

home in the Condado on Tuesday. He saw a colored boy using a bathing suit suspiciously like the one he had missed and accused the other of theft. A crowd of "titeres" gathered and rough-housed Todd, who finally took a revolver and fired in the midst of his assailants, wounding one in the leg. Todd is held on \$500 bail.—*Ibid.*

#### RE EDUCATING PORTO RICANS.

The federal board of vocational education is leaving no stone unturned in its efforts to find every disabled soldier who may, if he so desires, receive re-education from the government. In Porto Rico there are at present 110 soldiers disabled in the service who should be beneficiaries of the rehabilitation law. The special agent of the board in the island is interviewing these men with a view to their future vocations. Porto Rico has no trade schools, but training and placement may be made in shops and industrial establishments for those who desire it, and the government agricultural college at Mayaguez provides training for those who wish to go on the land.—Augusta (Me) Journal.—*Porto Rico Progress July 9th.*

#### FRUIT FIRM SCORES WITH MARMALADE

In one of the northern valleys of Porto Rico, where under the tropical sun the climate and soil combine to produce the finest grapefruit in the world, the Spanish-American Fruit Company, which has offices at 149 Broadway, has recently erected on one of its plantations a modern, up-to-date plant for the manufacture of grapefruit marmalade and the canning of the grapefruit as a ready-to-serve article.

Several years were spent in the perfection of the marmalade, as the company was unwilling to offer it to the public until certain that its product was one of the finest on the market.

Far off in that tropical valley, nestled close to the foothills and away from the dust and dirt of civilization, the marmalade which the Spanish-American Fruit Company has recently put on the market under the registered trade mark of "S. A." brand is prepared and packed from the most delicious sun-ripened grapefruit.

It is a recognized fact that specially selected as is this fresh, sun-ripened fruit, the marmalade is truer to nature and retains the delicate aroma and fine flavor over others put up from ordinary fruit purchased in the general market. The modern plant is no small fact or in the perfection of the marmalade. The plant is an immaculately clean place, surrounded by blooming flowers the year round, the workers in freshly laundered uni-

forms and caps, the sterilizing appliances of the most modern kind procurable.

Since its introduction the marmalade has been greatly enjoyed, and although not advertised to the extent of many of the well-known brands, it has become so popular that even at this early period in its manufacture the company has under way plans for increasing the output to enable it to meet the increasing demand which is taxing the present plant to capacity.—N. Y. Mail.—*Ibid.*

#### PROSPERITY IN SUGAR.

Seno Pablo de la Llama, president of the Banco Espanol, the oldest and most important banking institution in Cuba, in a recent interview with the representative of a New York journal gave out the subjoined view of the present situation in Cuba, which will be found very interesting to our readers, and coming from the source that it does it must necessarily be considered a fair and honest expression of financial opinion, as free from bias as can any financier be free from bias under the conditions that surround him. The statement that he made is as follows:

"When the estimate of the sugar crop was made, six months ago, the economists of the world stood amazed at the extraordinary balance of trade in favor of Cuba. At the time the sugar crop was estimated at 4,500,000 tons at from 7 to 8 cents per pound, and these estimates were considered as too optimistic. But the truth in this case went beyond the dreams of the most imaginative person. When the world shortage of sugar occurred buyers were sent to Cuba from all European countries, even from Asia; the demand for this commodity started a rise in price which by leaps and bounds sent sugar to 10, 11, 12 and up to 18 cents per pound, there being cases lately when sugar has been sold as high as 20 cents per pound.

If you take into consideration that this happened before the end of the grinding of the crop and that in Cuba everybody is interested in agriculture, particularly sugar cane growing, you will realize what a blessing it has been for all the people. We have there some very big sugar estates, owned by American companies, but the system of centrals distributes the profits on equitable basis between the mill and the colonos, of whom the majority are Cuban, thus the profits made in sugar benefit the whole population.

At present we may say that there is no poor class in Cuba, and the prosperity brought to the country by the sale of its main product is reflected everywhere in the great number of enterprises being started all over the island. What this spirit means for the commercial and financial development of the country is

something beyond the power of words to describe. It must be seen to be understood, and then it leaves a feeling of appalling wonder which is difficult to explain.

And the best symptom of this unheard-of prosperity is the general trend among the Cubans to invest the money earned in remunerative business. Although naturally inclined to enjoy all the good things of life, there is none of the thoughtless prodigality found in the newly rich. The Cubans will pay high prices for things that in this country would be considered as luxuries, but when they do it you may be sure there is something substantial left behind to provide for the morrow.

The innumerable buildings being constructed everywhere and the many enterprises and industries established within the last six months are eloquent witnesses of the trend of thought in the island, where everybody is convinced that the only real source of wealth is honest work and is acting accordingly.

As a Spaniard I am proud of the record of Cuba as a hard-working nation; it is the best trait of our race which the Cubans have inherited, and the Spanish element of the island is the one co-operating most with the natives in developing the resources of the country.—*Louisiana Planter, July 17th.*

#### MOZAMBIQUE.

A few years ago when Portugal was the queen of the maritime world she had her colonies in many places. The largest gift that she gave to the sugar world was probably what is now the great republic of Brazil. Her colonies, however, were spread all over the world from the Island of Madeira on the east coast of Africa, to Goa in British India, including Mozambique in South Africa and other minor possessions. Mozambique has built up a moderate sugar industry during recent years. Lying as it does just north of Natal of British South Africa, and behind the present Island of Madagascar, Mozambique produces about 50,000 tons of sugar per annum and has not of late given any particular evidence of a stimulation in the sugar industry by the higher prices for sugar now prevailing. Natal has brought its sugar industry up to 150,000 tons per annum, and now expects 200,000, and there would seem to be no reason why Mozambique should not show equal progress. The British shipping interests predominate in the leading port, Lourenco Marques. Sugar is the principal item exported from the port of Beira, 15,239 metrical tons being shipped from there in 1918, and 20,408 metrical tons in 1917. The success of Natal in sugar production would seem to indicate greater possibilities in Mozambique that may be realized later on.—*Ibid.*