

**2,500,000 POUNDS OF COFFEE CONSUMED**

**Three Fourths of World's Coffee Is Grown in Brazil—Holland Is Greatest Coffee Drinking Nation on Globe.**

"The people of the world annually consumed more than two and one-half billion pounds of coffee in pre-war days—enough to load a train of cars reaching from Philadelphia to Pittsburg," says a communication to the National Geographic Society, issued as the third in a series of bulletins on "Where Our Imports Come From."

"This consumption now perhaps is nearer three billion pounds, and, in the United States alone 42 per cent. more coffee was drunk during the fiscal year 1919-20 than in the preceding twelve months.

"Three-fourths of the world's coffee is grown in Brazil, a country that has become rich from its coffee industry alone. Europe and North America bear approximately the same relation to the consumption of coffee that Brazil does to its production, these two continents using nearly four-fifths of all the coffee in the world produces.

"Holland is the greatest coffee-drinking nation on the globe. It uses 15 1-8 pounds per capita annually, while we use 13 pounds, Germany 5 1-8 pounds, Austria-Hungary 2 2-5 pounds, and the United Kingdom 2-3 pounds. On the other hand, we use less than one pound of tea per capita, where the United Kingdom uses nearly seven pounds. Canada is about two-thirds English and one-third American in its use of coffee and tea; it shows a decided preference for the tea, but drinks less of it than the mother country, making up the difference with coffee. The Germans and the Austro-Hungarians use only a negligible quantity of tea.

"The coffee plant is a shrub which, under cultivation, grows from 4 to 6 feet high. In its wild state it grows three or four times as high as in its cultivated state. The dwarfing of the plant increases the crop and facilitates picking. The leaves are of a fresh green color; the flowers are white

and have an order strongly resembling jasmine.

"The green coffee berry of commerce is nothing more nor less than the seed of the coffee 'cherry.' These 'cherries' turn crimson on ripening. They are then picked, the pulp is taken off by machinery, and the two husks which lie between the pulp and the seeds themselves are removed. The coffee has to be thoroughly dried before the husks can be taken off, and on many plantations there are whole acres of concrete floors for this drying process.

"When run through the machinery or the removal of the husks, these are blown away like chaff, and the coffee grains are run over sieves so arranged as to grade them and bag them according to size, ready to be shipped to the world's markets."

**McADOO AGAINST PERMITTING LIGHT WINES AND BEER**

New York, Sept. 9.—In a statement issued today from his office here, William Gibbs McAdoo made sweeping attack upon any leniency in the prohibition amendment will become a dead letter once a beer and light wine law is passed and called upon every man and woman voter "who puts welfare of children and humanity above the mere gratification of harmful appetites" to see that congress does not restore breweries and wineries to "political power" and re-establish "debasement and immoral liquor traffic."

In his declaration the ex-secretary said: "I know from my experience as secretary of the treasury that no law which provides for a drink containing a certain percentage of alcohol can be successfully enforced. If the law should permit thousands of breweries and wineries to be reopened throughout the land and to manufacture beverages with a specific alcoholic content, it would be impossible to prevent the manufacture of those beverages with a larger percentage of alcohol than prescribed, or to prevent adulteration, after manufacture and the effect would be nullify the prohibition amendment.

"Even if the saloon itself were not reopened, light wines and beer would be sold at every soda fountain, at every lunch counter and in every restaurant and hotel. It is a notorious fact that drunkards, begin by drinking light wines and beer

when young, and as the appetite grows the desire for stronger drink is developed. If we turn loose upon the country light wines and beer we have destroyed the prohibition amendment and brought back upon humanity a curse greater than war itself. The greatest victory ever achieved for helpless women and children would be thrown to the winds.

"It required a two-thirds vote of the congress to submit the prohibition amendment to the states; it then required three-fourths of the states to put the amendment in the constitution. Forty-five states have ratified the amendment.

"If congress, by mere majority, vote with the approval of a favoring president to license beer and light wines, then prohibition which required a two-third's vote and a presidential approval; plus the consent of three-fourths of the states, can be nullified by a majority of the congress with the approval of the president, and the breweries and wineries know this fact."

**OREGON PLANS TO RAISE GREAT LOAN IN AMERICA**

Washington, Sept. 9.—Soon after his inauguration General Alvarado Obregon, newly-elected president of Mexico, expects to lay a plan for a big loan before a group of American bankers. The money will be used for reconstruction of the Mexican government.

A signed statement from the general paving the way for such a loan was received in Washington today. It says:

"Mexico's hope for the future is in economy and industry and friendship with our neighbors and what with foreign capitalists who aid to develop our resources."

After asserting that he first work of his administration will be to take care of Mexico's foreign obligations, General Obregon proceeds:

"We do not yet know how much we owe. New claims are coming and some of the old claims are being thrown out. No bills will be paid unless we owe the money, but we will try to pay just bills as nearly on the nail as we can.

"After satisfying our internal we will attack the foreign debt. The principal will be paid in full as it comes due, of course, if we can possibly do so; otherwise we will make arrangements for extension which



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will satisfy our creditors. As for interest overdue, we will do what good business men would naturally do—we will try to reach a satisfactory compromise.

"I do not think the debt contracted by Huerta is legal, but it is being looked into by men in whom I have confidence. If they find that it is legally binding on Mexico I will see that it is paid.

"When that is done we will talk about borrowing more money for the rehabilitation of our railroads and the building of our ports and other public works which have been allowed to go to pieces.

"In other words, we propose to establish a credit in just the same way that the individual merchant establishes a credit, and that is by paying our debts.

"Then we can borrow all the money we want anywhere in the world without talk of guarantees or compromises or concessions.

"Whatever money we can borrow will be devoted to public works only. That guarantee I will personally give. Not one penny of borrowed money will be spent for the current expenses of the government.

Optimizing, General Obregon pledges that differences between

Mexico and the oil men will be placed "in the hands of a fair commission." He adds that American claims for reparation will be given individual hearings, on their merits, before an "impartial commission and damages will be paid."

The claims by Americans on file in the state department are said to total between \$500,000,000 and \$1,000,000.

The new president proposes to cut the Mexican army of 100,000 in half. Help will be given to discharge men to obtain employment on farms. The number of clerks in government employ will be reduced, doing "away with sinecures."

General Obregon will make an effort to recover funds appropriated by former office-holders, but expresses doubt as to how far the

government will be successful in that direction. He concludes:

"I desire to restore Mexico in the eyes of the world."

The per capita taxation in Great Britain is three times that in the United States, according to the chancellor of the British exchequer.

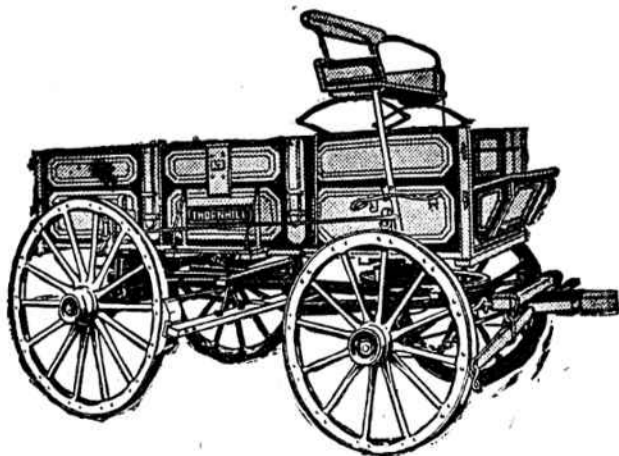


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