encomendados a este Organismo todas las funciones de la Sala de Gobierno del Tribunal Supremo, las de la Secretaría de Justicia y las del mismo Presidente de la República en relación con el Poder Judicial, respecto de los nombramientos de funcionarios de este Poder y cuantas más facultades tenga, con excepción de las que expresa y taxativamente le concede la Constitución.

Artículo IV.—El Ministerio Fiscal queda separado del Poder Ejecutivo y sometido, en cuanto a sus nombramientos, ascensos, disciplina, funciones y todo lo demás que se relacione con el mismo al Organismo Supremo de Justicia.

Artículo V.—Los funcionarios judiciales de todo género y clase, incluyendo los del Ministerio Fiscal, podrán ser separados por el Organismo Supremo de Justicia, de conformidad con la Constitución y las leyes, pero al dictar su resolución en cada caso podrá usar la prueba de convición.

Artículo VI.—La Dirección de los Registros y el Notariado, será una dependencia del Organismo Supremo de Justicia y asimismo los Registradores y Notarios, en la parte que se refiere a sus nombramientos y ejercicio.

Artículo VII.—Queda suprimida la Secretaría de Justicia. Las dependencias de este organismo que no deban pasar en cumplimiento de los artículos precedentes a la dependencia del Organismo Supremo de Justicia, pasarán a la de la Secretaría de Estado.

Artículo VIII.—Se crea el cargo de Abogado General de Estado con el haber y categoría de Secretario del Despacho. Este funcionario tendrá a sus órdenes a todos los abogados del Estado de las distintas Secretarías y Departamentos y tendrá derecho a concurrir al Consejo de Secretarios como miembro del mismo.

Salón de Sesiones de la Cámara de Representantes a los diez y seis días del mes de agosto de mil novecientos veinte y dos.

Orestes Ferrara.

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2056-213/20 Aug 16

CROWDER CALLS Post RUBINO A LIAR

Characterizing Henry A. Rubino as "a liar," General Enoch H. Crowder, accused by Rubino of having played a part in the alleged conspiracy to force Cuba into reducing her sugar crop, last night reiterated his declaration to The New York World, namely that "Rubino's statements are false, maliciously false and his veracity is not credited in Cuba."

"As a military man, my favored policy silence," General Crowder tol several members of the press. "I wish to make no statement in connection with the case beyond the fact that, inasmuch as he has attacked my character, I call him a liar. It is preposterous to so much as accuse me of partizanship."

General Crowder declared that when he considered it time to make a statement he would do so through the State Department at Washington. "In the meantime, let these false accusations play themselves out and die a natural death," he said.

The officer emphatically denied that he ever had acted as a go-between for Senator

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GENERAL CROWDER AND THE TARIFF.

American politics are, to some extent, very similar to the politics of Cuba. Politicians the world over differ very little, the object to be obtained being the main thing and the manner of attaining it incidental.

The tariff has for four generations, or ever since the birth of the Republican party in the United States, been the fighting ground between it and the Democratic party. Taking the tariff out of American politics, the difference in the two parties would be no greater than is the difference between the political factions in Cuba.

Such being the case The New York World, the leading exponent of the Democratic side of the national political game, has given much prominence to the effort of Senator Smoot, the beet sugar senator, to get Cuba to limit her sugar production, and from a political point of view was perfectly justified in implicating Secretary Hoover, and as many more Republican leaders, as facts and circumstances would permit.

of high tariff partisans is making a mountain out a molehill. He then had, and now has, no interest in whether Cuba's sugar crop is one million or ten million tons.

As to whether General Crowder favors a low or high tariff on imports we have no personal knowledge. His service to his country has been in other lines. That he is not a partisan of either the Democrats or Republicans has been evidenced by his remaining in Cuba as the personal representative of both a Democratic and Republican president.

General Crowder came to Cuba at the request of the Cuban president to assist Cuba in adjusting herself to present conditions. He has labored long and patiently with the full confidence of the American president, and his labor, in some cases illy received by the Cubans, has been of great help to the country, and he has presented plans and made recommendations to President Zayas, which, if carried out, will place Cuba in a better financial position than it has ever yet occupied.

The tariff bill now pending in the American Congress is a revenue measure, and is solely the business of the American congress. The lower house has passed the bill and it is now before the senate. The house placed the duty on Cuban raw sugar at 1.60, the senate has placed the duty at 1.85. The emergency tariff rate will remain in effect until the bill is finally passed by both houses, which may or may not be done during the present year, but what the rate on Cuban raw sugar will be when the bill finally becomes a law is yet a matter of conjecture.

However, owners of sugar mills and colonos, as well as the people in general here, can feel assured that the final action in the American congress will not be affected by demonstrations or newspaper attacks on members of the American congress or other American officials.

And in the meantime, General Crowder, or his successor, will remain on the job here to see that the Cuban government is placed upon and conducted on an honest and moral basis.

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Deny Harding Implicated

The supporters of Smoot and Crowder here have repeatedly denied Crowder acted with the knowledge of President Harding, and have further contended Cuba was aware Crowder was merely "trying to help Cuba," as he himself has stated. In view of this, attention was directed to a statement made by Aurelio Alvarez, presiden of the Cuban Senate, on August 11. It follows:

"I have said that we are now watchfully waiting because we must not forget that General Crowder is accredited to the president of the republic and not to any other branch of government. And it is because of this that our congress has not had, until now, (this was after The World's revelations were reprinted in Havana newspapers) an adequate and definite idea of the proposals and formulas of the said general.

"I do not pretend that Congress should be informed as to everything, although this has occasionally been done concerning the more important matters, but it is well known that our executive suggested to our congress the reduction of the last sugar crop as a measure proposed by Washington.

The factor in this affair was the suggestion of General Crowder, which later was made to appear as though without foundation and a gross machination engineered by the American beet sugar interests."

Implied Threat

In the negotiations for a limitation of the Cuban sugar crop, which The World has shown were forced upon Cuba by Senator Smoot, there was the implied threat that if the island did not acquiesce, it would get a terrific tariff.

This Senator Harrison hopes to make a point of when he brings the matter before the Senate, presumably tomorrow.

So far as Senator Harrison and the other friends of a low sugar tariff are concerned, a declaration by Pesident Zayas of Cuba that Crowder made no proposal of sugar as the representative of the United States does not change the construction they put on Crowder actions.

Not "Officially" Authorized

Read in the light of diplomacy such a statement merely means to them that Crowder was not "officially" authorized by President Harding or Secretary of State Hughes, for only they could properly negotiate with a foreign power.

If the Cubans had accepted the Smoot proposition transmitted by Crowder and agreed to restrict the crop, in return for a lower permanent tariff, then argues Senator Harrison, they would have done so because they would have believed in the promise made to reduce the tariff. In other words, a message from Smoot, the man who claimed to control the destinies of the tariff, delivered through the official representative of the president of the United States to the presient of Cuba would certainly seem to the Cubans to have been "official."

It was further pointed out by Senator Harrison that had the Cubans curtailed their crop to 3,500,000 tons as proposed by Smoot through Crowder, President Harding's mouthpiece and had Smoot subsequently been unable to make good his promise, to cut the Cuban impost from $1.60 to $1.40 per one hundred pounds, Smoot could hardly have pleaded that General Crowder's mission was "unofficial, because if he has this whole have constituted a most flagrant act of international bunco steering.

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Post 2058-213b
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Aug 1

by more persons in Cuba all other English-lan- publications combined.

Price: 5 Cents a Copy

SMOOT'S FORCES NOW DIGGING IN AGAINST ATTACK

Frantically Scheme to Prevent Desertion of Even a Single Senator.

DENY HARDING KNEW OF CROWDER'S ACT

Cuba Aware Envoy Merely Trying to Help Her, Backers Declare.

By CHARLES S. HAND

(In today's issue of N. Y. World)

(Special Cable to The Post)

WASHINGTON, August 17. — Having increased the duty on sugar to $200,000,000, which alone is equivalent to an annual tax of almost $2.00 on every man, woman and child, in the United States, the beet sugar senators, captained by Smoot of Utah, are planning tonight to insure against attack in the advantage they now enjoy.

With a final test vote on the extortionate sugar schedule tomorrow, they are frantically endeavoring to prevent the desertion of even a single senator, for a change of one vote might result in cheaper sugar.

Smoot Worried

With at least four senatorial supporters of the beet sugar barons wavering and demands for a reasonable tariff coming from all parts of the country, Smoot is frankly fearful his two years' fight to rehabilitate the fortunes of the beet sugar industry may result disastrously.

It was said on good authority tonight hat in order o win the beet sugar barons might resort to the old expedient of inducing chicken hearted senaorial Adherents to remain away rather than switch to the opposition.

The World's exposure of the beet sugar scandal is admittedly responsible for the precarious position in which Smoot finds himself. Its revelations that the Mormon church of which, it is generally reported, Smoot will become the head, is largely interested in the $48,000,000 Utah-Idaho beet sugar refinery, has provoked no end of criticism. One senator remarked today that had the rule prevailed which sought to prevent senators from voting on schedules in which they had a personal interest, Smoot might have been barred from supporting the sugar impost.

New light was shed today on the part played by General Crowder, President Harding's observer and personal spokesman in Cuba, when he carried to President Zayas of the island republic a letter from Smoot advising Cuba to limit her last crop to 2,500,000. It was Cuba's refusal to comply, and thus create a sugar famine here that would have permitted the domestic beet sugar barons to sell their product at millions in additional profit, which resulted in the high

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JST 17, 1922 ooo NUMBER 161

Cuban Legation Presents a Protest Against Sugar Rate

Washington, Aug. 17.—The Cuban legation has presented a protest to the state department against the further increase in the sugar tariff as provided for in the senate bill voted on last week.

The stand taken is that the pesent rate is considered exorbitant, but

ed in Cuba as legislation directed at Cuban interests by the United States and is considered as a violation of the trade treaties between the two countries.

The note accompanying the protest asks the secretary of state to send this protest to the senate finance committee and that it be considered

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WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE NOW?

It may be a campaign issue in the United States, all this talk about the Smoot letters, the limitation of the zafra as affecting conditions in Cuba has just as much importance to Cuba as a most ancient political platform or a last year's almanac. The fact remains that the zafra was not limited. The crop was as near up to the standards as a late opening of grinding season and poor condition of the cane crop would admit and the price has steadily gone up. The fact that the price of sugar being kept down to normal, when there is no premium on the raising of sugar in different countries in the world by a high price is the best thing for Cuba, rather than an exceedingly high price may be a curious argument to make, but it is a correct one, nevetheless.

The worst thing that ever happened to Cuba was the high jump the price of sugar took in 1920. That price sent every country that could raise any sugar of any kind into the sugar business made them suddenly sugar mad. The lower price of sugar which Cuba can stand and still make good profit will not encourage the extensive production of that necessity ,and with the inability of the United States to raise half enough sugar to satisfy the needs there will always be a demand for all the sugar that Cuba can raise.

The Louisiana Planter explains the attitude of the high sugar tariff advocates:

"The necessity for protection for our sugar industry bears a two fold purpose. First ,to enable the United States to enlarge its home production to such a magnitude as to practically supply the demands of the country from its own territory, thus making the country independent in regard to this great commodity; and, second, to be able to provide against the violent fluctuations in the price of sugar, particularly such as occurred in 1920, when the world's sugar supply was under foreign control.

"The production of a large percentage of our domestic consumption is not only of advantage to the development of the country, and the resulting commercial advantages of this development, but it will render the United States comparatively independent of combinations by foreign interests to take advantage of the markets by combined holdings and raise the price of sugar to the advantage of these interests.

"It causes a great difference in the general prosperity of any country whether the money is distributed among our own people or whether it is disseminated abroad.

The difference in the cost of producing sugar in the United States and that cost in tropical countries or Europe is approximately 2.50 cents per pound, due to more favorable climatic conditions and labor classes of a lower standard than American laborers will tolerate. These are the prime factors which call for this protection.

"Competition with the sugar world has caused England to not only place a duty on sugar, but to establish a marked preferential for sugars produced within the empire. This is done with labor and climatic conditions to the advantage of the English Indies and other sources'

Why do not the agitators come out in denouncements against England for establishing a sugar tariff which works against Cuba and in favor of sugar from the British colonies? There would be just as much reason for Cuba to try to interefere with English legislation as to interefere with what goes on at Washington. While personal ideas of the writer does not agree with the high tariff policy, we can understand the position taken by the high tariff tinkerers, and it is the plan to raise the price of sugar in the United States so that those beet and cane interests in American territory will receive that much more for their sugar they raise in American territory. The people of the United States are paying for their political beliefs. If the tariff was lower, the price of sugar would be just that much lower. The lower price of sugar would mean that there would be less sugar raised, perhaps, but there 's a sale for all the sugar Cuba can raise, for added to the natural advantages possessed by the sugar cane producers in Cuba the sellers of Cuban sugar have an advantage of 46 cents a hundred pounds, under the new senate schedule over all other sugar producing countries.

The only thing we can see in the great agitation going on here now in some of our local papers is that they think they see a chance to get something on General Crowder. It is an agitation here against General Crowder, no more and no less, and the newspapers that should be doing all they could to assist him in his work here in Cuba are doing just the opposite and attacking him on a question which does not concern his mission to Cuba, on a subject in which he has taken no part whatsoever ,endeavoring to bring about a universal prejudice against everything American, and perhaps force some sort of a capitulation or concession in the matters in which he is directly interested.

The newspapers published in the United States are playing American politics. They care nothing about the Cuban end of it whatsoever. The Cuban papers see in the American political controversy a chance to revive an agitation which they had been forced to stop by reason of the [illegible] about here recently, and they only hope to make an attack against the man who removed their botellas from them in a way that he in his position does not care to take part in the controversy.

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DODGING THE RECIPROCITY TREATY

The desire on the part of some o the Cuban legislators to establisl 5 per cent. tax on invoices of importations has for its attraction the dodging of the provisions of the reciprocity treaty. This tax is really a customs tax. It increases the customs duties on all shipments into Cuba on a 5 per cent. valuation, but it is so arranged that it does not permit the importations to be included in the 20 per cent. preferential. The increase in the custom duties by this tax would amount to 20 or 25 per cent, but the American trade would be prevented from having that preferential in customs duties by simply calling it a loan tax instead of it being denominated a customs tax. There is sufficient argument right there to prevent Washington's approval of the scheme.

It has been the desire on the part of some of the americanophobes to place a discriminating tax on American importations here, and this is the first move in this direction. The plan may have been under consideration some time, and may have been the result of very close study on the part of its advocates. If it is referred to General Crowder and to Washington for approval it is very likely that it will require a lot of study on the part of the officials before it is finally approved. In the meantime the loan can wait. There is no hurry about the loan anyway. Cuba has gone without the money this long, why not do without it six months longer?

Might it not be well, however, to hold off this last scheme for another excuse, or another security for the next loan? It must be remembered that the fifty million dollars which is hoped to be secured has already been spent and there will not much time pass before there will be some howling over the treasury being empty and another loan required. It is not every one who can bring up a good argument for a loan, and there will have to be some good talking done in order to get the loon passed.

The fact remains that a tax is a tax, no matter how it is charged and how it is collected. The best way to create a tax is to figure out the most equitable distribution of the burdens of that tax. Of course, it might be a plan to cut off that 20 per cent. reduction that is made on all American duties which are paid into the Cuban customs. That would of course deprive the sugar interests of the 20 per cent. preferential which is gotten, insuring the purhase of Cuban sugar first, but there would be the happy realization that he American exporters were receiving no advantage over the beloved European Exporters, and the Amerian exporters do not depend on that ifferential to sell their goods, as ie Cuban sugar people must do.

A contemporary said yesterday iat General Crowder was thinking taking a trip to the United States. erhaps he might agree to take Repsentative Soto's tax plan along th him, and during his stay of o months or so in Washington he d Secretary Hughes could study it roughly.

In the meantime the loan could wait. General Crowder is not one to go off half-cocked and approve a debatable proposition off hand without careful consideration.

Even a difference of 1 per cent. on American imported valuations shipped into Cuba should be a question that entitles careful consideration.

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IT IS A DEAD PROPOSITION

208-213/20

The only thing of interest now attached to the Smoot attemt to secure a limitation of the Cuban zafra is the argument it furnishes to the United States political campaign the eternal discussion of high and low tariff as it has always been between the republican and democratic parties. The statement made by Henry A. Rubino was for the political argument it might have up there. It might have some bearing on the financial consideration of the tariff bill and bring the tariff rate back to the 2 cent duty instead of the 2.30 cent rate which Senator Smoot succeeded in getting inserted in the tariff bill as approved by the senate.

The fact remains that the Cuban zafra was not limited. There was a full crop produced in Cuba this year, that is, as full as the condition of the cane and the capacity of the mills grinding could bring about. In face of a large supply of the crops of the two previous years which was on hand at the beginning of the zafra, and the lateness of the start which was made in the grinding, there has been a steady rise in the price of sugar, a rise which was realized in spite of the tariff of 1.60 cents paid by Cuban sugar.

Had Mr. Rubino known more about Cuban conditions, had he been a close observer of what was occurring here, had he had a better idea of what General Crowder was doing in Cuba, if he had been permitted to gain a better knowledge of what was really going on here, he would never have brought Gen. Crowder's name into his statements, and his interview might have had some weight up there. As it is now, his whole story is discredited. He not only is branded as being untruthful by General Crowder and his reputation here clearly shown up, but Mr. Hoover places additional discredit upon him by showing how impossible it could have been for him to be connected with any part of the scheme which Rubino alleges was being attempted.

There is no way in which Rubino can now place himself right or establish a single one of his claims. He will be repudiated by Senator Smoot, his connections with sugar refineries in the past have been such that his word here is discredited, he has been forced into a corner by Secretary Hoover, and the terse, emphatic and convincing denial made by General Crowder practically closes the incident.

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(Continued on Page 2)

PORTUONDO DEFENDS CROWDER IN MESSAGE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD

Any Attempt to Present Him As Against Sugar Industry Here Unjust to Faithful American Officer, He Declares.

2057-213-28

(By Universal Service)

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Senor Portuondo of Cuba sent the following message to The World from Havana today with reference to the Rubino charges of the beet sugar conspiracy:

"Have read article published by New York World and reprinted by Havana Post today. Have participated in many conferences with General Crowder respecting tariff on Cuban sugar. Any attempt to present Crowder as a partisan of the beet sugar industry and against the cane sugar industry of Cuba is most unjust to the American officer who has served his country faithfully and has always acted as a good friend of Cuba. I have invariably found General Crowder persistently preserving a neutral attitude and acting fairly in connection with the tariff question.

The Rubino charges, in mentioning Senator Portuondo, quoted Senator Smoot's own statements in the United States Senate that the General Crowder to the Rubino charges this evidenced the realization in Cuba that Senator Smoot was "he power to see."

Crowder and Hoover Deny.

Both General Crowder and Mr. Hoover have telegraphed The New York World, emphatically denying any pact between them and Senator Smoot for a limitation of the Cuban sugar crop, alleged by Henry A. Rubino in an interview granted to that newspaper.

The general says: "The statement of Rubino is maliciously false, and it is made by a person whose veracity is not credited in Cuba."

Mr. Hoover said that he was not in New York on the date named nor had he dictated any letter or made any statement such as alleged by Rubino. He made no recommendation that Cuba limit the sugar crop, he had not been in any agreement with Senator Smoot and he had not recommended to Americans that they should invest money in the sugar crop of Cuba. He

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Gen. Crowder Sends Hot Denial to Rubino's Statement to World

The New York World, which yesterday published an interview with Henry A. Rubino who stated that both General Crowder and Henry A. Hoover had been with Senator Smoot in an arrangement to limit the sugar production of Cuba for the benefit of the beet sugar people, and in return Senator Smoot was to agree to a sugar tariff for Cuba which would be equal to $1.40 per hundred.

General Crowder last night sent a cable to the World, according to despatches received today, which most emphatically denied the story of Rubino, and Mr. Hoover has also discredited the Rubino statement with a most emphatic denial.

Rubino's statement is made for pure political reasons in connection with the partisan campaign in the United States. General Crowder has not taken any position on the limitation or the increase of the sugar crop. If he had no, doubt he would have told the Cuban growers to go to it and raise all they could and then depend on the markets and Almighty God to give them a favorable market. It seems that this advice, if he had given it would have been good, for in spite of hell and high water the price of sugar has gone up, as the demand has increased, and the mere fact of raising or lowering the tariff will have little to do with the price of sugar in Cuba.

General Crowder's statement to the New York World is brief, but strong. He says:

"The statement of Rubino is maliciously false, and it is made by a person whose veracity is not credited in Cuba."

Mr. Hoover telegraphed to the World that he was not even in New York on the date named, nor had he dictated any letter or made any statement such as alleged by Rubino that he had said. He had made no recommendation that Cuba limit the sugar crop, he had not been in any agrement with Senator Smoot, and that he had not recommended to Americans that they should invest money in the sugar crop of Cuba. He denied having approved the letter Senator Smoot is alleged to have written to General Crowder.

There is no record that has been shown that General Crowder was in sympathy with the Senator Smoot plan in any way.

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THE USUAL KIND OF ARGUMENT.

An editorial in La Discusion gives a very clear idea of the Cuban view, that is the outward, selfish kind, so often expressed that one wonders if it is really what they do think, and if the editorial intellect only extends that far.

We find this editorial, headed "U. S. Failed to Give Promised Help," Beginning like this:

"We really are at a loss to understand the conduct of the United States, towards our Republic. The more we try to understand the less we see clearly.

"We were face to face with a frightful situation when sugar suddenly went down and as a consequence of the same banks had to close their doors, a moratorium was declared and much misery and ruin followed.

"And we turned our eyes towards the United States. thinking that this strong, rich and powerful nation, intimately united with Cuba, would in some way help us along in the raging storm."

Sugar went down as a reaction om the extremely high prices of the osing days of the war and immeately following when it was disvered that the shortage of sugar as only fictitious that Cuba had en buying back her own crop and lding it off the market for a still gher raise. There was an attempt hold up the market by holding ban sugar off. The market nt elsewhere and bought sugar. ba was left with a large supply on hands it refused to sell at a lower ce than that which had been the aricious dream.

The banks were involved in this speculation to some extent, for they had loaned money on crops and on mills at the high rate or estimate. Bankers had also been caught by the gambling fever, and had speculated in many other things which they shortsightedly thought would continue forever. One banker boldly stated he never expected to see sugar go below 10 cents again. The people gambled in sugar and they gambled in many other ways. They lived extravagantly, having not a care for the morrow.

We suppose it was the duty of the United States to come immediately to the relief of these misguided ones and help them to continue their riotous style of living.

"We only wanted moral help; we did not ask impossible things; but only understanding and help in a sad moment of our life, into which we had fallen without fault of any kind.

The moral help has been theirs for the taking for many months, ever since the arrival of General Crowder. He was there with the sympathy, the advice, the moral backing if they had been willing to take the advice and the moral help offered. What has been the result? Every attempt known to intrigue has been made to bring discredit upon the efforts of the UnitedStates, and disclosures are now being made to show how this advice has been taken, how this help has been accepted.

"They not only forgot to help us, but raised the tariff on our sugar and dealt a death blow to our principal industry. And still more, they made us pay the interest on the war loan, a thing they have not done with France, Belgium, Russia or Italy.

Cuba, its financial, political or moral condition no more entered into the tariff legislation or the carrying out of the protection policy of the republican party than did Patagonia or Madagascar. It was an old battle of politics, fought many times before, and will be fought many times again in the United States—high protective tariff vs. low tariff.

As for the fact that the United States compelled Cuba to pay interest on the war loan, there is no reason why Cuba should not pay on that loan, as none of the money was spent for war purposes. The man power of France, Belgium and Italy was taken up for more than four years in fighting the battles of their respective countries. The man power of these countries was reduced by a large percentage slain and disabled. The finances of those countries were entirely exhausted, their countries laid waste, and the productive possibilities either ruined or curtailed for many years. The strength of these countries, as well as the financial ability to pay were gone, and only the indomitable spirit of the people in arising from the great hecatomb of disaster bringing promises for the future compliance with all war obligations make the claims against them worth 100 cents on the dollar. In the meantime Cuba had not a single man in the war, not a single ship, the Cuban flag was not seen on the fighting lines. Cuba had a profit making price established for its great crop, and instead of spending its substance in gunpower and men it was piling, or should have been piling treasure up in its vaults which would insure extreme wealth for the country and for its citizens.

Why should Cuba not pay? Why should it have needed a war loan in the first place. What was done with the money? Was there any ships bought with it? Were there any more coast defenses contructed with it? Were there any cannons bought with it? The only thing we ever heard of Cuba doing in the way of r defense was to darken the Male- and the Prado for fear a Ger- bmarine would slip up and wa r into th i con man su and a sh break up some champagne parties which were celebrating the great prosperity the people were enjoying.

If Cuba pays her war obligations to the United States as quickly as do France, Belgium and Italy, the United States will be lucky.

"What were Ruben's banquets and expanations and logic good for?

We wondered the same thing, asked the same question, many times. We hope Mr. Rubens enjoyed them. Being a man of intelligence, Mr. Rubens knew that Cuba could not sway the policies of the republican party of the United States, knew that the very sort or argument against the Fordney bill that was coming from Cuba was the best argument that they could raise favoring their side of the question.

"The treaty of reciprocity is a myth and only of advantage to the American importers and manufacturers.

Just how much a myth the reciprocity treaty is may be shown by anyone who is intelligent enough to understand that the 20 per cent. preferential tariff allowed on tariff amounts to about $40,000,000 on Cuba's sugar crop. It gives the Cuban crop the preference, with advantages of American protection over the crops of other Cuban producing countries.

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The 20 per cent preferential ex-
tended to United States goods ship-
ped to Cuba come as a relief to th
consumers of the Island, for in thi
case it is the consumers who r
ceive the advantages of the low
tariff. Take off the 20 per cent pr
ferential allowed on American h
ports here and the people, the co
sumers, will see that they will h
to pay just that much more for the
articles they purchase.

If the reciprocity treaty is such
myth, why does not Cuba declare
off? Its time has expired, and

can be declared off by giving a six months notice. Does Cuba want to be placed on the same tariff footing with other countries?

"Indeed, a funny way to love us; the application of educational methods of old teachers of the hickory rod. And indeed a fine way to add to our every-day increasing love and gratitude."

It really is another case of "Spare the rod and spoil the child." As for desiring gratitude, the United States would much rather see that expressed in deeds rather than in words. Perhaps the United States did take the promises it made in the Paris treaty a little too seriously, but it will be noticed that the creator of the Cuban republic, the one who first granted its independence, and the one who also restored it after it went astray once, never came to Cuba to view at first hand the results of his handiwork.

No doubt La Discusion is prepared to join El Mundo in the plaintive wail, "God help us."

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SENATOR SMOOT'S SUGAR

205-210

In spite of all his explaining, Senator Smoot's letter of last January to Gen. Crowder leaves him in a very bad light. Writing as the member of the Senate Finance Committee in charge of the sugar schedule of the Tariff Bill to the special representative of the United States Government in Cuba, his obvious purpose was to promote an arrangement under which the Cuban sugar crop should be limited to 2,500,000 tons and in return the duty on Cuban sugar should be 1.4 cents a pound. Speaking for the beet-sugar interests, he was in a privileged position to offer terms. Behind the letter was an implied threat.

The deal did not go through. Cuba would not agree to destroy a large part of its sugar crop. What happened? Instead of fixing the sugar duty at 1 3-4 cents a pound, with the preferential rate of 1.4 per pound for Cuban sugar, the Senate now makes the rate 2.3 cents with a Cuban preferential of 1.84 cents.

The beet-sugar interests, for which the Utah Senator acts as spokesman, produce, together with the cane-sugar growers, only a relatively small part of the sugar consumed in the United States. But by placing a hight tax on Cuban sugar, which the American people must have for food purposes, they make certain of a much higher price for their own product. American consumers must not only pay the beet-growers' price for the domestic sugar but tariff taxes of $90,000,000 a year on 3,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar to be imported.

The duty on Cuban sugar as it now stands in the bill is the highest ever imposed. Thanks to the resourceful Senator Smoot, it is made, over 30 per cent. higher than in his letter to Gen. Crowder he considered necessary for the protection of his beet-sugar wards. There will be no way of escaping it, for it is a forced levy on a necessary of life.— New York World.

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THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

2056-213
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OWDER ONLY OBSTACLE TO INTERVENTION, SAYS LA DISCUSION.

La Discusion says, under the , "Things of the Moment":

'The loan problem is in the ne old condition. The project law which is to be approved by legislative bodies is still in hands of the President so he discuss and study it with neral Crowder. Then it will be ssed to congress. The matter seems has lost the haste it had ne days ago.

"A well known banker of this y says that no advances will be ade to pay the employes May and ne salaries as long as the loan not negotiated and it is not own which bank will make the an.

"Many comments are to be heard relation to the sugar scandal ich has been produced in Wash- gton by Mr. Rubino. Persons who y they are well informed about e secrets in high American cir- es, say that it is only the pre- nt chosen to remove General owden, who is the only obstacle military intervention in Cuba.

"In Washington it is an every- y matter to talk about the easure, of the steps that are be- g taken and the impatience of ceiving the latest information om the special envoy in Cuba.

"We would like to know what a rtain Mr. Crissinger, comptrol- r of the currency, of the Fed- al Reserve Bank of the United tates has to do with all this."

OW THE MONEY DISAPPEARED, BY EL MUNDO.

El Mundo says, under the title, The Distribution of the Loan:"

"There is nothing better to com- ent upon at present than the form which the money obtained by he loan will be distributed. No- ody doubts that the loan will be pproved by congress and that all ackward debts will be paid after hey are clear up. We assume he fact because good logic does ot ollow us to think otherwise.

"With the same tenacity that as been applied to convince us of he necessity of the loan, we are ure the government will do its est to find out exactly what it wes.

"The Public Works Deparment wes twelve millions, according to its books. But if the gov- ment intends to abolish toms it will have to detail that amount and s all the debts are legitima tle maters whether in th of this or the other contra , it is necessary that they prove the checks were given to them in payment of real and not imaginary ervices rendered. A signature contributing to the influence of some high personage and immediately a check for thousands of dollars was made out it was in payment of this or that road where thousand of men were supposed to working and, to say the truth, nothing really had been don With this abominable system tho sands and thousands of dollars le the treasury and were spent i buildiner private apalaces.

"In these moments of depuration and moral readjustment it would be acting wrongly to allow ourselves to be surprised in such a manner. And how are we to suppose that now, with the loan close to us, honesty is going to prevail? We must take it for granted that not one single check will be given out without seeing whether the debt is legitimate and correct. It is the only way to strengthen the civic force of our government. Everybody considers himself nowadays as having a right to dispose of public funds. We know of cases of candidates for high posts who had whole books of black checks with a right to draw the amount they considered necessary for their election.

"And if in the course of the investigations one comes to the certainty of having to make people give money back, it should be done so as to make the work started complete. Then in a very few months the Treasury Department would have its safes full again and the Cuban people would feel their rights were guaranteed again.

"Let us have everything imaginary dirappear; let us have every debt of doubtful origin be annulled; let us act with integrity and exactitude and we will do a good service to our country which does not desire to see itself fooled by a few foxy individuals who want to retain what does not belong to them."

CROWDER DIDN'T APPOINT CESPEDES, DIARIO SAYS.

Diario de la Marina says in its column, "The Present Atmosphere:"

"All the patriotic vigor of the Cuban people should be concentrated at present around the department which is in charge of our foreign relations.

"The department will always be, as it is today, the principal wheel around which go all the aspirations, wishes and impulses of the Cuban people.

"This department has now the complicated and difficult mission of straightening out grave conflicts and holding up to the world our moral credit, without which neither people nor nations respect themselves.

"The Secretary of State is a thoroughly Cuban official, of clean diplomatic history and whose patriotic and national sentiments are not to be doubted.

"And still it is not rare to hear that no less a personage than Cespedes—son of the father of our country, who has in his veins the blood which the liberator shed in San Leronzo,, is not a Cuban Secretary of State named by another Cuban, President Zayas. People say and assure that the son of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes occupies the secretaryship of state because General Crowder ordered it.

"It is true that General Crowder destroyed the past cabinet, substituting the clamor of public opinion wih his exceptional diplomatic notes, not subject to our sanction.

"But it is not true, and we are curt about it, that General Crowder gave the name of each secretary and much less the designation of the present Secretary of State.

"Referring to the concrete case of Dr. Cespedes to whom may it be said we owe nothing as we owe nothing to any member of the cabinet, his designation was made, if not by the chief executive himself than by a prominent Cuban in close relationship with the executive.

"If such had not been the origin of his designation, we are sure, although we have not spoken with Dr. Cespedes, that he would not have accepted that post, or any other one.

"The reason is obvious. He is not a newcomer, a climber, but a Cuban with a historic past. The best proof is the brilliant and patriotic service he has rendered in Rome, Buenos Aires and Washington, before occupying the present post, full of responsibilities."

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VOLUME XI

2067-213/20

HAVANA

Local Banks Will Not Advance Money to Pay Off Back Salaries

Aug. 17 Evening News

The loan matter is not making any progress, it has apparently assumed a secondary importnce in legislative matters, for there has apparently been nothing done since the house referred the bill prepared and approved by the special committee and apparently approved by the house.

All the rush and action of last week when there were conferences, rush bills were passed by congress, amendments introduced and voted on, contests over tax laws were fought out in conference, committe room and on the floor of the two houses.

General Crwder has apparently received a copy of the house bill, but as there were modifications made in the bill prepared by Secretary Despaigne the bill must be studied very carefully before it will receive approval.

It was stated at the time the house bill was approved that the local banks would come to the assistance of the government and would advance enough money to pay the May and June salaries, but the banks have issued a denial to this report. They will not furnish the money for this purpose until they see that the bill is passed, until it is approved by Washington and until they see which bank in the United States is going to make the loan. Then they will take up the matter of paying off the back salaries, but it is to be observed that there is not much haste on the part of the banks to advance this part of the money.

There is certain element now, favoring intervention in Cuba quite strong, and this programme, if it is successful will extend then to the annexation programme in order to secure free entry into the United States for Cuban sugar.

La Discusion states that General Crowder is practically the only obstacle in the way of a military intervention in Cuba. He has not lost confidence in the idea that Cuba will vote the loan and that it will come out of its present crisis in better shape than ever.

The main thing now occupying the attention of the Cuban authorities is the instructions General Crowder has received from Washington in response to the actions of the conference of the joint legislative commission and the president, the secretary of the treasury and General Crowder. The final instructions will come from Washington, and that will be the last word.

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AVANA F
RED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE HAVAN
Cuba, Thursday Morning, Aug. 17, 19

HAVANA HARBOR WORKMEN QUIT, POLICE ON DUTY

Stevedores Leave Ships in Protest Against 25 Per Cent Cut in Wages.

NON-UNION HELP IS EMPLOYED AT DOCKS

Strong Guard Is Thrown About Scene to Assure Preservation of Order.

The Havana port workers went on strike yesterday as a protest against the 25 per cent. wage reduction decreed by the Association of Trades and Industries of the Havana Bay, alleging such an action constitutes an infraction of Decree No. 665, which cannot be modified except by mutual agreement between the contracting parties.

The stevedores who were working at the Spanish line Barcelona at the San Jose pier, the Swedish steamer Lombardia unloading sugar at the Alfaro dock, the Cuban steamer Paloma loading sugar at the Havana Central for the Munson line and the American steamer Chalmette unloading merchandise in the old Arsenal docks left work in keeping with the announced decision of their Federation.

Non-union workmen employed on these ships, except on the steamer Chalmette where about one half of the workmen who had been originally engaged remained at their tasks.

The general consignees owning the vessels have requested the port authorities to afford the necessary guarantees that the ships and the men working on them, whilst actually at the harbor are not interfered with.

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DESPAIGNE REPORTS SURPLUS IN TREASURY AFTER ALL DEBTS MET

Nearly Five Million Taken in From July 1 to August 11, Over Three and a Half Million Being Paid Out—Balance Is $300,000.

That a surplus of $300,000 exists in the National Treasury after all obligations have been paid was announced in the cabinet meeting yesterday by Colonel Despaigne, Secretary of the Treasury.

President Zayas read a lengthy report on several questions related to the payment of the "floating debt" and the means devised to collect funds for such payment. He added Congress had not yet acted on some of the matters mentioned in the different messages he had sent, and though something had been done regarding electoral credits, nothing had been decided respecting the National Police, so that the problem which had to be solved to pay the above mention corps in July will occur again in August.

The Secretary of the Interior stated that with the restrictions imposed by scarcity in personnel, the services in the Post Office Department were getting back to normal, and that the only postal matter suffering delay was the foreign press, expressing hopes that shortly this last obstacle will be overcome.

Doesn't Ask Increase.

Secretary Lancis also alluded to other services controlled by his department, and to the insufficient credits assigned to them in the budgets, declaring he aimed at solving the problem without having to request Congress to increase their respective appropriations.

The Secretary of the Interior and several others spoke about the law regarding the use of automobiles owned by the State, and it was resolved that the committee named in a previous cabinet meeting to study the question should present a report at the next council.

Surplus in Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury informed the council that from July 1 to August 11 of the present year $4,900,000 in cash has entered the national exchequer, and that $3,716,- ment given amount of orders of pay- He added th out during that period. the current t at present, after all ions had been met, there was a surplus of $300,000 in the Treasury. Colonel Despaigne also spoke of the excellent results obtained by the amortization of the Republic's foreign debt and of the favorable difference to be noted from October to the present date.

The Secretary of Public Works informed the cabinet that his department had finished studying ways and means to apply the only credit assigned in the budget to the construction of public works; that is, the one destined to the preservation and repair of roads and bridges, and said he would submit a report on the matter at a coming meeting.

To Represent Cuba.

General Betancourt, Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, proposed that the minister of Cuba in Switzerland should be named to represent the Government in the Fourth International Labor Conference, to be held in Geneva next October. The council unanimously adopted the proposal.

General Betancourt, the Secretary of Sanitation, and President Zayas then spoke of the preliminary drafts for the next budget.

Want Dr. Finley Credited.

The Secretary of Sanitation announced that the Panama government, thanks to the intiative of Dr. Porras, President of that Republic, and to the efficient moral support obtained from the United States, is building in Panama City a school of tropical medicine, where a respectful tribute will be rendered to General Gorgas, U. S. A. as the directing mind and inspiring influence of the medical labors realized in the Canal Zone. Dr. Agramonte added that the name of Dr. Finlay did not figure in that school, and that it was the Government's duty to claim for that distinguished physician the glory of having cooperated with General Gorgas through his genial conception of the yellow fever transmission by the mosquito. All present agreed that it should be done, and it was resolved to request the State Department to express to the Government of Panama the point of view held by Cuba.

After other matters of an administrative character were taken under consideration the council adjourned at 1:15 in the afternoon.

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Ava, 17

Orders Have Gone Out to Stop Gambling All Over the Country

Secretary of the interior Lancis has issued orders to all the authorities in all the cities of the republic that gambling must be stopped, and there have been raids and arrests reported from many points. Especially at Camaguey have the various games been closed down, and the people are wondering how long these orders are to be carried out. If they continue very long the gamblers are afraid they will have to go to work.

In the meantime the New Fronton continues to function, apparently without right or license, and in this way the "terminales" are being played all over the country.

205-213/20

LUFRIU PLANS TO FLEE, PAPER SAYS

El Triunfo in yesterday's edition publishes a half column story to which a whole page heading is given announcing that "Panchito" Martinez Lufriu, former Secretary of the Interior, feels so "panicky' about the Saladrigas investigation that he wants to leave the country at any cost and it tells how he tried to get his passport, using all his influence in the State Department, only to find that strict orders had been give to the contrary.

Then according to the liberal organ, Colonel Martinez Lufriu as a last resource persuaded a Spaniard, whose identity has not been established, to obain a passport for him under a false name.

"Has he already gotten it?" asks El Triunfo, "is he already gone or is he about to go?"

"We do not know. We have only learned by hearsay of the preliminary steps 'Panchito' has taken to get a change of air. God only knows where." Post-Aug. 17

ADRIATIC DOCKS

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SUICIDE'S ACCOUNTS SHORT LARGE SUM

In well informed circles it was stated yesterday that the auditing of the books of Joaquin del Mazo, postal paymaster, who committed suicide last Thursday, showed a deficit of more than $130,000 and it is said that probably further irregularities will be discovered, making the missing amount at least twice the above mentioned sum.

Del Mazo is known to have been a free spender, being lavish in fulfilling all the expensive whims and caprices which his easily gotten money prompted. He recently made several trips to Europe and the United S[illegible]

Pol. Aug. 17

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ENORMOUS GOVERNMENT FRAUDS WILL BE REVEALED, IT IS DECLARED

Employes of Custom House, Treasury and Comptroller's Office Said to Have Shared Graft With Local Business Men.

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A forecast of what will happen in the custom house when certain revisions ordered by Colonel Despaigne, Secretary of the Treasury, are carried out was made yesterday when Heraldo de Cuba declared:

"It is known that enormous frauds by the employes of the custom house, the Treasury Department and the general comptroller's office will be revealed. It seems the frauds were the fruit of a certain combination which has so far enjoyed immunity, thanks to the ability of those guilty of them and to the absolute secrecy kept about the whole thing. It is asserted," adds the liberal organ, "that many business men are implicated in the graft, the State employes sharing with them the profits of the frauds.

"The custom house sheets, instrumental to the frauds," it goes on to say, "thanks to the vast combination of merchants and employes, passed wihout obstacle tnrough the offices of the custom house, the Treasury Department, and the comptroller's office where they were put in the archives. The frauds amount to from $900,000 to $1,000,000, according to estimates which can be verified at the comptroller's office.

Heraldo adds that such frauds would not have been possible without the participation in them of several employes in all the above mentioned offices, whose task is to revise the custom house sheets, and without the complicity of certain custom house agents, who also shared in the profits derived by the criminal conspiracy.

Heraldo announces that the Secretary of the Treasury will name a revision committee, made up by people not having any relations with those offices where employes have engaged in the stated fraudulent practices.

Apparently, according to the information gathered by Heraldo's reporters the frauds are connected with cargoes of merchandise destined to the army, great quantities of which have been stolen, thus giving margin to fabulous profits. The goods were sold all over the Republic, it is declared.

Captain Maza, of the Cuban army, is investigating the affair with the co-operation of Sr. Faula, head of the custom house bureau at the Treasury. The investigation has been authorized by Secretary [illegible] paigne.

Heraldo states the army's accounts will also be revised, and that the revision will be linked to Captain Ma-

(Continued on Page 3)

Havana Post
Aug. 17

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2058-213 Rec. 11/ 2058-213/20

CITY TREASURER REFUSES TO HAND OVER DOCUMENTS TO INVESTIGATOR

But Mayor Intervenes and Gives Judge Saladrigas Material Requested for Probe of Alleged Irregularities in Municipal Government.

Judge Saladrigas yesterday visited the Municipal Treasury in his capacity as special magistrate, investigating the accusations made against the Havana mayor by Councillor Fraga, and requested Treasurer Ziscay to hand over several documents, including orders signed by the mayor disposing of certain credits voted by the municipality for construction work on the municipal hospital, the city jail and other buildings.

Treasurer Ziscay refused to comply with the magistrate's request, stating he had not received the mayor's orders authorizing him to deliver the documents and Judge Saladrigas threatened him with an indictment for contempt and denial of assistance.

Later, however, the mayor, Sr. Diaz de Villegas, appeared at the municipal treasury and authorized the treasurer to hand over the requested documents and all others the magistrate might demand. The Judge only concerned himself with examining the orders given by the mayor for the disposal of the above mentioned credits.

The extraordinary budget was signed yesterday morning and among its most important items is the payment to the police corps of $114,359.30, as well as the sum of $57,780, for reorganization of the taxation department and that of $139,848 to reorganize the municipal sanitary service.

These are besides other credits, including $20,000 for the Maria Jaen Sanatorium and $23,000 for the bust of General Jose Miguel Gomez and several amounts for salaries.

The government section of the Audiencia on Saturday instructed Judge Saladrigas to take charge of two criminal suits instituted against the Mayor of the city, Sr. Marcelino Diaz de Villegas and against Sr. Gabriel Hidalgo, private secretary to the late Chief Engineer of Havana, Gabriel Roman.

The indictment against the mayor is based on a denunciation made by Councillor Fraga, stating that the Municipal Executive had misapplied funds, destined to supernumerary municipal employes, pensions, floors and improvements in the Municipal Hospital.

Hidalgo has been indicted for having collected the salaries of several employes during more than six months, defrauding them of important sums.

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SALADRIGAS MAY WIND UP PROBE

Ppk — Ave 17

Rumor in Political Circles to Effect Relationship Interferes With Work.

20% - 2/3/20

In political circles a rumor has been current to the effect that Judge Saladrigas may refuse to undertake the investigation of alleged irregularities in the lottery department, as they are said to be intimately linked with the activities of Dr. Rafael Montoro, former Secretary of the Treasury and a relation to the above named magistrate.

The examination and selection of the lottery department vouchers of supernumerary employes took Judge Saladrigas almost the whole of yesterday. Each voucher is to be added to the personal reports which have been drafted about these employes.

Attorney Gonzalez Ruiz, who will prosecute in the case, yesterday inspected the documents connected with the charges made against the lottery department.

The two girl typists who worked with the late Gabriel Roman, chief engineer of the city, gave testimony yesterday afternoon regard-

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Cuba's First and Greatest American Newspaper; Established before the Republic.

Vol. XXIII; No. 135.

GRAVE CHARGES PLACED AGAINST MENOCAL GOV'T

Misappropriation of Sixt Million in Treasury Department Is Alleged.

WELL KNOWN MEN FIGURE IN CASE

Indictment Names Former Officials in Lottery and Other Accusations.

Grave accusations against the Menocal administration and many of its officials are contained in a denunciation sent to the Supreme Court by Sr. Enrique Ortiz, who, after declaring that a citizen's duty is to denounce all criminal deeds, proceeds to make a numbered exposition of them in the following way:

"First: Embezzlements of more than $600,000,000 have taken place in the treasury by illegal payments or repetition of same, as well as by other irregular methods, which can easily be proved to have been committed.

Pay Roys "Padded."

"Second: False names have been made to figure in the pay roll of the Street Cleaning Division of the Public Works Department from May, 1913 to May, 1922.

"Third: Grave irregularities in the Interior Department.

"Fourth: The Lottery Department has seen appalling irregularities from May 1913 to May 1921, in the shape of forgeries in official documents, embezzlements of funds, pay rolls and vouchers with imaginary names, the amount defrauded reaching an exceedingly high figure; $105,293 was assigned to cover the department's deficit in July, 1912, and though that sum has disappeared, no investigation has been made.

Where Did Money Go?

"By a law passed in April, 1915 the treasury received $400,000 for children's hospitals, and it is not known what has become of that money.

"From 1915 to 1920 $803,157.37 was collected through uncollected lottery prizes and nobody knows what has become of it. The lottery law authorized 1,000 'colecturias,' yet 2,00 were actually in existence, being owned by high officials, without complying with the lawful requisites."

Prominent Men Named.

The indictment then mentions the names of holders of colecturias, among them Drs. Desvernine and Montoro, both former Secretaries of State; Dr. Guillermo Patterson, actual Sub-secretary of State; Aurelio Hevia, former Secretary of the Interior, is alleged to have had ten 'colecturias" and twenty appointments to imaginary posts; Colonel Iribarren, former Secretary of the Treasury, with ten colecturias and 24 appointments, and Colonel Charles Hernandez, with the same number of colecturias and twenty dummy appointments.

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DISHONEST OFFICIALS AT THE END OF THEIR ROPE, NEWSPAPER DECLARES

Post. Aug. 17

Havana Jail Will Be Too Small to Hold Swindlers, Article Asserts — Wrong-Doers Are Packing Their Grips in Preparation for Flight, Is Further Charge

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Under a flaring headline, Heraldo de Cuba in yesterday's edition published a story in which it is announced that shortly the Havana jail will be too small to contain the public officials who will be brought to answer for criminal deeds. A special sub-title is dedicated to Norberto Alfonso, emphasizing his changed behavior since his last visit to the Palace and stating that he is getting ready to put as much ocean as possible between Saladrigas and his "pompous personality."

The article, which is translated in its own biting and picturesque style, follows:

"The pistol shots with which Ja[illegible] when

master Del Mazo punished himself for his crimes and those of his accomplices and abettors, were like flashes of lightning which on stormy nights illuminate for a moment, with sinister and livid glare.

"The contented smiles which but a few days ago adorned the faces of officials who have plunged the Republic into the mire with their malversations, their frauds and their robberies, have today changed to a sullen and gloomy impenetrability. The least keen of observers sees easily in their behavior the anguish of terror coming to interrupt with its ghostly appearance, the laborious digestions of the bu-

(Continued on Page 2.)

ward.

DISHONEST ONES AT END OF ROPE, NEWSPAPER SAYS

(ontinued from Page 1.)

reaucratic and political boa constrictors.

"Five years of absolute immunity had accustomed public opinion to believe that in Cuba justice was a myth, as far as the robbing of the state was concerned, and the thieves of the treasury lived as peacefully contented and undisturbed as the most upright of merchants, relying on the immunity imposed by custom, with greater force than if it were a constitutional article. But the last victory won by fraud was the famous case of the resolution which closed to Judge Saladrigas, the doors of the Lottery and Public Works Departments.

"Now the doors of all of them are wide open at the bidding of an exorcism of a shibboleth with as much magic power as the celebrated 'open sesame' of the Arabian Nights.

"The cabalistic and fatidical thirteen has had the power of opening doors which seemed destined to remain eternally closed to the investigating inquisitiveness of justice and of the public, and has made light where it was believed the darkness which harbors crimes was ever to reign.

"The embezzlers, the thieves of the treasury, the forgers who have led Cuba to the very border of the abyss, have begun to tremble and to plan defenses against the rising flood, which they feel is surrounding them and threatens dire disaster.

"And new suicides, impending flights and sensational imprisonments are already spoken of as certain to occur.

"In its edition of Wednesday Heraldo gave the story of a conference in the Presidential Palace. Marcelino Diaz de Villegas, who will get more than a hundred years in jail, Norberto Alfonso, Oscar Zayas, and Martinez Lufriu [illegible]

After a particularly venomous attack on Norberto Alfonso, stating that he boasted a few days ago of having squeeed $600,000 out of the lottery and that no Saladrigas could hurt him, as he held all the trumps, the Heraldo article adds that since he went to the Palace he has not opened his mouth, and he has "packed up a hand bag with the indispensable things required in emergency journey."

Heraldo then says:

"A man quite high up in the Judiciary, respected everywhere by his integrity and whose only defect is to call a spade a spade, yesterday solemnly asserted that judicial investigations have yielded such appallingly significant data as to make it practically certain that when the officials whose names are in everybody's mouth are arraigned in front of the magistrates they will be sent directly from the court to the common jail.

"'The vivac,' added he magistrate, 'will be small too contain all the prisoners as soon as the street-cleaning machine begins to work.'"

It seems, according to Heraldo, that the head of the Passport Bureau has received strict orders about the issuing of such documents and somebody went as far as to affirm that a former high official in the Post Office Department who could not obtain his passport sailed on the sly for the States without any documents, "just as the Chinamen and the Russians do."

Thus ends the popular afternoon organ its story:

"The present situation is a real catastrophe for all embezzlers and for venal and corrupted officials. They remind one of the rats trying to abandon a ship just about to sink. Heraldo more than anybody else has contributed to bring about this state of affairs, this purifying atmosphere of national readjustment and rectification and we are pleased to see that our labor of several years is going to yield at last its fruits.

"We promise to be inexorable. For the criminals who have taken their country to the abyss there can be no forgiveness. Great sacrifices are going to be imposed on the Cuban people. Many Cubans have been compelled to fast for the good of their motherland, and they have had to go without clothes and without shoes. The situation wih all its wretched misery must needs go on awhile. But nobody should be asked to make a single sacrifice while a single one of those who plundered the treasury and belittled the Republic walks in freedom through the streets of Havana."

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Himely's Weekly Sugar Report

2056-213 Aug 16
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Havana, Aug. 12.— The rainfall has been greater during the past week and it is to be hoped that it will continue so as it is important for the cane to have plenty of rain at this time of year. The general appearance of the cane is better this year than it was a year ago, for not only have the majority of the fields been cleaned from weeds, which was not the case then, but as our reader may recollect, the country was suffering last year from a severe and prolongued drought, while the weather is normal this year. On the other hand the yield in sugar during the crop which is now ending has been extraordinarily good and it can hardly be expected that a remarkable yield should occur two years running. Against this again we may go further and say that the crop started unusualy late last year, owing to the unsettled financial conditions which then prevailed and to the fact that many Centrals had not been able to make the necessary repairs and preparations for the crop in the usual time. With the improvement which has taken place since then in sugar conditions, there is a likelihood that the next crop will commence at a normal time, and with another there

Have they tried to see how long they can resist? The work they have done in that sense has the people's approval, which backs it entirely. And still, is it not necessary to know up to what degree this resistance should be continued without putting the Republic in danger? In these moments of uncertainty, dangers and crises the welfare of the Republic always is in our minds. That is why the legislative bodies will continue their brave defense, so beautiful and so noble, until the limit where for Cuba's sake they will say: 'Now it is enough.'

"Is it not still true that many say: 'Is not everything determined already? And although it is true that the work of cleaning out and punishing the bad employes and officials of the public administration has not been started as it should, still it is no less evident that the loan seems to be conquering more ground, as if by passing the loan the other fact could be forgotten.

"The declarations of Aurelio Alvarez have shaken the public and have made the people take notice of things that before were not heeded. That is why nobody ignores the evident contradiction in the Palace which favors the exterior loan, but does not bother to purify the administration. It may be said that the road is smoothed with money and that difficulties are only created by trying to regenerate the Republic. This makes congress' work stand out firmly and the people ask themselves whether it is not too late already and whether the victory of forces over necessity cannot be impeded."