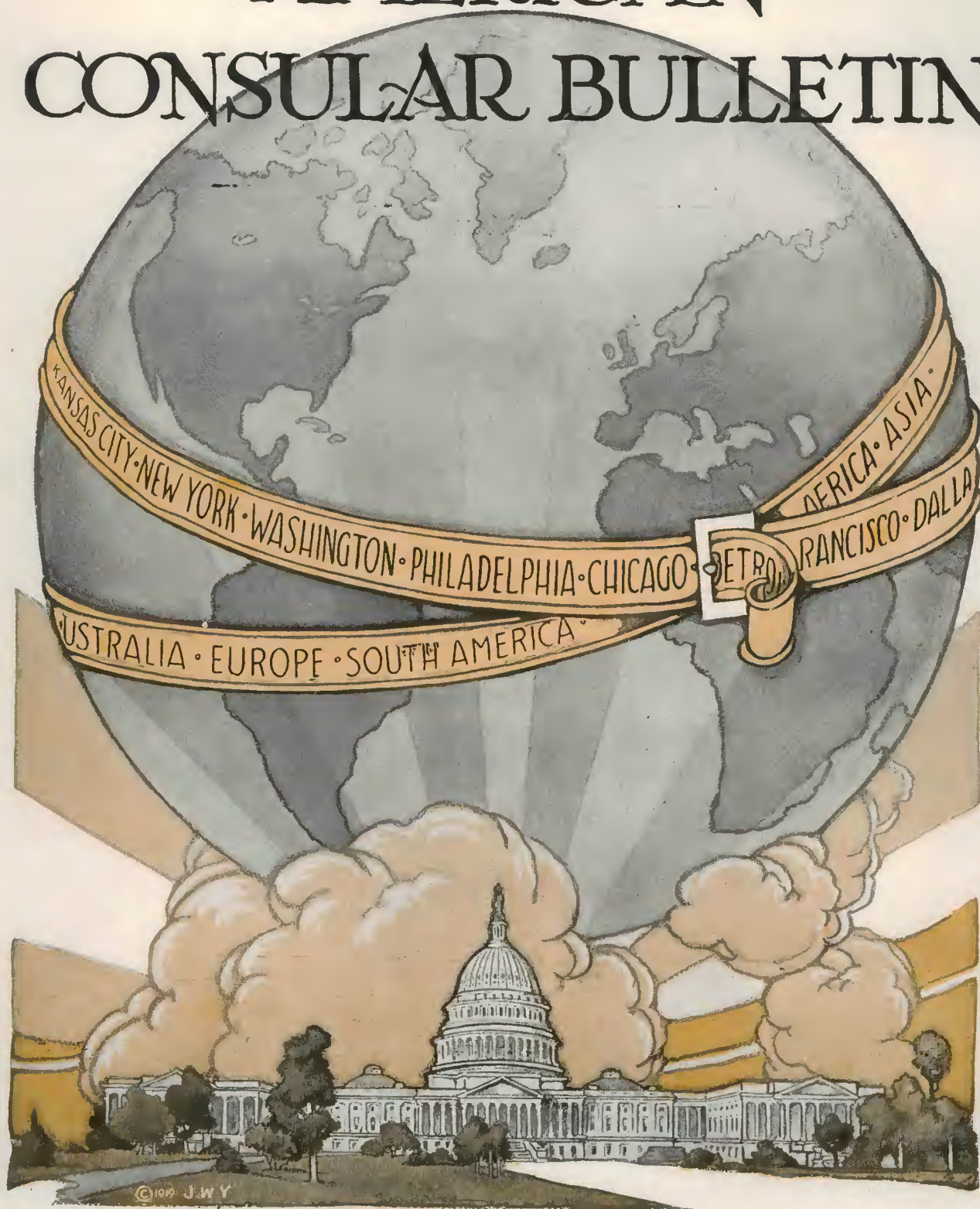


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An Old American Consulate A Landmark Still, Though Abandoned for Fifty Years

By O. GAYLORD MARSH

American Consul, Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico.

On a hot barren sand-bar off the north coast of Yucatan, about thirty miles west of Progreso, stand the remains of a city, Sisal, which was established in 1810 as the only port of Yucatan, which for a time figured in international politics and commerce, and which was practically abandoned in favor of the present port of Progreso in 1871.

This old port, which consisted of substantial stone buildings, once had a population of 8,000; it gave its name to one of the principal fibers of commerce, sisal (henequen); it was visited by Empress Carlota of Spain; here landed the Honorable John L. Stephens, noted American archeologist and special envoy of President Tyler to the Guatemalan government; it was once menaced by a British man-of-war and caused to pay an indemnity of \$8,000; it was threatened with blockade by Maximilian; it figured in the secession of Texas from Mexico; and it had its American Consulate.

Today the port of Sisal is a mass of ruined stone buildings with roofs fallen and walls crumbling. It harbors a poor population of 70 fishermen.

On April 18, 1920, the writer, for sentimental and historical reasons, travelled by automobile, over and along the low scorching saline flats of the great swamp of northern Yucatan, to this port where he visited the old American Consulate which, abandoned and vacant for

half a century, has stood against the ravages of time which have laid low its neighboring structures. The consulate was well chosen, being an excellent building centrally situated near the dock and custom house. The writer was deeply impressed when he saw, in the center of the upper facade of this old consulate, remnants of the flag-pole from which Old Glory had waved to announce a refuge for the citizens of a past generation, and an honorable office where justice was to be had.

But one man remains in this port who was there in 1871, the year so fatal to this city. He failed to comprehend the cruel commercial and political necessity which robbed and bore away from him his influence and wealth, and he could not leave the home of his childhood and the graves of his parents and friends. He is now over ninety, and remarked that he is crumbling with the city and that he, too, will fall soon. He remembers a "Consul Americano," "a good and honorable man," and he has pride in pointing out the historical landmarks, including the consulate, for his life is with the past.

Unless the unforeseen happens Sisal, as a city, will remain in practical oblivion and may completely crumble to dust; but its name will live on with the golden fiber which binds the world's harvests and with reference to which, in matters of promotion and invention, the American Consul of a former day finds mention in the standard history of Yucatan.



Suggestions Concerning Preparation and Taking of Registration Applications of American Citizens In Foreign Countries

While the memorandum which appeared in the November number of the Bulletin covered in part the rules governing the registration of American citizens, the following article discusses the subject more in detail and should be helpful in bringing about a more uniform interpretation of the rules by Consular officers.

Prepared by American Consul Hernando de Soto, Chief Foreign Section, Division of Passport Control, assisted by Mr. William L. Cundiff, in charge of Registration Sub-Section.

Introductory

The registration of American citizens residing abroad can be effected only in the manner provided by General Instruction No. 483 of September 28, 1916, in force since November 15, 1916. By this instruction the rules governing Consular registration were completely revised, and the old system abolished. (Sections 1 and 17.)

The principal change consists of the provision that **NO PERSON SHALL BE REGISTERED WITHOUT THE APPROVAL BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HIS SWORN APPLICATION.**

The sole exception to this rule is the provision by which an emergency registration may be granted to an applicant whose American citizenship has been established beyond a reasonable doubt, when an unusual emergency exists and there is urgent need for registration before the Department's approval can be obtained. (See section 1.) This exception, however, does not dispense with the filing of a sworn application and the observance of the usual requirements of a regular registration.

The old forms 211 and 211a, used as certificates of registration of widows and divorced women who intend to resume or retain their American citizenship, were remodeled and bear the designation "Consular (corrected March, 1917)." These forms cannot, however, as formerly, be used as an independent means of effecting registration, but when submitted should always be accompanied by the regular form of application for registration.

The new set of forms as now provided is as follows:

- No. 225 —Certificate of Registration
- No. 225A—Application of Native Citizen
- No. 225B—Application of Naturalized Citizen
- No. 225C—Application of a Person Claiming Citizenship through Husband or Parent
- No. 225D—Report of Re-registration
- No. 225E—Quarterly Report of Registrations Approved
- No. 225F—Report of Refusals, to Embassy, Legation, and Consuls in Outlying Possessions
- No. 225G—Approval Card
- No. 225H—Disapproval Card
- No. 211 —(Corrected March, 1917.) Declaration of Intention to Resume American Citizenship by Widow or Divorced Woman Who, Before Marriage to a Foreigner, Was an American Citizen
- No. 211A—(Corrected March, 1917.) Declaration of Intention to Retain American Citizenship by Foreign-Born Widow or Divorced Woman Who Acquired American Citizenship by Marriage
- No. 213 —Affidavit to Explain Protracted Foreign Residence and to Overcome the Presumption of Expatriation

The old forms Nos. 210, 211, and 211A should not be used in any circumstances, and to avoid confusion any supply of these forms found at the Consulate should be destroyed.

Execution and Disposition of Applications

Applications for registration should be signed and executed in duplicate by the applicant before a Consular officer, one copy being sent to the Department and the other retained in the Consulate. (See Circular 483, Section 2.) Duplicate copies should not be sent to the Department.

The term of a registration is one year beginning with the date of the application and not with the date of the approval. (See Instructions to Diplomatic and Consular Officers of April 19, 1907.)



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Approved applications should be kept in a loose-leaf binder, and from time to time as they accumulate, be permanently bound, each volume being numbered or lettered consecutively and labeled "Consular Registration Applications." (See Section 19 of Circular 483.)

An application which has been disapproved by the Department should be filed with the correspondence in the case.

Consular officers are not authorized to cancel registrations. An application for registration when executed or filed at a Consulate becomes a part of the records of the United States Government and should under no circumstances be destroyed, nor should it be returned to the applicant even if he so requests.

Where an applicant, after due notice and a reasonable time for the purpose fails to complete an application returned by the Department to the Consulate for correction or additional evidence and has evidently abandoned it, the facts from which the inference of abandonment may be drawn should be noted on both copies of the application. One copy, together with all papers connected with the case, should be transferred to the correspondence files of the Consulate for future reference, and the other copy should be forwarded to the Department without a covering despatch.

Documentary Evidence

Documentary evidence of citizenship should be required of every applicant for registration. A naturalized citizen should submit proof of his naturalization either in the form of his original certificate of naturalization or a certified copy issued by the clerk of the court in the United States where he obtained naturalization. A Departmental passport of whatever date issued to a naturalized American citizen is sufficient evidence of the naturalization of the person named therein. A Departmental passport issued to a native American on or after November 1, 1916, may be accepted as sufficient evidence of American birth. An applicant who is obliged to prove his own naturalization, or that of some other person, should submit a certificate of naturalization or a certified copy of the court record thereof. If neither of these documents is available, he should indicate in his application, as accurately as possible, the name and location of the court in which the naturalization was effected and the date of the decree of admission to citizenship.

In such case a notation should be made upon the application showing that the naturalization certificate was not submitted. An applicant who is obliged to prove American birth but who is not in possession of a passport

issued on or after November 1, 1916, by the Department, or by the Governors of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, should submit a birth certificate or a baptismal certificate showing the date and place of birth. If neither of these documents is available, he should furnish the affidavits of two or more reputable persons (preferably American citizens) having knowledge of the date and place of birth in the United States. If it can be satisfactorily shown that an applicant has made every reasonable effort to procure evidence of the kinds mentioned above but that he has failed, or if there is urgent necessity for early action on the application, there should be furnished the names and addresses of two or more persons in this country who may be able to give the Department the necessary information. (See Circular No. 430 of November 16, 1915.)

Documentary evidence of citizenship submitted by applicants should not be sent to the Department except when such documents are in some way irregular, nor should original documents which cannot be readily duplicated, such as certificates of naturalization, marriage, or birth, be retained in the files of the office where the application was taken. A short memorandum of the nature of the document and the material facts shown thereby should be made on the back of the application, as for instance: "Birth certificate by the City Clerk of Salem, Massachusetts"; "Affidavit of marriage," etc.

The affidavit of identification on the reverse side of the application should be executed whenever practicable. If it is impossible to obtain identification by an American citizen, an alien well and favorably known to the Embassy, Legation, or Consulate, may execute the affidavit. If no identifying witness can be found it should be so stated on the application, and the application should be requested to furnish the names and addresses of persons in the United States who are well acquainted with him and may be in a position to corroborate the statements made in his application.

Re-registration

Where the cause and circumstances of foreign residence have not materially changed since the original registration, it may be renewed annually by a Consular officer without the formality of a new application, in the manner provided by General Instruction No. 483, appendix B, page 9, sections 13 and 14.

The regular report of re-registration Form 225D should be used in reporting renewals, and care should be taken to insert the Department's serial number shown on the approval card. The Consular number should in no case be substituted therefor.



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The report should be made on the date of the renewal and should not be delayed until the end of the quarter. No regular quarterly report of re-registration is required by the rules. The individual report on form 225D is entirely sufficient for the purpose.

Registrations made under the old system cannot be renewed. A person registered under the old system who desires a renewal, should be required to execute a new application and proceed as required by General Instruction No. 483 of September 28, 1916, for an original registration.

The term of a renewal is one year and begins to run from the date of the expiration of the term of the preceding registration or renewal. (For further details see example under "Remarks.")

If since the approval by the Department of his original registration, or his last re-registration, an applicant has brought upon himself the presumption that he has ceased to be an American citizen by reason of residence abroad beyond the statutory period named in Section 2 of the Citizenship Act of March 2, 1907, his registration should not be renewed by the Consular officer, even though such presumption may appear to have been overcome by the evidence submitted.

In such cases the applicant should be required to execute an affidavit on form 213, in duplicate, containing a detailed statement of the facts and circumstances, upon which he relies to overcome the presumption named, supported by corroborating evidence as the case may require. It is not necessary to require the execution of a new application for registration. One copy of the affidavit should be attached to the original registration application on file at the consulate, and the other copy with an annotation in bold letters indicating the date and number of the Department's approval forwarded to the Department.

A certificate of registration (see Section 11 of Circular 483), is good for one year only. It must be based upon a valid registration, and be given the same date as the application for registration or the re-registration on which it is issued, and need not be numbered. It may be renewed once only, but a new certificate may be issued upon the surrender of the old one when desired. A fee of one dollar should be charged for the issuance of such a certificate. (See Section 22, Circular 483.)

Remarks

The fact that a passport was submitted for inspection should be stated in the appropriate blank on the back

of the registration application and be signed or initialed by the Consular officer. The statement of the applicant that he holds such a document is not sufficient.

It is desirable that special written correspondence be eliminated, whenever possible, in routine registration cases.

Unless the circumstances concerning a registration application make it advisable to present a special report to the Department, transmitting despatches should be avoided. (See Circular May 19, 1910, and General Instruction No. 483, Section 3.)

The consolidation of several cases in one and the same despatch tends to confusion and renders it difficult to preserve a proper record of each individual case for ready reference. Such practice should be avoided.

If an applicant for registration applies simultaneously for a passport, or states that an application for a passport was made by him at some other consulate and is still pending before the Department, a corresponding annotation should be made on the right-hand margin of the face of the registration application. The object of this is to insure joint action on the part of the examiners of registration and passport applications.

If an applicant permits one year or a longer period to elapse before applying for re-registration, he should be required to make a proper explanation why he delayed to re-register. If his explanation is satisfactory and the circumstances do not necessitate the execution of an affidavit on form 213, the re-registration should be noted in the appropriate blank on the back of the application, and a separate report made on Form 225D for the current term and for each previous term reaching back to the expiration of the term of the original registration.

For example, an original registration was made upon an application dated January 1, 1917, approved July 1, 1917, and no request for re-registration is made until March 1, 1920. The re-registration should be reported on Form 225D for the current term beginning January 1, 1920, and ending January 1, 1921. In order not to break the chain of record of the re-registration, additional reports on form 225D should be made covering the period from January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1919, and for the period from January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920. Corresponding notations of the entire chain of the re-registrations should be made in the appropriate blanks on the back of the application.



Washington, D. C., April 21st, 1920

MISS KATHRYN OSGOOD CLIFTON

*Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Eccleston Clifton,
whose marriage to Mr. James Barclay Young takes
place at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon*

YOUNG-CLIFTON WEDDING

The marriage of Miss Kathryn Osgood Clifton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Eccleston Clifton, and Consul James Barclay Young, took place at 4:30 at All Souls' Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., on April 21st, 1920. A program of nuptial music was given while the ushers were seating the guests, and the ceremony was performed by the Reverend James McBride Sterrett.

Mrs. David Wooster Todd, wife of Captain Todd, U. S. N., acted as matron of honor, Mr. John Russel Young, brother of Consul Young, was best man. The ushers included the Honorable Herbert C. Hengstler, Acting Chief, Consular Bureau, Department of State, Mr. Berkeley L. Simmons, Mr. George Adams Howard and Mr. Paul Cathcart.

After the ceremony a reception was given for the relatives and intimate friends at the residence of the bride's parents. The house was beautifully decorated.

Consul Young is the son of James Rankin Young, who was a former representative in Congress, a newspaper correspondent in Washington, and one of the founders of the Gridiron Club. Consul Young and his bride will leave shortly for Venice, to which post he has been assigned.

The Consular Association will greatly miss Consul Young's presence in Washington. He has been secretary-treasurer of the association since its organization and has been very active in its work.

WHAT GOES IN C. I. F.

Are Consular Fees Included in Shipping in That Way?

Consider this, all you exporters and importers trading between Mexico and the United States.

When you buy from the United States with a c. i. f. condition, does the buyer or the seller pay the consular fees?

A member of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico wrote the other day asking who should pay the consular fees on orders from New York c. i. f. Vera Cruz, saying that the seller in New York had charged him in his bill with consular fees over the price made c. i. f.

The Chamber asked several experienced American houses importing into Mexico about this. One of them said that the New York seller must include the consular fees in his c. i. f. proposition. Another said that the consular fees must be made a matter of separate agreement in the c. i. f. quotation, and a third one said that whenever he ordered from New York he always specified that consular fees should be included in the c. i. f. quotation.

In December, committees from the National Foreign Trade Council, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Manufacturers' Export Association, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the American Export and Import Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, the New York Produce Exchange and the New York Merchants Association, held a conference in India House, New York, and agreed upon definitions of exporting and importing terms, f. o. b., f. a. s., c. & f. and c. i. f. These definitions were printed in a little pamphlet which was given a wide distribution, and the matter of which has been reproduced in many exporting and importing magazines. It is intended that these definitions shall be generally accepted by American exporters and importers. In this pamphlet under the head of "General Recommendations," at the end of the definitions, occurs this paragraph:

"The Conference points out that inasmuch as fees for consular invoices and similar items are arbitrary charges fixed by foreign governments, they are not included in the terms of c. & f. and c. i. f. quotations, and it is part of the duty of the BUYER to meet them." Altogether, the importers in Mexico agree that in order to avoid controversy, the contract for shipping should include a special agreement as to the consular fees.



Statistics Covering Oil Industry, Tampico Consular District, Mexico

The following statistics have been compiled by The American Chamber of Commerce of Tampico, as of January 1, 1920:

Estimated daily potential production of all oil, 1,770,000 barrels, divided as follows:

Panuco Field:

One hundred and fifteen producing wells (over 100 barrels each), with total daily potential production of about 578,000 barrels, or an average of about 5,000 barrels per well.

Topila Field:

Twenty-nine producing wells with a total daily potential production of about 89,000 barrels, or an average of approximately 3,000 barrels per well.

South Country: (Including fields Tepetate-Casiano, Los Naranjos, Cerro Azul, Alazan-Potrero and Alamo).

With the exception of a few small producing wells in the Tanhuijo and Tierra Amarilla fields, 29 producing wells with an estimated daily potential production of 1,103,000 barrels, or an average of 38,000 barrels per well.

There are now drilling, shut down, or unfinished—but not considered abandoned—a total of sixty-two wells in Mexico, divided as follows:

Panuco Field	27
Topila Field	5
South Country and Wild-cat Wells.....	30

Estimated daily potential production lost in the past thirteen months by the invasion of salt water in the oil fields of Alazan-Potrero and Tepetate-Casiano, 700,000 barrels.

Estimated actual production during 1919, all oil, over 90,000,000 barrels.

Exports from the ports of Tampico, Port Lobos and Tuxpam for the year 1919, 80,690,000 barrels. This figure

includes both light and heavy Mexican crude and refined products, but does not include any figures on oil shipped by rail.

There is, at present, in operation in northern Veracruz and southern Tamaulipas, the following oil-carrying trunk pipe lines:

53 miles six-inch lines, total capacity 10,000 barrels per day.

472 miles eight-inch lines, with total capacity of 268,500 barrels per day.

75 miles of ten-inch lines with a total capacity of 92,000 barrels per day.

There is now being constructed two additional eight-inch lines and three ten-inch lines, from the oil fields of Los Naranjos to the Gulf coast, which will have a combined capacity of 160,000 barrels per day. This does not include the lines which are being built by several companies to replace old lines. When these lines are put in operation there will be a total pipe line capacity sufficient to handle 530,500 barrels of oil from the various fields to tide water.

On January 1, 1920, there were 523 steel or concrete storage tanks in the entire district, with a capacity of 24,891,500 barrels; being constructed on that date 46 steel tanks with a total capacity of 2,495,000 barrels, and proposed 88 steel tanks with a capacity of 4,840,000 barrels.

The earthen storage capacity in northern Veracruz and southern Tamaulipas on the first of this year totalled 68 reservoirs with a combined capacity of 20,075,300 barrels.

On January 1, 1920, there was constructed or constructing, in Mexico, four refineries and ten topping plants with a combined capacity of 193,000 barrels per day. These plants are located as follows: Five topping plants and two refineries at Tampico; four topping plants at Port Lobos; one topping plant at Tuxpam; one refinery at Veracruz and one refinery at Minatitlan.

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MONEY, CREDIT AND DISCOUNT

By Jerome Thralls

*Secretary-Treasurer, Discount Corporation of New York
(From Acceptance Bulletin)*

After a fortnight of concentrated nation-wide hammering against credit expansion, inflation and high prices, we find a slight improvement in the money and credit conditions. This betterment is of a sentimental rather than a fundamental character. Through the exercise of the combined powers of the Government and the railroads, thousands of idle cars have been set in motion. This may result in the quick movement to the market of great quantities of grain, live stock, and other products that have been held over, because of inadequate transportation facilities, thus releasing ample credit to enable the banks in the agricultural sections to finance the harvesting of the maturing crops. Reports received from these sections indicate that their loans are the highest in their history.

In some sections, the situation is so acute that it has seemed desirable to urge the farmers to make preparations for the storage of their products in their own bins, instead of rushing them to the already overcrowded elevators and transportation lines.

It is believed that by gradual and systematic marketing, credit can be greatly conserved and a part of the burden now borne by the banks can be shifted to the producers, who are amply able to carry it, with a saving in the end of hundreds of millions of dollars. It is reported that 12,000 cars of wheat are now standing on the sidings at Baltimore, awaiting the lifting of the coal embargo so that the boats may be supplied with fuel, enabling them to take this wheat aboard and across. It is further reported that hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat, against which banks are carrying loans, are stored in the elevators in New York and other principal ports, awaiting the necessary boats to transport them to their ultimate destination. Thirty million bushels of last year's wheat crop still remain in Kansas, while harvesting of the new crop has begun in the southern part of that state. The farmers of Nebraska are said to be holding over 26 million bushels of corn; in the Dakotas and Minnesota over 40 million bushels of wheat are being held because of the car shortage.

The advances in the discount rates by the Federal Reserve banks of Boston, Chicago and New York on ordinary accommodations to member banks to 7 per cent.; on trade acceptances to 7 per cent., and on war paper; the application of the progressive rate scheme and the tightening up on the reserve penalties, all show a salutary effect, although inflicting in some instances apparently unnecessary burdens and injustices. The application of these advances and penalties, with the attendant publicity given thereto, is arousing the people to a realization that our prosperity rests upon a false foundation and can be sustained and made permanent only through the natural processes—that is, by increased production, greater saving and a cessation of extravagance.

It seems quite apparent that with 30 per cent. of the resources of the Federal Reserve banks tied up in accommodations secured by Government obligations; with the member banks throughout the country loaned up far above their normal high limits; with commercial banks everywhere facing additional demands, and with tremendous sums needed to finance the railroads, industrial and other legitimate enterprises, we have need for the exercise of the greatest care, to the end that every dollar's worth of credit granted shall be in connection with essential purposes and so placed that it will give the maximum of results.



We have reached the stage where every banker must become a rationer of credit. Increases in rates may be helpful, but the restriction and proper administering of credit are the true and effective weapons that must be applied. At any rate we must get back to normal and some one has got to pay the price. With the exercise of proper care and with united effort on the part of the entire people, the price to be paid may be limited to that of more work and the practice of economy.

An opinion based on the fundamental facts would warrant the conclusion that while there may be a slight ease and relaxation during the next 30 to 60 days, the demand for credit will remain very heavy and will increase tremendously during the late summer and fall months, with fairly high rates prevailing during the entire year.

Commercial paper has advanced to 8 per cent. for the best names. The development of the acceptance method of financing has been the means of supplying hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of credit for absolutely essential purposes. If acceptances are utilized in the proper way, they can afford credit for none other than desirable commercial transactions. The Federal Reserve bank officials, recognizing this, have made no change whatever in the open market rates for the purchase of bank acceptances. They are, however, wisely scrutinizing all offerings that are presented and are applying the other means at their command to restrict their support to business that is of the most worthy character.

The call loan rate ranging from 7 to 12 per cent. and the offering of short-term Treasury Certificates at from $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to 6 per cent., have attracted considerable funds that would otherwise have been invested in prime bank and bankers acceptances.

Great progress is being made in the development of the open discount market, as is evidenced by the fact that the discount houses and other dealers are daily adding to their list new customers—individuals, firms, corporations and banks throughout the United States. Many bank officers are buying acceptances for their own account.

The bills sold for actual investment during the past fortnight exceed in proportion any like previous period.

Buying rates for prime names have averaged about $6\frac{1}{8}$, $6\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. for thirties, sixties and nineties, respectively.

Selling rates have averaged about $5\frac{7}{8}$, 6 and $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for thirty, sixty and ninety day maturities, respectively.

The market for trade acceptances has not broadened materially, the discounting of such paper being largely restricted to the banks in the communities where the paper originates. Some of the discount houses and other dealers have more than double their volume of business during the first five months of the year 1920, as compared with the same period of 1919.

The acceptance call loan market is gradually broadening and funds are obtainable in sufficient quantities to enable the dealers to carry substantial portfolios. The prevailing rates for such funds have ranged from $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 6 per cent. By constant and determined effort a nation-wide market can be developed for high grade bank and trade acceptances. The process made thus far should be regarded as satisfactory, when all conditions are considered.

When term settlements on the Stock Exchange are substituted for the present call loan system, as it is hoped will eventually be done, and when the Government short-term financing is out of the way, acceptances will have a clear field as a means for the employment of temporarily available funds. As an evidence of the growth of the acceptance method of financing, the accompanying statistics will prove of interest.

COST OF COLLECTING TRADE ACCEPTANCES

One of the Federal Reserve banks has provided the American Acceptance Council with a record of trade acceptances received for collection from Jan. 1 to May 31 of the current year. The figures furnish interesting testimony as to the extent of exchange charges on collections.

During the period named the bank handled for collection a total of \$10,876,324.18.

Of this amount \$3,083,868.26 were payable within the bank's own district; \$2,874,470.33 were collected without exchange charge, and charges were made on \$209,397.93, the exchange on the latter total being \$270.36.

A total of \$7,792,455.92 was payable in other Federal Reserve districts. Of this, \$6,654,268.29 was paid at par, and on the balance of \$1,138,227.63 charges totaling \$1,093.52 were made.

Out of the total amount, therefore, of \$10,876,324.18, \$9,528,735.62 was paid at par, and on the balance of \$1,347,625.56 exchange charges of \$1,363.88, or about $1/10$ of 1 per cent. were made.

Invoices Tampico, Mexico

By U. S. Fitzpatrick

Questions are constantly being asked about invoicing goods at this port and in order that information may be readily accessible, the following instructions and information are given.

No merchandise exceeding \$100 in value, except personal effects accompanying a passenger, shall be admitted to entry without the production of a certified invoice thereof. If the failure to produce the certified invoice is for reasons beyond the control of the importer the goods may be admitted upon a bond. The penalty of such bond is double the amount of estimated duties, or if the merchandise be free of duty the sum of \$100. A certified invoice is not required to enter merchandise valued at \$100 or less.

Every invoice must represent a distinct shipment by one consignor to one consignee or firm of consignees by one vessel. If by reason of accident or short shipment a portion thereof should fail to arrive, an extract from the original invoice, certified by the collector may be used for entering the remaining packages, but the consolidation of separate shipments on one invoice for the purpose of avoiding consular fees is not permitted.

All invoices must be made in triplicate, or in quadruplicate in case of merchandise intended for immediate transportation without appraisement, and be signed by the person owning or shipping the same, if the merchandise has been actually purchased or the price has been agreed upon, fixed, or determined, or by the manufacturer or owner thereof, if the same has been procured otherwise than by purchase or agreement of purchase, or by the authorized agent of such purchaser, seller, manufacturer or owner.

If the merchandise has been purchased or agreed to be purchased, the invoice must be made out in the currency paid or agreed to be paid therefor, and must specify when, where, and from whom purchased. If the merchandise is consigned for sale in the United States or is imported otherwise than on a purchase or an agreement to purchase, the invoice must be made out in currency of the place or country whence the importation

is made. All invoices must contain a correct, complete, and detailed description of the merchandise and of the packages, wrappings, or other covering thereof. Such description must include the name, if any, by which each item is known to the trade in the country of production or exportation, and show the kind, quality, and component parts of the merchandise.

One copy of the invoice will be filled in the consular office, the duplicate copy will be delivered to the shipper to be forwarded to the consignee for use on entry, and the triplicate will be forwarded by the consul to the collector of customs at the port at which entry is to be made. When merchandise is to be entered for immediate transportation without appraisement, a quadruplicate copy will be delivered by the consul to the exporter for use in making the I. T. entry.

The triplicate copy is accompanied by Consular Form 142 in duplicate.

Every invoice must, at or before the shipment of the merchandise, be produced to the American Consular officer of the district in which the merchandise was manufactured, or purchased or when the purchases are made in several places, in the consular district where the merchandise is assembled for shipment, for export to the United States and must have endorsed thereon declaration signed by the purchaser, seller, manufacturer, owner or agent setting forth that the invoice is in all respects correct and true and was made at the place from which the merchandise is to be exported to the United States.

When goods are purchased, or agreed to be purchased, the invoice must set forth the sale price and separately specify all charges, such as insurance, commissions, brokerage, inland freight, packing charges, etc.

If goods are shipped otherwise than on purchase or agreement of purchase, the invoice must set forth the actual market value in the usual wholesale quantities in the principal markets of the country of exportation at the time of exportation in their condition, packed ready for shipment and shall include or separately specify the cost of inland freight, if any, and packing charges, including boxing.

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

Merchandise purchased or manufactured in different Consular Districts in the same country may be assembled for shipment and embraced in a single invoice and consulated at the shipping point, but must have attached thereto the original bills or invoices, if there be any, or extracts therefrom, showing the prices actually paid, fixed or determined.

The duplicate copy of the invoice must be stamped and the stamp cancelled by the Consular Officer for no unstamped duplicate invoice will be accepted as valid.

American Merchandise, when returned after having been exported without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; such as casks, barrels, carboys, bags and other vessels of American manufacture exported, filled with American products or exported empty and filled with American products, are exempt from duty. In addition to proof of exportation a Returned American Goods Declaration Consular Form 129 must be made in triplicate. They are treated the same as invoices but the fee charged is only one dollar.

Iron and steel drums of foreign manufacture may also be returned.

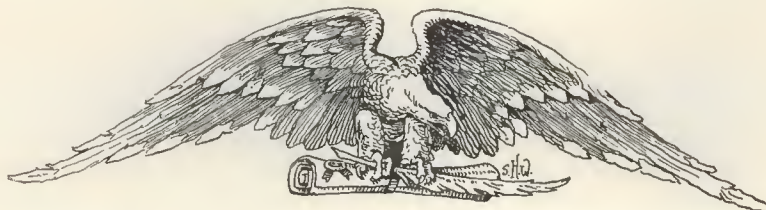
Residents of the United States returning from abroad may bring in free of duty:

(a) Articles up to but not exceeding \$100 in value acquired abroad for personal or household, or as souvenirs or curios, if not intended for sale or purchase on commissions for other persons. Such articles purchased or agreed to be purchased abroad by returning residents may be admitted free notwithstanding they do not accompany the passenger.

(b) All wearing apparel, personal and household effects and articles for personal use taken abroad by them if not advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value the increased value is subject to duty and must be declared.

Each member of the family is entitled to the exemption of \$100 for articles purchased abroad. The articles included in such exemption may be grouped and allowance made without regard to which member they belong.

Fifty cigars or 300 cigarettes or three pounds of smoking tobacco when brought by adult passengers, if not for sale, may be passed free of duty and internal revenue tax. Customs inspection stamps must be affixed to each package. Cigars in excess of 50 and up to 3,000 cigarettes in excess of 300 and up to 3,000, or smoking tobacco in excess of three pounds in the possession of a passenger may be delivered on payment of the internal revenue tax, and a fine equal to the duty.—*Journal of the American Chamber of Commerce, Tampico.*



Status of Acceptance Movement

Growth of the acceptance movement in connection with the development of a broad discount market in the United States was admirably set forth in the report presented at the meeting of the Executive Committee on May 20 by Robert H. Bean, the Executive Secretary, covering his tour of the principal cities in the interests of the American Acceptance Council. A spirit of co-operation and interest was manifested everywhere, especially at the West and South, where trade and bankers acceptances are becoming better known every day. Galveston appears to be the only important city of the South to adhere to old-time methods. But in Richmond, New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, Tulsa and other cities, there has been a marked change within a year, the testimony of the banks being that offerings of trade acceptances are increasing materially.

A gratifying development has been the growing use of bankers acceptances to finance sales of cotton. This crop makes exchange faster than any other American crop, and the growing use of acceptances in the marketing operations is a development of much importance. Inasmuch as foreign shipments of the staple are in large volume owing to the European demand for it, the number of bills based upon cotton exports are now decreasing rapidly. The banks engaged in this movement insist that these acceptances should be of the type eligible for rediscount by the Federal Reserve banks.

It is easy to see that the acceptance will be of immense advantage in marketing the cotton crop and that it will soon be generally used for this purpose. At some important centers of the cotton belt, representatives of the different banks are conferring at frequent intervals so as to familiarize themselves with acceptances and to promote their use in this interesting field of foreign trade activity. It is possible that the Southern banks may organize an acceptance corporation of their own, so that the market may be broadened and a stronger demand created for acceptances put out by banks in that section. This tentative suggestion has been made, but whether it is favorably acted upon or not there are numerous signs of a growing demand for acceptances in the South.

In Texas a movement has been started to cut out the middlemen in cattle sales by organizing packing companies owned and operated by the farmers themselves.

The oil interests feel aggrieved at the alleged discrimination by the Federal Reserve Board against their paper. The fact is, however, that much of this paper is not suitable for rediscount at all. But in cases where the acceptance is based upon actual sales of oil by producers to their distributors in other cities, it is possible that acceptances based upon such sales may be made eligible for rediscount.

The system is being firmly established in the larger cities, such as Los Angeles and San Francisco, where the banks are doing all in their power to promote the use of acceptances in commercial transactions.

It is apparent, however, that many banks even in sections where much of the business done is of the type that might be financed with acceptances are loath to push the system, because they are not fully informed about it. It would seem as if the Federal Reserve Board could do much to broaden the demand for acceptances if it would advise the member banks as to just what bills would or would not be taken for rediscount by Federal Reserve banks. Many of the banks are in the dark about the attitude of the Board, and rather than undertake a lengthy correspondence with the Washington authorities, they frequently refuse to purchase acceptances which they might be glad to take if they knew what the policy of the Board really was. Mr. Bean is convinced that if the distributors of the bills were assured as to the position of the Board, they would often bid for bills, or recommend, with greater confidence, those that they have for sale. This is a matter of great importance, and since it is clear that acceptance dealers, commercial paper houses, and banking institutions are often in the dark about what the Board has ruled, or as to how it would rule on a given point, the situation should be clarified without delay.

When it is recalled that the creation of a discount market in this country was possible only with the installation of the Federal Reserve machinery, and that under our old banking system of unrelated banks and scattered reserves, together with the prohibition against accepting, it was not possible to introduce the new service, the wonder is that the acceptance system has gained the foothold that it has in this country. The

acceptance system is gaining favor as it is becoming better known, but much educational work remains to be done in order to familiarize the banks and their customers with the value of acceptances in every-day trade, the advantages of the new system over single name paper and the precise attitude of the Federal Reserve Board towards a form of credit loan used abroad, but as yet little known in this country.

The acceptance system has come to stay, for it is serving an important purpose in American credit operations and hundreds of merchants and business corporations are finding it indispensable in their day to day operations. An immense volume of business is now being financed with the use of acceptances, with the

result that credits which were formerly tied up in book accounts are now made readily available and infinitely more liquid through the use of the acceptance expedient. It is of the utmost importance, however, that the public should be made to realize that the trade acceptance is not an instrument of collection, but that it presents the best method of financing live business operations. Acceptances are being used to good advantage in every line of business which is not done upon a strictly cash basis. They are of immense public service at this time when the money market is over-strained and the whole world is calling upon the bankers of this country for reconstruction loans of all kinds.

—American Acceptance Council.

Two American Factories Yankee Initiative and Capital and Mexican Markets and Industry Make Successes

Jewelry in Mexico

Henry Carter, with abundant good health and an unusual lot of brains tucked away in the back of his head, started to make jewelry for the Mexican market three years ago in the City of Mexico, backed by the capital of Juergens, the manufacturing jeweler of New York. He had only one man to help him, imported a good deal of his jewelry and with this assistant made the rest himself, using Mexican gold and silver. Carter was the salesman, manager, factory superintendent of the other man's work and bookkeeper. You may imagine that he didn't go to many bull-fights or operas or cines or spend much time around clubs, while he was doing all this.

In one year he had to move to larger quarters—the business was growing so fast and he had then twenty workmen making his jewelry.

In another year he had forty people working for him. Now, three years after he began, he has moved into a new building where he has one hundred men and women working and an excellent staff of assistants, Charles Rigg, who is the chemical superintendent, and E. H. Juergens, the son of the elder Juergens, who backed Carter at the beginning. The new factory is at the corner of Atenas and Versailles Streets.

Most of the jewelry is silver, although some is gold. The factory will make anything to order. The gold and silver is bought right here. A little of the parts of

jewelry comes from the United States. Mr. Carter and his staff design the jewelry themselves. The factory makes solid gold and silver jewelry as well as plated jewelry. The greatest sale is for rings, stick-pins, bracelets, necklaces, lockets and chains of every kind with pendants and without.

Both machines and skilled hands are required in the manufacture of this jewelry and this factory is equipped with the most modern machinery. Mr. Carter has begun to make his own tools in the factory and a part of the new building is used for this. The makers of the jewelry are all Mexicans—boys, girls, men and women. They learn the different processes very quickly and are interested and careful. The factory from top to bottom and from one end to the other is clean and well-lighted and in the day time only the sunlight is needed for work.

The jewelry made by this Juergens factory for the most part is like the jewelry turned out by the jewelry factory of the United States.

The girl and the youth in the United States and in Mexico have the same tastes.

Mr. Carter says that the demand for jewelry in Mexico is increasing month by month and the factory is now away behind its orders. He sells all over the Republic, as well as in the City of Mexico.



Candles and the Revolution

The gay revolutionist who a few years ago, rode through the haciendas of Mexico, cutting with his quirt at the beehives and upsetting them and returning after the angry bees had swarmed out and flown away, to gather up the honey, never thought for an instant that he was going to make the price of wax candles in Mexico so high that none but the rich could use them, but that is what he did.

Ten times as many wax candles were made in Mexico before the revolution as there are being made now, and their use is mostly by the churches.

There is an American factory in the City of Mexico which is a branch of the great factory of Will and Banmer in the United States, the manager being Mr. E. J. Muench, which makes every kind of candles and sells them in every part of Mexico except the border states, which get their candles from the United States. The capacity of the factory of Mr. Muench, which is at No. 111 Honduras, is about five tons of candles a day. About fifty Mexican workers—men, women, girls and

boys—are employed in the factory. The wax candles are made by hand and the paraffin and stearic acid candles by American machinery. The factory makes every kind of candle, from the little Christmas candles, retailing at ten centavos a dozen, to the big church wax candle as big around as a man and six feet high, decorated with religious pictures done in gold leaf laid on the wax. Some of the designs of these wax candles are so pretty that it seems a pity to make them only to be burned.

The stearic acid and the paraffin candles are the cheapest kind and are the ones generally used by Mexican households. Even the houses that are equipped with electrical appliances always have a supply of candles on hand for emergencies.

Mr. Muench gets his wax now from the Jalisco and the Huasteca-Veracruzana districts, where the most bees are left, but the bee industry seems to be reviving all over Mexico, and the wax bids fair to be more plentiful after a while.

—American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico.

DECONTROL OF HIDES AND SKINS IN BRITAIN

British Footwear for America

The American Chamber of Commerce in London reports that the British Ministry of Supplies has decided on the decontrol of hides, calf skins and East India Kips. This step is expected to lead to an increase in the price of leather, and in consequence, to the price of boots and shoes.

The trade, says the Chamber, have been taken by surprise, as although it was known that the matter was under consideration, it was not expected that decontrol would take place for some months. Some tanners are already reported to have withdrawn quotations in anticipation of revised prices.

During January, exports of leather to the United States from Great Britain were valued at \$173,494, and the figure for February is expected to exceed this. The steady advance in prices for South American hides is regarded as responsible.

In this connection, says the American Chamber, it is interesting to note that an organized campaign is shortly to be opened in the United States conducted by specially selected trade experts with a view to bringing British footwear to the notice of the American public.

TRADE WITH ARMENIA

Opportunity for American Agricultural Machinery

According to the American Chamber of Commerce in London, Armenia should be a good market for American agricultural machinery and implements, as soon as stable conditions of government are assured in that country.

The American Chamber says that a recent meeting of the Council of the British-Armenian Chamber of Commerce attended amongst others by H. E. Nubar Pacha of the Armenian National Delegation, and His Beatitude the Patriarch of Constantinople, the former said that as soon as the Armenian State was set up by the Peace Conference, one of its first cares and duties would be to establish commercial relations with the European countries, and they viewed with gratitude that Great Britain was taking the lead in that direction.

Their first efforts would be directed towards the restoration of their agriculture, in order to assure immediately the subsistence of the people on the produce of their country. As soon as that was accomplished they would be able to export their surplus.

To attain this double object, the American Chamber points out, they will need agricultural machinery and implements which can only be obtained from abroad and a vast field of activity is opened up in this respect.



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