AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION
TO FURTHER AMERICAN INTERESTS IN FOREIGN LANDS THROUGH THE CONSULAR SERVICE

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NEW AMERICAN CONSULATE AT FUNCHAL, MADEIRA

These Dignified and Charming Quarters Have Just Been Leased by Consul William L. Jenkins to House American Consular Activities at Madeira, One of the Cross-Roads of the Atlantic.

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What's Happening at the Other End

Consuls, Who Are Gatherers of Information Abroad, Will Read with Interest the Report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Which Deals with the Dissemination Among Business Men in the United States of the Information Gathered.

The annual report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year ended the first of July last comes from the press as this issue of the *Bulletin* is being made up. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Consuls are well aware—is charged with the publication of consular reports relating to trade matters and with the general dissemination of trade information among business men in the United States. Its annual report, therefore, contains information of the liveliest interest to Consuls.

Glancing through the report, the consular eye falls first on the part headed "Editorial Division," for this is the division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which makes up *Commerce Reports* out of the reports of Consuls, which are transmitted to it by the Trade Adviser's Office in the Department of State, and the reports which Commercial Attachés and Trade Commissioners send to it directly. There was a "notable gain" in the number of printed pages of *Commerce Reports* during the fiscal year under review.

"The increase over the preceding year," the report declares, "was 1,472 pages, and the total—7,232 pages—establishes a new high mark. There was also a gain of 561 in the number of printed pages of the *Supplements* to *Commerce Reports*, containing the annual trade reviews of American Consuls. The number of published Foreign Trade Opportunities jumped from 2,703 for the fiscal year 1919 to 3,364 for the year just ended."

"This great increase in the output of the division," the report continues, "was largely due to the unprecedented number of consular and other reports received in the Bureau. The consular reports (including trade letters and Foreign Trade Opportunities) totaled 22,610, as compared with 16,669 during the preceding fiscal year; the increase in this class of reports alone amounted to nearly 6,000. From the Commercial Attachés 1,597 reports were received, while the Trade Commissioners engaged in general or special investigations submitted 1,883 reports embodying the results of their work."

"The remarkable increase in the number of reports," one reads, "is attributable to the economic developments following the termination of the World War. These have been observed very closely by the American representatives abroad. The creation of new States, the erection of tariff barriers, the commercial realignments, the industrial reconstruction, the perplexing questions of finance—all these factors have contributed to swell the mass of reports reaching the editorial division. In a period of transition marked by keen activity and a constant shifting of elements, the volume of commercial news has naturally been very large. In ascertaining facts and promptly reporting them to Washington it is felt that commendable diligence has been displayed by the investigators of the Department of Commerce and the resident consular officers."

"The problem of handling these reports rapidly and effectively, without sacrifice of accuracy, has been one of no mean proportions," the report continues. "Every effort has been made to insure the utilization of data by the persons best qualified to act upon them. Realizing the importance of time in this matter, the Bureau has printed as quickly as possible, in *Commerce Reports*, the accounts of readjustments and opportunities abroad.

"In addition to the number of Foreign Trade Opportunities given above, 842 were published in a confidential bulletin as a result of inquiries received by the American Consulate at Lyon, France, during the Lyon Fair. There were also issued during the year, in multigraph form, 153 trade opportunities."

Among notable monographs published during the year were a *Commercial Traveler's Guide to Latin America*, by Ernest B. Filsinger, containing, "besides general advice for the salesman, a great amount of detailed information to facilitate the canvassing of every country south of the United States"; a two-volume *Commercial Handbook of China*, "the most detailed publication of its kind ever issued by the Department of Commerce"; translations of the import and export schedules of Italy and France; and two educational monographs—*Training for Foreign Trade* by R. S. MacElwee, now Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and *Training for the Steamship Business*, which contains "a detailed analysis of a typical organization of a large passenger and freight steamship company."

Local Branches in the United States

After *Commerce Reports* and allied publications, one of the most important channels through which trade information gathered abroad is distributed to business men in the United States is found in the Bureau's district and co-operative offices. District offices, the report explains, "are directly under Bureau management and are located in the great ports and commercial centers of the country. Each covers a large district. The co-

operative offices are established within commercial organizations in large cities and are in charge of foreign-trade secretaries or managers, the offices being conducted under an agreement with the Bureau. The co-operative offices confine their work mostly to the cities in which they are located. . . . They are supplied with the same information as the district offices. The demand for this type of branch office has been very urgent in recent months, and applications from many cities that are becoming actively interested in foreign trade have been received. The Bureau plans to establish many such branches in the future as part of its extension work."

"During the year," this part of the report continues, "the district officers wrote 63,700 letters (mostly containing trade information), distributed 406,600 Foreign Trade Opportunities and 72,950 trade lists of foreign importing concerns in all lines of business, received 52,053 foreign and American visitors, and sold $8,335 worth of Bureau publications."

Personal Contacts

"By an arrangement with the State Department"—to quote further—"all business visitors from foreign countries are invited to call at the district offices. These men come both to purchase directly and to secure agencies abroad for American goods. The number of such persons who called at one of the district offices during the last half of the past fiscal year represented an increase of 200 per cent. over the previous six months. These men are given every courtesy and assistance possible, and it is certain that this service has greatly increased American foreign commerce. By co-operation with the foreign trade department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, these men are placed in contact with the various local chambers of commerce of the country, are shown the industrial activities of the cities visited, and are aided in their specific quests, with much resultant benefit to export trade in general.

"The Commercial Attachés and Trade Commissioners of the Bureau have visited the cities having district offices, both before leaving for abroad and after returning. This two-fold plan has given the local business men the opportunity to make known the class of information desired from a particular country and has also enabled them to obtain the information orally on the return of these foreign-service investigators. Public meetings and personal conferences have been arranged by the branch office managers. By co-operation with the State Department, similar visits of Consuls have been and will be increased in number.

"Specific opportunities for foreign trade are received from these field representatives and are published daily by the Bureau in *Commerce Reports*. By inquiring at the district offices, reserved information on these chances to secure orders is obtained by American export houses. In the New York office alone 365,000 Foreign Trade Opportunities were supplied to inquirers through the mails or personally.

"As a result of the peculiar conditions growing out of the post-war period, a great many differences have arisen between foreign importers and American exporters. Many of these complaints are transmitted to the Bureau from the foreign-service representatives and are sent to the district offices for personal investigation and report. As a result of this work, an increasing number of such differences have been amicably adjusted.

"The demand for men trained in foreign trade has greatly exceeded the supply. The district-office managers have been of great assistance in this respect. They have not only addressed numerous gatherings, such as those at schools and universities, but, by organizing foreign-trade clubs, teaching foreign-trade classes, and preparing articles for publication, they have rendered an invaluable service. Aiding concerns to obtain competent men has been another feature of their work.

"A new feature of the work of the division of district offices has been a closer contact with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which recently established a foreign-trade department. Through the latter the division has established more intimate relations with the commercial organizations throughout the country which are members of the parent body. Foreign visitors are now enabled to receive every official attention in cities where the Bureau maintains no branch office. Our commercial attachés and trade commissioners may also have similar service."

Pursuant to a reorganization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce effected in May, 1920, the direction of all the agents of the Bureau in the foreign field has been brought under one division, known as the Foreign-Service Division. According to the report of this division, new Commercial Attaché offices were opened during the year at Mexico City, Santiago (Chile) and Berlin. Four out of eleven attachés resigned and six out of nineteen clerks. Relatively low compensation is given as the usual reason, but since the demobilization of the Army and Navy, the report declares it has been easier to get men to fill the vacancies.

Cordial Relations in Foreign Field

In describing the activities of its foreign agents, the Bureau says: "Wherever the Commercial Attachés and Trade Commissioners have been stationed they have been in close touch with all other agencies of the United States Government. Our representatives have continually and materially assisted the ambassadors and ministers of the embassies and legations to which they have been attached. In every country they have cooperated in an

effort to secure the best results with the least duplication, and we can say with much satisfaction that they have been accorded responsive and cordial assistance in this endeavor from all other representatives of this Government."

"Julean Arnold, Commercial Attaché at Peking," the report continues, "returned to the United States in August, 1919, and spent ten months traveling through practically every State in the Union and making hundreds of addresses. He spent enough time in the larger industrial and commercial centers to confer individually with business men interested in Far Eastern commerce. Paul L. Edwards, Commercial Attaché at The Hague, returned to the United States in April and made a rapid tour of the country. He had not been in this country for five years. Julius E. Philippi, Commercial Attaché at Rio de Janeiro, was granted leave of absence in May and returned at his own expense. Although on leave of absence, he conferred with Government officials in Washington and spent some time in New York giving information to business men. Chauncey D. Snow, Commercial Attaché at Paris, returned to the United States in February, and after a short trip through the eastern part of the country presented his resignation to the Secretary of Commerce. Chester Lloyd Jones, Commercial Attaché at Madrid, returned to the United States early in June in order to place his resignation before the Secretary of Commerce. In addition to addressing numerous commercial gatherings and conferring with business men in various cities, Mr. Jones spent some time in the Bureau at Washington assisting in the organization of the newly established European division. Commercial Attaché Julius Klein returned to the United States from Argentina in June. Mr. Klein spent several months in the commercial centers of the East. Commercial Attaché Edward F. Feely, at Mexico City, was ordered to Washington on account of his health. After a short vacation, he visited various commercial centers conferring with business men and addressing gatherings on the subject of trade possibilities with Mexico.

"Before their departure for their posts, all of the newly appointed Commercial Attachés and Trade Commissioners traveled in various parts of the United States in order to interview business men interested in trade with their particular countries and to investigate conditions in this country."

Work of Geographical Divisions

The work of the Latin American Division, the Far Eastern Division, the Russian Division, the European Division and the Near Eastern Section are described in detail. Consuls in the Far East and elsewhere will be interested in the following:

"At the beginning of the year it was decided to revise and reissue all of the Far Eastern trade lists. The former practice had been that of multigraphing every list submitted by a Consul with a report, giving it the serial number of the consular report. In many cases a single report would contain several trade lists covering different commodities, and by giving these the same number much confusion would result. All of these lists were collected, revised, and combined under a block system of numbering by countries. Thus all lists covering Japan were given numbers beginning with FE-11001, all lists covering Korea FE-12001, all lists covering China FE-13001, etc. When a report from a Consul was about to be published in *Commerce Reports* the trade list submitted was sent to the division, and, with this as a basis, a new composite list giving all the names of dealers in that commodity for the whole country was prepared. The lists from each consular district which these superseded were then recalled, and a prospective seller of soap at Hankow, China, now receives in one list the names not only of the soap importers at Hankow but also of the soap importers in every other important trade center in China. An arrangement has now been made to indicate on these lists the relative size of the concerns by means of stars, so that traveling representatives or export managers who wish to cover only the largest firms may know who they are. During the year there have been issued 189 of these new lists, 22 being for Japan and Korea; 70 for China, Manchuria, Hongkong, and French Indo-China; 5 for Siam; 6 for British Malaya; 17 for the Dutch East Indies; 35 for India, Burma, and Ceylon; 25 for Australia and New Zealand; and 9 for the Philippines, Hawaii, and Oceania."

Much Trademark Activity

The Division of Foreign Tariffs reports that the unsettled foreign tariff policies of the principal foreign countries have made it inadvisable to resume the publication of translations and studies of foreign tariffs. The trade mark work of the division expanded considerably, however. "The appropriation of American trademarks in foreign countries is now receiving more attention from the American consular officers as well as from the field agents of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, so that in important cases notices of unauthorized registration are received by cable. It is gratifying to report that, in some of the foreign countries where pirating of trademarks is practised to a pronounced degree, the subject is arousing the interest of the proper authorities and steps are considered for the elimination of the abuses by changes either in the laws themselves or in their interpretation and administration. The work of the international bureau at Habana is receiving considerable attention, and there is hope of the establishment of the bureau for the southern group of (Latin American) countries at Rio de Janeiro in the near future."

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Genealogy of the Regulations

Inquisitive Consul with Archeological Tendencies Discovers Circumstantial Evidence that in the Quaternary or Early Pliocene Stage of Consular Development Circular Instructions Were Issued but Once in Ten Years.

A consular officer now on duty in Washington, inspired by rumors—probably ill-founded—that there is soon to be a new edition of the *Consular Regulations*, has made search in the archives of the Government with a view to ascertaining when Consular regulations first came into existence in the United States.

His search discloses that the earliest suggestion of anything of the kind occurred 130 years ago, namely, on August 26, 1790, when Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, addressed from his office in New York a "circular to the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the United States." He had expected before then, Jefferson says, to have been able to send to the Consuls an act of Congress "prescribing some special duties and regulations for the exercise of the consular office of the United States; but Congress not having been able to mature the act sufficiently, it lies over to their next session."

"In the meantime," he continues, "I beg leave to draw your attention to some matters of information, which it is interesting to receive." These include a report every six months of vessels of the United States entering and clearing at the ports of the Consuls' residence and "all military preparations and other indications of war." The letter ends with this most excellent bit of advice, which all will agree has lost none of its validity:

"It will be best not to fatigue the Government in which you reside, or those in authority under it, with applications in unimportant cases. Husband their good dispositions for occasions of some moment, and let all representations to them be couched in the most temperate and friendly terms, never indulging in any case whatever, a single expression which may irritate." (Washington: Writings of Thomas Jefferson, III:87).

One Circular in Ten Years?!

The next parent of the modern *Regulations*, in chronological sequence, is a pamphlet, published apparently in 1805, under the title *Consular Instructions*, with a sub-title, *Standing Instructions to Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the United States*. This begins with an undated and unsigned circular which is a substantial reproduction of Jefferson's communication of August 26, 1790. Then ensue some half dozen more circulars dated from August 1, 1801, to July 12, 1805. The signature is not reproduced in any case but it is presumably that of James Madison. The instructions relate exclusively to matters affecting American shipping and seamen and to the bond which had been required of consular officers since the act of 1792.

What seems to be a second edition of the pamphlet, issued ten years later, includes only one additional circular. This is dated August 8, 1815, and orders that the consular uniform "prescribed in the standing circular instructions" be abolished and another substituted. The dress which is thereby superceded was described in the following paragraph of Jefferson's letter of 1790:

"The Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the United States are free to wear the uniform of their navy, if they choose to do so. This is a deep blue coat with red facings, lining and cuffs, the cuffs slashed and a standing collar; a red waistcoat (laced or not at the election of the wearer) and the blue breeches; yellow buttons with a foul anchor, and black cockades and small swords."

This relatively modest raiment is now replaced by an attire which requires three paragraphs of detailed description, as follows:

The Consul As He Used To Be

"Single breast coat of blue cloth, with standing cape or collar, and ten navy buttons in front; one button on each side of the cape; four on each cuff; four under each pocket flap; and one on each hip and in the folds; two on each side in the centre; and one on each side of the same, at the lower extremity of the skirts.

"The front, (from the cape down to the lower extremity of the skirts) cuffs, cape, and pocket flaps, to be embroidered in gold, representing a vine composed of olive leaves; and the button holes to be worked with gold thread; the button holes corresponding with the width of the embroidery, which is not to exceed two inches in any part.

"Vest and small clothes of white, and navy buttons; the former to have ten in front, and four under each pocket flap. With this dress, a cocked hat, small sword, and shoes and buckles are to be worn. The hat to be furnished with gold loop, gold tassels, and black cockade, with gold eagle in the centre; added to which, it is to be understood that the mountings of the sword, and shoe and knee buckles, are to be of gold, otherwise gilt."

Gaillard Hunt, in his *History of the Department of State*, speaks of the *Consular Regulations* having first been issued in 1855. This volume, compiled shortly after the enactment of the first law which gave any semblance of organization to the Consular Service, is indeed the grandfather of the child of 1896, but an earlier progenitor in the form of articled instructions bridges the

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The first consular luncheon of the New Year was held on Tuesday, February 8, at the New Ebbitt, where thirty-one members of the Association assembled with their guests, Messrs. Carr, MacMurray, Lockhart and Havens, and the visiting officers, Messrs. Heintzleman from Hankow, Snyder from Panama, Winship from Milan and M. S. Meyers from Swatow.

Ambassador Morris from Tokyo had accepted an invitation to be present and speak but the day before he was asked to proceed to New York City to attend a conference, as the Department's representative, of the National Silk Association. His absence greatly disappointed the members gathered together but Chairman Wesley Frost, always equal to the occasion, requested the following to make a few remarks: Messrs. MacMurray, Heintzleman, Snyder and Winship.

Mr. MacMurray spoke upon the co-operation and the esprit-de-corps existing between the diplomatic and consular services and dwelt upon its continuation to maintain an efficient foreign service. Mr. Frost thanked him and assured him on behalf of the consular service complete harmony and co-operation. He then called upon Mr. Heintzleman to give the gathering the benefit of his experiences in China and to relate things Chinese.

The Consul General painted a vivid picture of the possibilities, economically, industrially and politically, existing in China. He told how China looks to the United States for leadership and guidance and how American efforts for the preservation of Chinese integrity have been appreciated by the Chinese people.

Mr. Snyder, responding then to the chairman's call, said he felt like the man who drank, by mistake, a glass of yeast instead of a glass of buttermilk and in consequence found himself rising suddenly. He referred to Mr. MacMurray's remarks on co-operation between the services and illustrated the point by bringing out the fact that at one time at Bogota, Colombia, he (Snyder) was simultaneously Chargé d'Affaires, Consul General, Vice-Consul, clerk, messenger and occasionally janitor. He declared that at no time did he experience any friction between the respective officers. He told of the H. C. L. in Panama, which is $10 per bottle cheaper than in the United States.

Mr. Winship expressed in a few choice words his pleasure and delight at finally being able to attend a consular luncheon and, after telling of events in Italy, wished the Association every success.

The chairman thereupon pronounced the benediction and the assembly adjourned happy to have had the opportunity to meet in close communion their colleagues in the Service.

At the next luncheon, the following, having received their assignments, will be conspicuous by their absence: Consular Assistant Alden to St. Michaels; Consular Assistant Luther Swain to Dublin (hope the Irish like Luther); Consul Monnet Davis to Port Elizabeth; Consul Camphell to Asuncion and Consul Strother to New York to represent the Department of State in connection with alien passport control.

Officers calling recently at the Department include David F. Wilber, Consul General at Auckland; Leo Allen Bergholz, Consul General at Canton, China; Benjamin F. Chase, Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica; Horace Remillard, Consul at Huelva, Spain; George W. Young, Consul at Damascus, Syria; Albert Halstead, Junior, Vice-Consul at Danzig; Nels E. Anderson, Vice-Consul at Saloniki, Greece; James Monroe Hill, Vice-Consul at Prince Rupert.

Frederick Simpich has recovered from his recent illness and taken up active duty in the office of the Foreign Trade Adviser. Good news is received also from Dr. Glazebrook, who completed his convalescence from the operation for appendicitis undergone last December and sailed February 7 for his new post at Nice.

The entire Service will be gratified to learn that a high compliment was paid to Mr. Carr on the floor of the Senate, February 18, during a discussion of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The item of clerk hire being under consideration, Senator King of Utah (Democrat) asked of Mr. Lodge, the Republican leader who was conducting the bill, if Mr. Carr had indicated in his testimony before the Committee whether he would like the amount for clerk hire which the Committee allowed. Upon Mr. Lodge answering in the affirmative, Mr. King continued:

> If I may be pardoned, I wish to say that any recommendation made by Mr. Carr would be very persuasive with me, because Mr. Carr, I think, is one of the most efficient men in the State Department.
>
> *Mr. Lodge.* He is one of the best officials in Washington, in my judgment.
>
> *Mr. King.* I think so, and he has devoted himself with the utmost zeal to the development of our foreign trade. If I may trespass for one moment further, I desire to say that anything we may do to upbuild our Consular Service I am in favor of doing.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill passed the Senate on the same day that the above interchange took place. As passed, it embodied certain amendments to the House bill, and goes now to conference between the two Houses for the adjustment of the differences. As both Houses are eager to expedite the passage of the supply bills, final action may be confidently expected before the adjournment of Congress on March 4th, next, in which case, a full account of the legislation will be printed in the April *Bulletin*.

Tracy Lay rises to inquire, with reference to the statement, on page 5 of this number, that circular instructions used to be issued only once in ten years, whether the "return to normalcy" will affect this phase of Departmental activity also.

We have two new entries in the File 000 contest. Consul General Snyder declares that while at Buenos Aires he got the following, but doesn't add whether he got the labels also:

"To the American Consul. Dear Sir: Upon receipt of this you will immediately go out and procure [official for "get"] me 4 or 5 baggage labels from 3 or 4 of the most prominent hotels in Buenos Aires. I am making a collection of these to decorate my suitcase with. Yours truly."

The second entry is from a distinguished colleague in England. This is what *he* got:

Dear Sir: In the winter of 1919 I wrote to Mrs —— for her prices on Indian Runner Duck eggs for settin and in her answer she said she would let me have 2 settins the price of one, and when I got her letter it was too late to send for the eggs so on the 7th of April I sent her 3.71 for the two settins of eggs and in April 26 she drawed the money, but I never get the eggs or hear from her & I wrote her in June (forgot the date) but didnt get any answer so you see that she is not to be relied upon, I am not making any donation to them people would there be any chance of your getting the money back for me. Yours truly."

"What is believed to have been the first use of an areoplane in the Consular Service," writes Consul Dye of Nogales to the *Bulletin*, "was the delivery by an Army aviator from Camp Stephen D. Littles (adjoining Nogales, Arizona), of consular fee stamps for alien visa work. The American Consular Agent at Agua Prieta, Sonora, on June 29, 1920, sent a hurry call to the American Consul at Nogales for more fee stamps. It may be remembered that the new law raising the passport visa from $1 to $10 was to go into effect July 1st, and the last days of June saw the American consular offices on the border beset by thousands of Mexican citizens who wished to secure visas before the change took effect. When the fee stamps gave out at Agua Prieta it was, therefore, a serious matter. There is no direct communication between Agua Prieta and Nogales and it looked as if the stamps could not be delivered in time to be of use in the emergency. While thinking it over in bed that night after working until nearly midnight on visas, the Consul decided to put it up to the commanding officer at the military camp, which he did when he got up the next morning.

" 'Why, yes,' said the commandant. 'The boys might as well fly that way as some other; but get the package out here early.'

"The president of the Chamber of Commerce was called up and said he would find a car to take the package to the camp. A friend who called at the consulate volunteered to take the package over to the waiting automobile. The aviator received the package promptly and had it in Douglas in 30 odd minutes. Douglas faces Agua Prieta on the Mexican side."

"The only flaw," Consul Dye concludes, "was that on receiving telephonic word to come over and get the stamps, the flustered Consular Agent had to close his office and leave several hundred people massed around it, clamoring for visas. And, by the way, that was before the Department took away from Consular Agents the authority to visa alien passports."

The following extract from a recent trade letter from J. C. Huston, Vice-Consul in charge at Hankow, China, will interest other officers:

"The custom in vogue at this office is to retain on file in the reading room the two latest numbers of a given commercial periodical, forwarding the older copies with the attached label to the persons or firms who are likely to be interested in the subject matter or advertisements. It has been found that this practice enables the commercial publication to continue its mission after it has served in the reading room of this Consulate General."

Of the 476 officers of career in the Consular Service on January 1, 1921, 369 entered under the present examination regulations established on December 13, 1906, under the Executive Order of June 27 of that year. Of these 369 three have attained the grade of Consul General at Large, and seven the grade of Consul General; 242 have either attained, or been originally appointed to, the grade of Consul, 83 the grade of Vice-Consul of career, and 10 the grade of interpreter; while 11 are Student Interpreters and 13 Consular Assistants. Officers to the number of 128, now in the career Service, began their careers in consular clerical positions.

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The American Consular Bulletin is published in cooperation with the American Consular Association, which is an unofficial and voluntary association embracing most of the members of the Consular Service of the United States. The Association distributes the Bulletin to its members, and it is also open to private subscription in the United States at the rate of $1.50 *a year, or* 15 *cents a copy, payable to the publisher.*

The purposes of the Bulletin are (1) *to serve as an exchange among American consular officers for personal news and for information and opinions respecting the proper discharge of their functions, and to keep them in touch with business and administrative developments which are of moment to them; and* (2) *to disseminate information respecting the work of the Consular Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and young men who may be considering the Consular Service as a career.*

Propaganda and articles of a tendential nature, especially such as might be aimed to influence legislative, executive or administrative action with respect to the Consular Service, or the Department of State, are rigidly excluded from its columns.

SERVICE SPIRIT

Contributed by a Consul

Many of us fail to realize the true meaning of service spirit; many of us are inclined to overlook the fact that a correct attitude in this regard is one of the important features inquired into by the inspecting Consuls General.

If the Consular Service is to operate at its maximum efficiency and as a harmonious organization, it is essential that each member of it should be imbued with a proper spirit of service. Yet there are many who do not comprehend the full meaning of this term. It not only includes the question of whether or not an officer is willing to serve at any post, to receive transfers willingly, his readiness to observe promptly the Department's instructions but also a spirit of fairness to and consideration for his colleagues in the preparation of the estimates asked for in connection with the conduct of his office and the cost of living. Most important, as well, is his attitude towards his work, the expression which he gives to it and his contribution to the development of a national service.

Service spirit to us should be the bond forged by common aims which exist between the Department and the field. It should be a spirit not of competition, but, more in line with the general policy of the age, one of co-operation and of striving to build up a service for our country's good rather than for our own self-advancement. For this reason, the inspecting officers are expected to give an unprejudiced appraisement of the ambitions, enthusiasm, earnestness and unselfish purpose of consular officers to achieve results and to look upon their duties as a public trust. This, of course, means work and sacrifice and real endeavor to harmonize our efforts with those of our colleagues and the Department.

We must realize that the Department is earnestly striving to see that men of capabilities are rewarded in a manner commensurate with their accomplishments and that the needs and desires of each member of the organization receive its whole-hearted and sympathetic consideration. Consequently, whenever we feel that our problems are not receiving the attention which they would seem to merit we must realize that the first step towards improvement is the adoption of a spirit which will recognize the difficulties of the Department and will show a helpful attitude rather than one of opposition. It should also be our aim to look upon the Service not in a restricted personal sense but rather in a broad way with a just and due regard for our colleagues, many of whom are serving faithfully under the most trying conditions and who are entitled to the greater consideration.

WORK OF COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

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The Division of Research assists American business men to work out the information contained in the statistical publications of foreign governments, especially the export statistics of manufacturing countries competing with the United States in the markets of the world and of countries exporting raw materials for which the United States has need. During the year under review this Division gave increased attention to opportunities for the investment of American capital in foreign fields.

"It is realized"—to quote from the report—"that a large percentage of the export trade of certain European nations has been due to the fact that the citizens of those nations have large financial interests in foreign fields and naturally desire to obtain equipment from the manufacturers with whom they are acquainted. The Bureau also realizes that the position of the United States has shifted from that of a debtor to that of a creditor nation, and that we will be compelled in the future either to make large investments in foreign countries or to receive a great excess of imports in payment for interest charges due this country. The Bureau therefore has sent out to our chief investment houses reports received from Commercial Attachés, Trade Commissioners and American Consuls bearing on opportunities for investment overseas. Within recent months particular attention has been given to opportunities for investment in the petroleum industry."



ANCIENT FORTIFICATION WHICH SERVED AMERICANS IN WAR

Sample B. Forbus, Consul at Brest, Furnishes This View of Chateau Built Before the Time of Julius Caesar and Now Forming Part of the Fortifications Enclosing the PLACE FORTE of that French Port. It Served as a United States Naval Barracks During the War.

"As American bankers have expressed increasing interest," the report proceeds, "in fundamental economic conditions in foreign countries that influence foreign exchange and international banking, the Bureau has endeavored to send out as special reports to interested bankers statements prepared by the foreign representatives of the United States concerning such conditions, especially economic conditions in the European countries. The banking houses have seen fit to express their appreciation of this service. It is realized that with the somewhat abnormal conditions in the domestic money market American financiers are for the present not in a position to take advantage of many opportunities for foreign investment, but the Bureau believes that this is a temporary condition and that American capitalists in increasing numbers will in the future be seeking opportunities in foreign fields."

The work of the Division of Statistics consists in compiling and analyzing figures of imports and exports, vessel movement, bonded customs warehouse transactions, and other statistics of the trade of the United States with foreign countries and non-contignous territory. The published statistics are compiled from monthly reports tabulated mechanically by the Bureau of Customs Statistics at New York from the original export declarations and statistical copies of import entries forwarded daily to that office from all customs ports of entry throughout the country.

A revision has been completed of the classification for import and export statistics. The new schedules provide 974 classes for import returns and 1,243 classes for exports, as compared with about 700 classes previously existing. The revised classification, according to the report, will be distributed to American Consuls abroad and to collectors of customs and others "a sufficient time in advance of next January 1 to enable them to become familiar with the new requirements."

History of the Paris Consulate General

Consul General Read's Vivid Despatches Describe the Stirring Events of the Franco-Prussian War and the Paris Commune of 1871; One Distinguished Civil War Veteran Succeeds Another; A Real Officer of Career.

(Continued from January issue)

John Bigelow was succeeded in the consulship at Paris by John G. Nicolay, who took office on July 13, 1865. Nicolay had served as President Lincoln's private secretary throughout the Civil War and up until the moment of the President's assassination. He arrived in Paris almost simultaneously with John Hay, later Secretary of State, who had been his fellow aide with the President and went to Paris to serve as Secretary of Legation under Mr. Bigelow, now become Charge d'Affaires and later Minister. In his *Life of John Hay* Thayer says that Thurlow Weed, the Republican boss of New York, wrote Bigelow: "Mr. Nicolay is an intelligent, honorable man, with a bilious temperament. I *think* you will like him."

Nicolay served almost exactly four years, relinquishing office in 1869. Later he became Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States. His successor at Paris was General John Meredith Read, Jr. The son of a distinguished lawyer and judge of Philadelphia, Read was graduated from Brown University in 1858 and studied law in Europe as well as the United States. He attained the rank of Brigadier General in the Civil War.

Read's appointment to Paris was in the quality of Consul General. The higher title had not been conferred since it gave way at the beginning of the century to that of Commercial Agent. When Napoleon relinquished the title of First Consul for that of Emperor, Fulwar Skipwith dropped the designation of Commercial Agent and became (1807) Consul and Agent of Prize Causes. After 1835 Daniel Brent called himself simply Consul and that style and grade were retained until Read's advent as Consul General.

The incumbency of Consul General Read, extending to the end of 1873, when he became Minister of the United States at Athens, embraced the period of the Franco-Prussian War, the Paris commune and the establishment of the Third Republic. He was extremely active in his consular office and a keen observer of these momenteous events. The record of his observations fills a long series of despatches to the Secretary of State, replete with dramatic interest.

The series opens with a true consular note. "At this time," he wrote on August 18, 1870, "the labor and responsibility (of the consular office) have greatly increased. Since the war broke out, the daily number of invoices is very large averaging above one hundred and in some instances reaching 240 a day; while Passports have averaged sixty per day. When the Bank of France suspended specie payments there was in the safe 6000 francs in paper which had been taken within the preceding three or four days for Government fees. Today it is almost impossible to obtain Gold and it commands a premium of five percent, while silver is at one and a half."

Charged with German Interests

"You are aware," Mr. Read continues, "that I have been charged with the Consular Affairs of the North German Confederation throughout France. This has been and continues to be a very vexatious and troublesome charge especially since the French Government (who has been forced into it by the feelings of the masses of the people) has issued (sic) the immediate departure of all North Germans from France. I have been obliged from day to day and hour to hour to send by telegraph and mail explicit instructions to all our Consular Officers to guide them in their new duties in this matter.

"Americans are just now extremely unpopular here, owing to the sympathy shown by the people of the United States for Germany. When in addition, one identifies himself so far with the 'Prussians' as to become their representative, he incurs an amount of dislike and even hatred which may prove not only disagreeable but actually dangerous to himself and his surroundings at the present highly excited state of the public mind . . .

"We are receiving alternate accounts of defeats and successes during the retreat upon Chalons, and today General Torchu, just appointed Governor of Paris, has issued his proclamation calling upon all good citizens to preserve their fortitude and prepare for the worst in the presence of a foreign foe. At the same time the journals are filled with accounts of the instructions issued for provisioning the city to stand a siege."

Read reported on August 24 that despatches received from Washington for the Consul at Strasburg could not be forwarded, "as all communications are cut and that city is besieged," and two days later that "anthentic rumors place the Prussians at Chalons with their cavalry fifteen miles this side on their way to this city (Paris)." He adds that "great excitement prevails here and every effort is being made to place Paris in complete preparation for a siege."

The storm broke from within before the invaders arrived. The overthrow of the Imperial Government and the setting up of the Government of National Defense are vividly described by Read in a despatch dated September 6. "Within the past three days," he writes, "historic events in France have followed each other with a rapidity entirely bewildering to those outside of Paris. To a watcher stationed within these walls, however, there is a logical sequence in the whole affair."

The Fall of the Empire

"Permit me to note," he continues, "the salient points which have marked the downfall of the Imperial Government, and the declaration of the Republic, commencing with the address of the Imperial Cabinet to the French people announcing the wounding of MacMahon, the surrender of his army, and the capture of the Emperor. We mark the midnight session of the *Corps Legislatif* to receive and deliberate upon the astounding news—the proposition of Mr. Jules Favre to declare the downfall of the Empire and announce the advent of the Republic—the delay on the part of the Imperial Cabinet to accept the situation—the flight of the Empress from the Tuileries at one o'clock Sunday morning in a cab and accompanied by a single huissier—the assembling of the Chamber at noon the same day—the delay in calling it to order till 1.20 P.M. by Mr. Schneider, who seemed overcome by his emotion and at intervals could scarcely conceal his agitation—a brave but sad man, distinguished in appearance and in his manners—the speech of Count Palikao, Minister of War, a plan of Government which was not well received—the plan of Mr. Thiers which was more graciously taken—the plan of Mr. Jules Favre—the vote of urgency— the invasion of the Chamber by the National Guard, followed by the people—the withdrawal of the Deputies, the occupancy of their seats by the mob and by the soldiers—the Speaker's chair occupied by a man in a blouse who was flung to the ground to be succeeded by another who rang the Speaker's bell and commenced an incoherent harangue—the rush of the blouses to the colonnade to beckon the rabble to enter—the speeches of the Deputies of the Left, which were drowned by the cries of "Vive la Republique"—the vast concourse in the Place de la Concorde—the groups gazing at it as if at a race or a theatre—the people near at hand in the Champs Elysées standing gaping and laughing about the *Polichinelle* shows, apparently utterly unconscious of the Revolution at their side and the victorious enemy almost thundering at the gates—the swift march of the Deputies of the Left, followed by the people and the National Guard, to the Hotel de Ville, where from an upper window, Jules Favre and Arago standing by his side, Gambetta announced the Republic—the appearance of Rochefort and old Raspail at another window embracing each other in public with tears and smiles amidst the applauding shouts of the crowd beneath—the breaking into the Tuileries—the care evinced to preserve intact the furniture—not including the portrait of the Emperor which lost its head, nor that of the poor Empress which had a dagger thrust through its heart—the notice to robbers to beware—the assumption of authority by the Committee of National Defense—the announcement of the appointment of General Torchu as President with a full Cabinet, Jules Favre being Vice-President and Minister of Foreign Affairs—the scenes on Sunday night on the Boulevards from the Place de la Madeleine to the Faubourg Saint Antoine—the crowds of men, women and children of all ages, sizes, colors, and conditions—dressed and undressed—waving red flags and shouting Vive la Republique! then forming hands (round) the barouche of Rochefort, singing with wonderful force the Marseillaise in the midst of discordant sounds from rusty bugles and battered drums and hoarse brass instruments of all kinds—the stoning of the Spanish Ambassador by the mob, showing the really serious inconvenience of riding in a private carriage, or wearing a clean shirt and new gloves—the appearance in the crowd of men in white blouses, the emissaries of the secret societies, raising the cry: "Mort aux Etrangers! Mort aux Etrangers!"—the change of the heading on Monday morning of the *Journal Official de l'Empire* to be *la Republique Francaise*—the abolishment of the Senate and the dissolution of the Chamber by a stroke of the pen—the repeal of the law imposing stamps upon newspapers—the release from prison of all political offenders—the arrival of Victor Hugo—the rumored presence of the Orleanist Princes—the apparently earnest preparations made for defense—the rumors of intervention—and of the immediate presence of the Prussian hosts before the city—such is the record—and now what next? Is Paris to be besieged and are we to witness quickly these additional scenes? The Almighty, who rules nations as well as individuals, alone knows the future."

Americans in High Favor

Three days later Read reports that since the recognition of the French Republic by the United States, the position of American citizens in France is greatly improved. "To illustrate this," he writes, "permit me to cite my experience yesterday. I went with my family to the railway station of Montparnasse on the other side of the Seine, and after seeing them safely off in the train for Granville—near St. Malo—I came out of the station and attempted to get a carriage, but each driver after looking at me fixedly for several minutes, refused to carry me to my destination. At last the promise of a double fare induced one man, with a dilapidated vehicle, to receive me. As we drove leisurely along in the rear of the Invalides, the driver of a passing carriage cried out, making certain signs to my *cocher:* 'You've got a

Prussian there! No, he's some kind of an infernal Englishman!' 'Death to strangers!' shouted the other. A short distance further on we were hailed by two drunken men in blouses, and my driver stopped and requested me to let these two men sit by me. The carriage having but one seat I replied very promptly 'No! I am in a hurry and it is impossible.' Seeing that the three looked very blank and that my driver might decline to proceed, I said, 'I am the American Consul General and I must get on quickly.' The words had scarcely passed my lips when the driver raised the shout: 'Vive la Republique Américaine!' in which he was enthusiastically joined by the two drunken men on the sidewalk, who insisted on apologizing and shaking hands with me. The cocher then drove me to my house at top speed and on leaving me said, 'We Frenchmen love the great American Republic, which is about to send us 300,000 soldiers. I wonder whether they will arrive next week.'"

Measures to Protect Americans

The Consul General took prompt and vigorous action to insure the protection of American citizens. He had telegraphed the Department September 12: "Prussians within 28 miles. I shall remain in Paris to guard our interests." Branches of the Consulate General were established at the Consul General's residence in the Avenue d'Antin and at the residence of the Vice-Consul General in the Place de Batignolles. The flag and arms were displayed at each place. A notice was published in the papers inviting Americans to register themselves and their property at the Consulate General. The Minister, Mr. Washburn, objected to the last measure on the ground that it was not a consular function. The issue of the controversy does not appear in the archives.

By November Paris is invested. "I have from good authority," the Consul General reports, "that there is a limited supply of fresh meat sufficient to last ten days or two weeks. As a curious illustration of the appreciation of horseflesh (to which the laboring classes expressed great aversion in the commencement of the siege) I may mention that the Austrian Vice-Consul General, Baron de Schwart Sanborn, informed me this evening that a friend who left Paris just before its investment, committed to his charge a pair of horses, with injunction to sell them at the proper moment. About the 6th or 8th of October, accordingly he attempted to dispose of them but found to his dismay, that he could only obtain 600 francs for them. Yesterday, he sold them for a thousand. A sausage maker here has realized a large sum of money by buying a large quantity of horsemeat at an early date at 14 sous a pound and selling it again in the shape of sausage at 40 sous a pound. I saw yesterday in the Rue Montmartre very delicate looking ass's meat at five francs per pound. Provisions of all kinds are excessively dear and butter cannot be had at any price. . . . There is absolute starvation in certain portions of the city and the appeals for aid are increasing and well founded. Among our own countrymen there has been suffering and destitution and I have found my private means largely drawn upon for the relief of many most meritorious and destitute families and individuals."

Receives Commendation of President

The appreciation which General Read's work won at Washington is revealed in an instruction to him from the Secretary of State dated January 17, 1871, reading in part as follows:

"A despatch of the 3d ulto. was received from Mr. Washburn (the Minister) informing the Department of your determination to remain in Paris in view of the assistance that might be rendered to such of our countrymen as were still there. The President appreciates and commends the disinterested and self-sacrificing considerations which induced you to remain amid the privations surrounding what you deemed the place of duty, and which illness has compelled you to leave. Your intention to proceed to Bordeaux, or wherever the seat of Government may be, is approved."

General Read returned from Bordeaux on March 8th, Franklin Olcott, Vice-Consul General, having been in charge during his absence. On the 31st of that month he wrote the Department: "Communication with the outer world seems to be again nearly severed, and it is possible that after today some time may elapse before egress and ingress will be practicable. I was informed at an early hour this morning that all railway trains had been stopped and that every city gate was closed with the exception of the one at the Point du Jour. The Post Office ceased to distribute letters at nine o'clock last evening."

"The fighting continues and is approaching the city closely," the Consul General reports on April 8. "The bombardment of the quarter in which I live has become more effective within the last twenty-four hours. Three houses in the rue François Ier have been struck and a shell fell this morning in the rue d'Albe two blocks above my residence, which is in the Avenue d'Antin, five doors from the Rond Point of the Champs Elysées. The forces of the Commune line the Champs Elysées from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe, and it is reported that ten men have been killed at the latter point by obus within the last hour."

Under date of May 1st the Consul General wrote the Department that the preceding night had "witnessed the most severe bombardment that has occurred at any time since the investment of Paris by the Germans. The city fairly shook with the thunder of the artillery. It commenced about 8 o'clock; a dense cloud overhung the western portion of the city, and Fort Mont Valerien and

the Government positions at Courbevoie and Chateau de Becon, further to the west. At every discharge of the Government batteries the horizon was seamed with vivid flashes of fire, and the overhanging clouds were blazoned with lurid flame, and to add to the horrors of the scene a conflagration broke out in the Avenue des Ternes near Port Maillot, which burned until late in the night."

Intervenes with Commune

This despatch concludes: "It will be and has been my care during the dangerous crisis through which we are passing to protect to the best of my ability the interests of Americans resident in Paris. I have made representations in their behalf to the authorities of the Commune and have been instrumental in securing to those doing business with the United States the right of forwarding their merchandise without investigation or interruption."

"During the last week," Read wrote on May 12th, "the obus fell continually in the vicinity of my residence at the Rond Point des Champs Elysées. My own house was twice struck and a man was wounded before the door. A friend who came to see me had the wheel of his carriage injured by a shell which recoiled and struck the Panorama Building opposite and exploding knocked a large piece out of the stone work of the Palais de l'Industrie. An obus which fortunately did not explode fell immediately in front of myself and family on Friday evening as we were about getting into a *voiture*. Under the circumstances I did not think it wise to allow my family to reside in this quarter and I removed them temporarily to the Hotel Chatham. I have today taken an apartment for fifteen days in the immediate vicinity of my Consulate General hoping that the disturbance through which we are passing will have culminated by that time."

On May 26th: "Yesterday twenty-eight conflagrations in as many different portions of Paris threw up their lurid wings and hovered like so many fire demons over the devoted city. At the present moment rain is falling plenteously and the hand of the destroyer is stayed by the mercy of the Almighty.

"The public and private property in the Consulate General has escaped destruction, although the building has suffered severely from a cross fire of obus, mitrailleuses and chassepot balls, which has broken and pierced it above and below. I fear that a very extensive and unique collection of newspapers and journals which I have formed for historical purposes since the commencement of the war at great expense and infinite trouble has perished in an establishment not far distant where I sent it to be bound."

"I have made minute personal enquiries," General Read continues, "and I cannot learn that an American has been injured. I have pushed my researches in all directions, visiting myself as many as I could reach. During the greater portion of three days I was hemmed in by a continuous fire which made it impossible to do more than look after my countrymen in the immediate neighborhood, and this was accomplished only by running great risks and encountering positive danger of the gravest character."

"The name of General Read," says the *Galerie Historique et Critique du Dix-Neuvième Siecle*, published at Paris in 1872, "will remain associated in honor with the history of the war of 1870-71, and with that of the two sieges of Paris. Brave and generous, indefatigable as well as efficient, always ready to meet danger and assume responsibility, he was enabled by active and charitable deeds of well-doing to endear himself with a great number of persons of all nationalities; adding sympathetic words to generous acts, he won especially an enduring place in the affections and appreciation of the French people." (Translation.)

Consul General Read was followed by a long succession of Civil War veterans, the last of whom was the first and most distinguished of our "career officers"—Frank H. Mason. Though he came into the Service, of necessity, as a political appointee, he was never a spoilsman, and by the length of his service, his devotion to the public interest and his technical proficiency, he became the prototype of the latter-day Consul, and one of the most influential factors in bringing the Consular Service into its present form and standing.

Clamor for Consular Posts

The following extract from a letter of John Hay to Whitelaw Reid written November 13, 1898, shortly after Hay had become Secretary of State, reveals the high regard in which Mason was held and the deplorable conditions which then prevailed in respect to appointments in the Consular Service. Hay wrote:

"My place here is horribly unpleasant. . . . The worst is the constant solicitations for office. . . . When I came to look at the Consular Service, I found that not only was every place filled before Judge Day left, but every vacancy which can possibly occur during my incumbency has been provided for by a memorandum on file. The other day the Consul at Berlin died. The President had made up his mind to promote Frank Mason—the best Consul in the Service; but before the other man's funeral, nearly every State in the Union had claimed the place by wire." (Thayer: Life of John Hay, II: 191.)

GENEALOGY OF THE REGULATIONS

(Continued from page 5)

gap between the corpulent generations of the later day and the slim pamphlet forefather of Madison's time. Under date of March 2, 1833, Andrew Jackson submitted "for the consideration of the Senate a Report from the Secretary of State in relation to the consular establishment of the United States." This report, signed by Edward Livingston, sets forth among other things that the American consular officers have "no rule prescribed by law to guide them in the delicate and important questions that are continually calling for their decision . . . Two or three meagre laws, and an equivocal reference to the law of nations, with some usages of uncertain authority, and differing in different ports, being the only guides . . . officers most desirous of restraining themselves within the bounds of duty, and of doing all that it requires, know not how to conform to laws of which they are ignorant, whilst those of looser principles find in this uncertainty the means of vexatious extortion."

"I have thought it my duty," Mr. Livingston concludes, "to prepare a set of instructions which might introduce order and uniformity into the system, and correct as many evils as could be done without legislation."

These instructions are printed in a booklet of 55 pages, which embraces also the report above quoted, the acts of April 14, 1792, and February 28, 1803, and one or two miscellaneous documents. The instructions are divided into nine chapters and 51 articles or paragraphs. Chapter I is entitled: "Of the Duty of a Consul on his appointment before he enters on the exercise of his Official Duties," while Chapter II deals with the "formalities to be observed by a Consul or Vice-Consul after entering upon the duties of his office." In Chapter V, which sets forth "rules for the general conduct of Consuls" we find this:

"Art. 44. The Consuls are expected, once in three months at least, to write to the department, if it be for no other purpose than that of apprising the department of their being at their respective posts. They are not required to write oftener, unless in emergent cases, or where interest or business points out the propriety of more frequent communication."

The Seeds of Trade Reporting

"In their correspondence," this article continues, "they will note all events that bear upon the commerce of the country with the United States, and of our navigation, the establishment of new branches of industry in the extent of their consulate, and the increase and decline of those before established; they will make such suggestions as, in their opinion, may lead to the increase of our commerce or navigation, and point out those which have a contrary effect, with the means that appear proper for avoiding them. Samples of manufactures, and specimens of produce which appear to be valuable articles either of export or import, if not generally known, should be sent . . . with the consular letters; . . . also, seeds of plants and grain which might be cultivated to advantage in the United States. In general, the duties of consular officers require an attention to whatever can promote the commerce and navigation of our country, as well as to the particular affairs of the individuals of our nation who may require the exercise of the consular function."

Between these "instructions" of 1833 and the "regulations" of 1855 comes a member of the collateral or "manual" branch of the *Regulations* family. So far as our inquisitive Consul is aware, it is the only consular manual of private authorship which has been published in the United States. It was brought out in 1849 by J. Sidney Henshaw, "late of the United States Navy, Counsellor at Law, etc."

"The importance of consulates early engaged the attention of the legislators of the United States," says Mr. Henshaw in his preface, "and from time to time many laws, directly or indirectly relating thereto, have been enacted by them; but to this day no consolidated act nor system upon the subject has been adopted by this Government, nor has any individual hitherto undertaken to collect and reduce into a compact form, the existing laws and regulations for the guidance of United States Consuls and those having business with them."

Manual Unofficially Approved

After paying his compliments to Mr. Livingston's instructions of 1833, the author continues: "To supply this want, until abler powers may be applied to the service, or a new system shall be adopted, this unpretending summary, which is but an enlargement of a portion of lectures upon International Law, delivered by order of the Navy Department to the junior officers of the Navy, is respectfully offered to those who may have aught to do with the consulates of the United States . . . The writer is authorized to state that the present distinguished Secretary of State (John M. Clayton), has *unofficially* approved of this compend, after a careful perusal, and encouraged its completion by adding several important notes, and by supplying necessary documents of recent dates, and an impression of the consular seal."

The volume is in duodecimo size. There are 130 pages of manual proper and 122 pages of appendix, embracing the texts of laws and orders of various kinds, a set of forms and a table "exhibiting" the distribution of Ameri-

can Consuls abroad and the emoluments of each "compared with the salaries allowed to British Consuls at the same and other stations." The manual proper is divided into three parts: Part I, *Institution of Consulates in general, and in the United States;* Part II, *Duties of United States Consuls, in relation to persons;* Part III, *Duties of United States Consuls, in relation to property; also their fees and prescribed formalities.*

Coming back to the main family line of official regulations, their development down to the scion of 1896 is best traced in the following excerpt from Gaillard Hunt's *History of the Department of State,* of which mention has already been made:

"The first issue of the book was in 1855, when William L. Marcy was Secretary of State, and followed the Act of March 1, 1855, remodeling the Consular Service, this book being entitled *General Instructions to the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States, Prepared under the Direction of the Department of State.* The Act of August 18, 1856, provided for a second edition, which appeared in 1857, entitled *Regulations Prescribed by the President for the Consular Officers of the United States.* The next issue was in 1870, Hamilton Fish being Secretary of State; another was in 1874; another in 1881; another in 1888; the last in 1896.

"The regulations are issued by the President in accordance with law and have the force of law. They are prepared chiefly in the Consular Bureau, but many hands enter into their composition. When a new edition is to be issued, they are sent to the White House for the President's approval, which is commonly given *pró forma.* When the copy for the edition of 1888 was sent to President Cleveland for his signature, he kept it beyond the time occupied by the routine usual in such cases. According to the report circulated, he read the regulations through before he approved them and declared he found them interesting."

A Poetic Epitaph

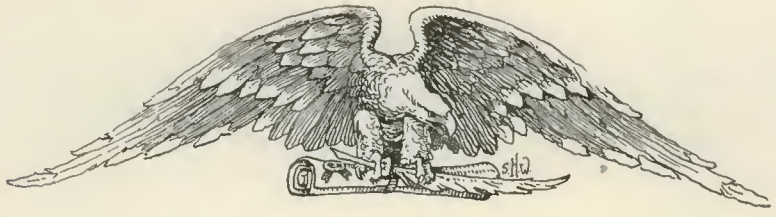
If the edition of 1896 is now to pass into the limbo of the historical, it will have a fitting epitaph in this poetic apostrophe from the pen of the much lamented Paul Nash, who died in London January 6, 1913, while Consul General at Budapest:

Oh! noble book! how oft have I with patience read you through!
In search of information how oft I've opened you!
How oft your columned index my fever'd thumb has seen!
How often have I ruthlessly upon you vent' my spleen!

When first in virgin innocence you wandered o'er the seas,
From Greenland's snow, from winding Po, from Tomsk, from Celebes,
Came praises of your smirchless page; there was no blot nor mar,
Till some one in the D. of S. begat a circular.

'Twas thus your downward course began. Your margins once so fair,
Pestiferous corrections have sullied everywhere,
Till with too much notation it really seems to me,
Your pristine virtue all is gone—lost your lucidity.

Your day is done. Do not repine. You've held us in your thrall;
Your wonderful complexity has saved us one and all.
Ere long upon some dusty shelf, your day of trouble past,
Slowly you'll disintegrate—a problem to the last.



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