

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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

VOL. 3

NOVEMBER 1921

No. 9



SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE WITH NEWLY APPOINTED DIPLOMATIC SECRETARIES

First Row (left to right)—F. M. Dearing, Assistant Secretary of State; Henry P. Fletcher, Under Secretary of State; Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; Abney A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, and Robert Woods Bliss, Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Second Row—John Sterett Gittings, Jr., James Orr Denby, Percy A. Blair, Worthington E. Stewart, Chief of Diplomatic Bureau; John H. MacVeagh, Thomas L. Daniels, and Elbridge D. Rand.

Third Row—Raymond E. Cox, W. Roswell Barker, Lawrence Dennis, Jefferson Patterson, Hugh Millard, and Warden McK. Wilson.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER, J. W. YOUNG, TIFFIN BUILDING, Long Island City, N. Y.

"DC-2"

New Section Created in the Office of the Director of the Consular Service to Have Administrative Control of Trade Reporting

IN the June *Bulletin* a notice was published to the effect that the regional economists in the Department had been detached from the Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser and assigned to duty in the geographical divisions. The effect of this change was to disintegrate the old organization known as the Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser and to merge the economic work with that of the political in the several divisions. There remained, however, a number of administrative functions relating to the censoring, grading and criticizing of commercial and economic reports, their distribution to other departments, and the preparing of correspondence on trade promotion and reporting work, which were transferred to the Office of the Director of the Consular Service as a unit to be known as "DC-2." These functions, heretofore controlled apart from the general directorship of the Consular Service, have remained the missing link in the chain of consular work.

The present adjustment, therefore, brings together all of those commercial functions under a centralized direction which takes care of consular work from the point of origin to the point of destination. The unit called "DC-2" is, therefore, a co-ordinating agency and it is its duty to administer the commercial work of the Consular Service. It takes no action on economic or political policy matters. These are reserved for the geographical divisions. It will thus be seen that the Department through "DC-2" is furnished with facilities for guiding the trade reporting work of consular officers with a greater degree of authority and with greater exactness than heretofore.

A Link for Closer Unison

The new office links up in closer unison the direction of the Consular Service with the geographical divisions in the Department, with the Department of Commerce, and with the other departments of the Government. It lifts out of the hands of the economists now serving in the geographical divisions all matters of purely trade promotion work, as well as the mechanical handling of papers, thus enabling them to devote their full time to subject matter and a determination of the action to be taken thereon. While the economists are primarily concerned with the study of economic problems for the purpose of advising the Secretariat on policy matters, "DC-2" will endeavor to advise the field officers regarding the best means of reporting and doing trade promotion work in general.

At the end of the Calendar year, and whenever possible at the end of each six-month period, review instructions will be sent to each post in the service commenting on the quantity and quality of trade reports

and letters. This periodic appraisal and constructive criticism of reporting work was carried on in detail for the first time in the Trade Adviser Office covering the calendar year of 1920. The work of more than three hundred consular officers was thus reviewed in special instructions. This work will be carried on in "DC-2" in greater detail than heretofore.

From an administrative point of view this new unit is expected to be of considerable assistance to the Director of the Consular Service. It may be likened to the center of a double-headed funnel—back and forth through its hands will pass all the commercial work of the Service—one end of the funnel being pointed towards the field and the other towards the many bureaus and organizations in the United States interested in the various kinds of information procurable through our Service.

Will Guide Field Officers

Its main efforts will be directed towards a better guidance to consular officers in procuring this information; in ascertaining just what kind of information is desired in this country and aiding the inquirers by explaining to them what the capacities of our Service are in the matter of reporting. At the present time, thousands of reports are being made by our officers in the field which, though of interest, prove to be of little actual value to American business, and trade letters are not always specific and complete enough to be of most value to the inquirers in their promotion of American trade abroad. Through better guidance on the part of the Department, it is hoped gradually to arrive at a point where every report or bit of information received from the field will be of value to the American public—will be something that is wanted, needed and appreciated in this country—and that will adequately fill a certain desire which may be found to exist. To this end the Department hopes to form a closer relationship with the various Government agencies and the many other organizations which may use or disseminate the information supplied by the Service.

Practically all of the commercial information of the Service is disseminated in the United States by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. In the October issue of the *Bulletin*, the extremely important reorganization which is now taking place in the Department of Commerce was dealt with in the very interesting article by Secretary Hoover. This is directly in line with the great need, as explained above, for better guidance to field officers in their commercial work, and it is felt that, through the expert assistance of the newly-created



INTERIOR OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT MADRID

Where Consul Ely E. Palmer, now gone to Bucharest, had commercial work highly organized

commodity divisions in that Department, it will be possible to improve greatly the commercial reporting work in the field, and to make it of far greater value to American manufacturers and exporters than has ever before been the case. Trade promotion ranks as one of the most important of consular duties and the work of our Service in this respect cannot be too highly commended. With better guidance from Washington, it is felt that the result of this reorganization will be very advantageous to the future of the Service.

Graphic Statements of Report Work

More care and interest than ever will be taken in the Department in the grading and rating of consular reports. It is planned to keep graphic monthly statements of the reporting work of each consular district, so that the quality and usefulness of the matter supplied from each post may be tabulated month by month and may be compared with the other districts in the same or neighboring countries.

In this work of grading and rating of the commercial work of consular officers, and in more adequate guid-

ance from the Department not only will the usual consular reports be taken into consideration but also the furnishing of trade opportunities, World Trade Directory reports, and trade letters addressed by consular officers to manufacturing and exporting firms in the United States.

The present reconstruction period of the world makes it more important than ever that accurate and thorough work be done by American consular officers in supplying commercial and economic data, and it is believed that, by complying with the constructive suggestions of the Department, our Service will become highly efficient in this important phase of consular work.

Consul Harry A. McBride (in charge), Consul Walter A. Leonard, and Consul H. O. Williams have been assigned to this new commercial unit, Mr. McBride having been relieved for this purpose from his duties as Chief of the Visa Office. It is, therefore, planned that three consular officers shall be on duty in "DC-2" during this important reorganization of the commercial work of the Service. Consul J. Preston Doughten has been placed in charge of the Visa Office.



"IT'S ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK"

Henry Abert Johnson, Consul at Dundee, in sorting over old correspondence recently, resurrected the following letter addressed to him officially while he was Consul at Venice. Its modest demands for information, such as a Consular officer presumably should have constantly at his finger-tips, is probably unsurpassed in the annals of the Service:

"Lugano, June 12, 1895.

"Dear Sir:

"I have been trying for some time to obtain certain information in regard to Venice and, as I have not succeeded, I take the liberty as an American citizen of applying to you. My mother and myself wish to go to Venice, but would like to know first what kind of weather you have, whether it is very hot, or damp, or otherwise uncomfortable; if the mosquitoes have begun to be troublesome, and the canals to exhale bad odors; if the city is very much crowded with strangers, so that it would be difficult to get accommodations; how the Art Exhibition now being held is estimated by competent judges. Please let me know also if the foreigners are diminishing in numbers and whether higher prices are charged for rooms during the Exhibition. I should esteem it a favor if you would inform me candidly if you think a person could be reasonably comfortable and whether there is anything at all which would make a visit there at that time objectionable. We should expect to stay a considerable time if we could find furnished rooms in a good situation (southern aspect, looking out on the water of canal or sea). Could you give us the address of any respectable person accustomed to provide for foreigners who has such accommodation and would be willing to buy the food we require and cook it according to our taste? Hoping that you will not consider my questions too exacting under the circumstances and soliciting the favor of an early reply, as we wish to arrange at once our place for the summer, I remain,

"Very truly yours,
J. W. H. _____"

The "Service Scrap-Book" of Ernest B. Price, Vice Consul at Canton, is responsible for these examples of addresses by which mail found its way to the Consulate General at Canton:

This, from a Chinese-British subject, of Hong Kong, seems unimpeachably respectful:

"His Majesty,
The American Consul,
Shamin,
Canton."

Here is another:

"To Great American Consular Office,
Canton City,
Kwangtung State."

The Nineteenth, or *Place aux Dames*, Amendment to the Constitution seems to be working well if one may judge from this:

"Mrs. Consul,
Consulate of U. S.,
Canton."

The American manufacturer responsible for the following evidently proposes to put "More business in Government," when it comes to the Consular Service:

"Carl D. Meinhardt, Inc.,
American Consulate,
Canton, China."

A. C. Frost, Consul at Guatemala, deems the following letter recently received at the Consulate worthy of a place in the Association's morgue of masterpieces of epistolary art:

"Jacksonville, Florida,
August 17, 1921.

"Dear Sir:

"Wishing to get some information regarding the conditions in that Country the reason for this note if you will oblige same, would like to have the names of the different rock mines also a brief of the mining industry in general also the government attitude to a prospecting or development company or individuals plying there trade there and if possible the mining Lawes that I can rely on if the Government standes back of there lawes so if I should discover property there that was valubell if it would be mine or would it be like Mexeco drive you off if some proved good, I have been advised by one that has been in that Country to go there and prospect around the Lake Essibell cuntry would like to know if there is aney mines rock or aluvin working in that sector now, also the general cost of things there money value of your money there and aney other information you see fit to give."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Paris Herald*, on August 30th, provides this choice bit for the "Outrage Column":

"An express from Bucharest to Budapest has been attacked by handits on Rumanian territory.

"Sleeping travelers were chloroformed and robbed. A gold set of teeth was taken out of the mouth of an American Consular official. The handits escaped."

Leo J. Keena, Consul General at Warsaw, is greatly concerned as to whether the Department proposes to take drastic action in the matter, while Edward Dow, Consul at Algiers, opines that we are disarmed to the teeth, by *la vie chere*.

Department Prepares for Conference

Foreign Service Largely Drawn Upon in Organization for Armament Discussions

THE Department has been extraordinarily busy for some time past with preparations for the Conference on Limitation of Armament which will be in session by the time this number of the *Bulletin* reaches most of its readers.

The recent invitations to Belgium, Holland and Portugal to take part in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions has increased the total number of countries to be represented to nine. Only the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan will be concerned in all phases of the Conference. The other countries will take part only so far as their national interests are concerned in the Pacific.

The personnel of all the delegations has not yet been finally announced. The delegation of the United States comprises the Secretary of State, Senators Lodge and Underwood, and Mr. Root. To provide the Secretary and his fellow delegates with complete data respecting all the questions which they may be called upon to discuss is a very large task. A small additional personnel has been added to the Department for the purpose. Foreign service officers appear prominently in the list. These include: J. V. A. MacMurray of the Diplomatic Service at present Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs and D. C. Poole of the Consular Service, Chief of the Division of Russian Affairs. Consuls N. T. Johnson, Neville and Jameson, and F. L. Mayer of the Diplomatic Service, also have active parts.

Special Assistants

Among the special assistants who have been called in are E. T. Williams, formerly Consul General at Tientsin, Counselor of the Legation at Peking and Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department; Reuben G. Clark, formerly Solicitor of the Department, who is working on legal questions, assisted by Dr. Buck formerly Chief of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives; Dr. James F. Ahcott, Commercial Attache in Japan; Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck who was connected with the peace mission in Paris, and Professor Blakesley of Clark University, who is an authority on the Pacific Islands. Robert F. Leonard, formerly a Vice Consul in Russia, is giving special assistance to the Russian Division. John W. Garrett for many years in the Diplomatic Service and recently Minister at The Hague, and Dr. W. T. Culbertson of the United States Tariff Commission are also helping in the work.

Questions of organization and administration connected with the Conference were entrusted, under the direction of Under Secretary Fletcher to Basil Miles, formerly of the Diplomatic Service and former Chief of the Division of Russian Affairs in the Department,

who has now been made Secretary of the American Delegation. Successful candidates at the recent examinations for the Diplomatic Service awaiting assignments abroad have also been called upon to assist. These include: W. M. Wilson, T. L. Daniels, Elbridge Rand and J. L. Denhy. Questions of protocol and entertainments are being handled by the Third Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Bliss, assisted at present by Richard Southgate, Diplomatic Secretary, and Charles Lee Cooke.

Caillard Hunt, Editor of the Department, has been designated also Editor of the American Delegation; D. A. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives has been named Archivist and William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, Dishursing Officer.

New Navy Building to be Used

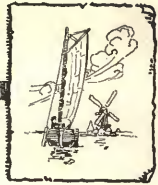
The hushness of the Conference is going to be transacted in the best office building available in Washington, namely, the new Navy Building at Seventeenth and B Streets just across the street from the Pan American Union. The latter building will probably be used for plenary sessions and ceremonial occasions. The new Navy Building will contain the office headquarters of each of the foreign delegations and also the Secretariat General of the Conference. Quarters have also been assigned to American and foreign press representatives and to the various telephone and cable companies who are concerned in circulating news reports and official telegrams.

Owing to the limited number of countries invited and also to the fact that most of the delegations will be limited to four representatives, the Conference will have very little resemblance to the Peace Conference in Paris after the war. Each of the foreign delegations, however, will apparently be accompanied by expert advisors, including military and naval officers, and some will naturally be expected to be larger than others. This would appear to be particularly true in the case of China and Japan where so much translation and the resulting clerical work will be unavoidable. There will no doubt be a considerable number of foreign as well as American press representatives who will come to Washington during the Conference, but the actual personnel of the various delegations, including secretaries and clerical assistants, will probably not be more than 450.

The first meeting of the American Delegates was held in the offices of the Secretary of State, October 12th when the organization of the Delegation and further preparation for the Conference was discussed in detail.



HERE & THERE



The following appointments, transfers and resignations have occurred in the Service between August 23, and September 22, 1921:

George E. T. Croshy, Consul, Vancouver, detailed Halifax. Ely E. Palmer, Madrid, assigned Consul, Bucharest. Keith Merrill, London, assigned Consul, Madrid. Maurice C. Pierce, Consul, Malmo, detailed London. Gerhard H. Krogh, Rotterdam, assigned Consul at Malmo. S. Pinckney Tuck, now detailed Constantinople, detailed Paris, temporarily.

Robert F. Fernald, Vice Consul at Catania, assigned Vice Consul at Stockholm. Samuel J. Fletcher, Vice Consul, Cartagena, assigned Vice Consul, La Guaira. Ho C. Funk, Vice Consul, Lucerne, assigned Vice Consul, Genoa, James J. Murphy, now assigned Vice Consul, Genoa, goes to Lucerne.

Bernard Gottlieb, Vice Consul and Int., Cario, detailed Teheran. H. Earle Russell, Vice Consul, Smyrna, assigned Vice Consul, Rome. Samuel R. Thompson, Vice Consul Rosario, assigned Vice Consul, Valparaiso.

The following Vice Consuls and clerks have been transferred in the same capacities: Charles W. Allen, from Cape Town to Zurich; Roy W. Baker, from Hull to Barcelona; Courtland Christiania, from Barcelona to Cardiff; Albert W. Scott, from Dunfermline to Hull; Frank H. Baxter, from Saloniki to Antwerp; Glibson G. Blake, from Adelaide to Newcastle, N. S. W.; Charles W. Doherty, from Nogales to Mexicali; George G. Fuller, from Malmo to Reval; Oscar C. Harper, from Chihuahua to Ciudad Juarez; Hugh S. Hood, from Durban to Port Elizabeth; Percy C. Kemp, from Cadiz to Almeria, temporarily; John S. Williams, jr., from Athens to Bucharest.

The following clerks have been appointed Vice Consuls at their present posts: Sydney H. Banash at Buenos Aires; Leonard G. Bradford at Prague; Edwin N. Cherrington at Venice; William C. McCarthy at Yokohama; Harry D. Myers at Panama; William H. Pickford at Nassau; Frank H. Ridiker at Nantes; Harold L. Schamberger at Cornuna.

Garcia D. Ingells, now Vice Consul and Clerk at Oporto, transferred to Montreal as Clerk.

E. A. Westin, of Great Britain, appointed Acting Consular Agent at Amapala.

Newton Adams, of New Jersey, at Paris; Grady Corbitt, of Alabama, at Stockholm, and Consular Assistant George A. Townsend, of Maryland, detailed at the Department, have resigned.

The Secretary of Commerce has chosen Alfred Pearce Dennis, Commercial Attache at London to make an extensive investigation of foodstuffs consumption in Europe. Mr. Dennis will begin this investigation about the first of November. He will be succeeded in London by Walter Sheldon Tower who was formerly Commercial Advisor to the Consolidated Steel Corporation.

Commercial Attache James F. Abbott from the American Embassy at Tokyo has returned to the United States for a vacation after three years' service abroad. Almost immediately after Mr. Abbott's arrival in Washington, the Department of State requested him to spend his vacation with them by assisting in the preparatory work for the Limitation of Armament Conference.

Trade Commissioner Thormod O. Klath from the American Legation in Copenhagen has returned to the United States for a brief vacation.

Chester Lloyd Jones formerly Commercial Attache in Madrid, has re-entered the service of the Department and has been assigned to make an investigation of economic conditions in Havana.

Trade Commissioners John F. Butler from the American Embassy in Paris and Wilbur J. Page, from the American Embassy in London, have recently returned to the United States after several years' duty abroad.

Charles E. Herring formerly First Assistant Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is apparently preparing for a lively time in Berlin, where he has been assigned as Commercial Advisor to the American Mission. Mr. Herring is taking with him Trade Commissioner Donald L. Breed from Prague and Assistant Trade Commissioners Owen Street Payne, formerly of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, and Ernest M. Zwickel who has for some years been assigned to the New York District Office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Consular Officers calling recently at the Department include: Carlton Bailey Hurst, Consul General at Ha-



vana; William F. Doty, Consul at Stoke-on-Trent en route for Hilo, Hawaii; Paul D. Thompson, Vice Consul de carriere, at Barcelona; William Perry George, Vice Consul at Athens, and Francis Wells, Vice Consul at Manchester.

Executive nominations of Joseph C. Grew as Minister to Switzerland and John Dynely Prince as Minister to Denmark were recently confirmed.

Dr. William Miller Collier was welcomed with marked cordiality on presentation of his credentials as Ambassador to Chile.

Hugh R. Wilson transferred from Berlin as Counselor of Embassy at Tokyo, sailed October 5 via Marseilles and the Suez after a fortnight at the Department.

Jay Pierrepont Moffat, transferred from Warsaw and assigned as First Secretary at Tokyo has reached his post.

Harold M. Deane, Third Secretary of Embassy who has been on duty for the past two years with the American Commission in Berlin has been transferred to Quito.

Jefferson Patterson of Dayton, Ohio and John Hammoud MacVeagh of New York have been appointed Diplomatic Secretaries of Class Four and are temporarily detailed for duty in the Department.

His colleagues aboard will be as surprised and delighted, as were his colleagues in Washington, to learn of the marriage on October 5th of Tracy Lay, Consul of Class III, to Mrs. Marcia Bliss Wilson. The wedding occurred very quietly at the home of the bride in Washington. The only witnesses beside the bride's immediate family, were the Director of the Consular Service and Mrs. Carr. Mr. and Mrs. Lay have now returned to Washington, after a trip to the Berkshires, and it is expected that they will pass the winter here. Mr. Lay has been temporarily relieved from duty in the office of the Director of the Consular Service and will be occupied, during the continuation of the Conference

on the Limitation of Armament, as Secretary to Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama, who is one of the four American delegates.

Born—Anne Elizabeth, to Mr. and Mrs. William R. Langdon, on March 18, 1921, at Tokyo, Japan. Mr. Langdon is Vice Consul at Yokohama.

Born—Joseph, jr., to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wells, on July 18, 1921. Mr. Wells is Vice Consul at Antilla, Cuba.

Miss Katherine Randall, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Mr. Richard F. Boyce, of Lansing, Michigan, were united in marriage by Reverend J. Richmond Morgan on August 24, 1921, at the Kenwood Parkway home of the bride before a large assembly of relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce sailed on October 11, 1921, for Kingston, Jamaica, where the groom is American Vice Consul. The *Bulletin* wishes them a long and happy life.

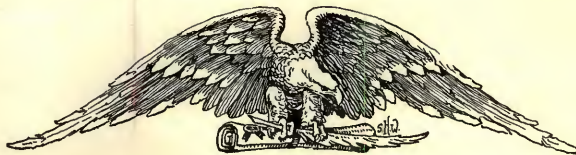
"Americans residing abroad should live up to our highest ideals and traditions and give Uncle Sam no occasion to feel ashamed of the conduct of his colonists in foreign ports," said Consul General Ravndal at the first meeting of the newly-formed American Lunch Club at Constantinople.

In mapping out the plans of the Club, Mr. Ravndal also pointed out that Constantinople now has the largest American colony anywhere in the eastern world—in fact, from Rome to Manila.

"This very fact," said the Consul General, "makes us conspicuous here in the Near East and makes it doubly important that we should 'watch our step'."

Besides the agents of various American trading companies established in Turkey, the forty-five guests at this all-American lunch included officers of the United States Army and Navy, the Y.M.C.A., the Shipping Board, the Near East Relief—and the Consulate General.

Admiral Bristol, United States High Commissioner in a short talk to the new Club, emphasized the importance of 100 per cent. Americanism—untainted and unadulterated—as essential in representing our interests abroad. We must keep the high standards of America always before us, the Admiral insisted, without shift or compromise, in private as well as in public.





AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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Editor and Publisher J. W. YOUNG
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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 tendentious 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.

Every man owes some of his time to the upbuilding of the profession to which he belongs.

—Theodore Roosevelt.

WHERE ARE THE BRICKBATS?

IN the issue of last May we told our readers what we were trying to do with the *Bulletin*, and invited comment on our performance in the form of brickbats or bouquets as the spirit might move and the nature and quality of the *Bulletin* inspire. Few, however, have responded and these in a pleasant, complimentary strain. Possibly those not like-minded have forborne.

The *Bulletin* recalls off-hand only one hard rap in recent months. We were so unfortunate in connection with the announcement of a birth, as to assign the proud father to a post where as a matter of fact, he was not. This was the occasion for some caustic comment, especially as the officer in question found also that the *Bulletin's* announcement of the death of a colleague who had been well known to him was cold.

Now in all seriousness, this is a criticism which goes to our heart and touches at the same time the very essence of *Bulletin* policy. The *Bulletin* is not a commercial venture endeavoring to sell itself to a detached public. It is of the Service and is and will be what the Service makes it. It will be cold or warm and responsive to Service needs just so far as the individual members of the Service make it so. Without

bitterness and with due regard to the solemnity of the subject in question, the member of the Executive Committee who looks after the *Bulletin* had to reply to this criticism by inviting the officer who had known the deceased personally, to contribute to the *Bulletin* an appreciation of his work and character. Unfortunately none of those who chanced to be in Washington at the time had know him well. The thought of being "cold" makes the editorial flesh quiver, but artificial mawkishness would be worse. The *Bulletin* can be warmed only by the lively interest and ready helpfulness of men throughout the Service.

We are indebted to Consul James B. Stewart of Chihuahua for some recent helpful suggestions as to detail of make-up and editorial policy and to one or two other officers for some pretty bouquets, which are herewith most gratefully acknowledged. Consul Lloyd Burlingham communicates from Salina Cruz his opinion that "the *Bulletin* at present responds to the needs of the members of the Association better than at any time heretofore."

"I fully appreciate," Mr. Burlingham writes, "the difficulty in getting the members of the Association to contribute to their own magazine. In my opinion no better use could be found for the funds of the Association than the present method of issuing the monthly."

Louis Dreyfus writes from Palermo: "Considerable improvement was noted in the make-up of the *Consular Bulletin* beginning with the issue of December, 1920, and I take great pleasure in congratulating and thanking the Committee for the splendid work which it has undertaken. The personal news, the information respecting developments at Washington and the discussion of consular problems have all been timely and appreciated by consular officers. The information disseminated has not only had considerable educational value, but has also kept consular officers throughout the world in closer touch with each other and acquainted them with what is being done in Washington concerning the Service."

Leroy Sawyer writes from Santa Marta, Colombia: "I have always found it (the *Bulletin*) a valuable adjunct to my work. To one like myself who is relatively new in the Service, it supplies important and interesting information not available through other sources, furnishes personal items of moment concerning consular officials, establishes a feeling of *esprit de corps* with other members, and, not the least in its favor, creditably represents the Service with respect to mechanical details and character of its contents."

Arthur Frost writes from Guatemala City: "Permit me to remark on the great improvement, both as to form and substance that has taken place in recent months in the *Consular Bulletin*. Each number is

(Continued on page 14)

Bolsheviki Days

The BULLETIN Reprints Herewith from the 1907 Yale Class History an Account by Roger C. Tredwell of His Consular Experiences in Red Russia

MANY of us who were called to Russia encountered sensations which we shall never forget.

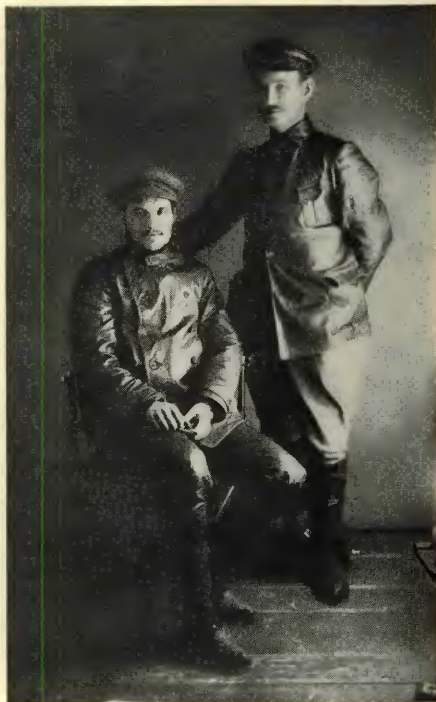
Mine began with my arrival in Petrograd early one September morn when the only things on the horizon were armored cars and machine guns well placed around the railway station. Two experienced Vice Consuls assured me that this display need cause me no concern and calmly explained the situation with the remark: "We have been promised a revolution for to-day, but these never come off according to schedule." They were correct, and yet during the next two months we lived as if domiciled above several tons of dynamite with a live fuse attached.

The explosion came finally on November 7, 1917. The Bolsheviki, by the use of sentimentalism, had played upon the soldiers with catch-words and phrases. A new regime, one of misrule, was introduced. It was our privilege to witness the dispersion of the Council of the Republic by sailors and soldiers, and, in returning to the Consulate, to see the telephone exchange seized by another group. The Nevsky Prospect was alive with machine gun squads and armored cars; no sooner had I reached my office than the street was cleared of traffic by a cordon of Red soldiers thrown across the bridge over the Catherine Canal just below our windows. In the meantime, everyone had been ordered to leave the Singer Building in which the Consulate was located and Vice Consul Imbrie (Yale 1906 L.) had sent word back that they could go ahead with their shelling but that the American Consulate would remain open for business as usual.

Casual Gun Play

The Consular staff was greeted with the sound of shell-fire as we started for home after a performance of the ballet at the Marinsky Theatre the same evening. It proved to be a gunboat firing on the Winter Palace where some of the members of the Provisional Government were besieged. We were frequently halted by patrols of sailors who had barricaded the bridges across the three main canals, and who presented a picturesque sight, gathered around their fires singing songs or engaging in political discussions. At no time were we molested, although challenged frequently; it is worthy of note that the prevailing spirit during those first few days was fraternal. Although there were some few terrible exceptions, most of the "Red" forces showed remarkable tolerance and restraint; "Red Terror" was introduced later in the game only in order to keep a few violent extremists in power.

It should be kept clearly in mind that the introduction of Bolshevik rule was the result of a play on



IN PROLETARIAN GARB

Consul Roger Tredwell (at right) and Companion as They Quitted Bolshevik Russia.

nature rather than an indication of political preference on the part of the people. The best element of the army had been recruited from the peasant class, and when the opportunity came, most of those belonging to that class hurried back to their villages. A majority of the Russian people desired bread, land, and peace. With pleasant promises and passionate phrases, the Bolsheviki gained the support of part of the army and immediately began to disarm all who might be suspected of opposition. Their new army became a mob of armed roughts who could not be disciplined and who were permitted to loot and to commit the most terrible



excesses. The change in the composition of the "Red Army" even between April, 1918, and April, 1919, when I left Russia, showed such a regression that most of the Bolshevik leaders were fearful of the consequences. The Army did not represent either the proletariat or the peasant; both of them have been victims of its merciless terrorism.

Passing the Time of Day with Trotsky

My first visit to Trotsky was in behalf of several citizens who required permits to travel. Never shall I forget their expressions of gratitude when I delivered these permits to them at the railway station as the train was about to depart for Vladivostok. It is of interest to mention that in this party were two negroes, a Jew salesman, and a railway workman of Italian birth with an American passport.

The first four months of the Bolshevik regime were filled with suspense owing to the uncertainty of the effect of the social upheaval in Russia on the ultimate outcome of the Great War. In the Consulate our efforts were concentrated chiefly on the evacuation of the American colony and interests. The entire staff cheerfully labored to the end that all might secure as comfortable accommodations as possible in the circumstances:

Exeunt Americani

In the latter part of February, as the Germans were reported to be approaching the city, we ran out two specials for some of the Allied embassies and legations and thus reduced the foreign colony to a mere handful. The consular archives, together with the resources of the National City Bank, and other American interests, were transferred to Vologda, a town some six hundred miles east on the Siberian railway, and an office opened for the purpose of keeping in telegraphic communication with Washington through Archangel. In March the last of the American interests were removed in a special car to Vologda, which had become the headquarters for the Embassy, and, although for practical reasons the Consulate was closed, Vice Consul Imbric remained in Petrograd for observation purposes.

After several trips between Petrograd and Vologda the Consul General summoned me to Moscow for a conference which resulted in my being ordered to Tashkent, Turkestan. Reports had been received that some three thousand natives had been slaughtered at Kokand and many killed in Bokhara, and that German agents were active both in purchasing cotton and in spreading propaganda among the Moslems.

TredueU Arrives in Turkestan

In spite of the disorganization of transport, I arrived in Tashkent early in May after a more or less eventful trip. The most exciting incident was when we encountered several armed trains, the engines and guns

protected with bales of cotton, and the crews possessed with the thought that they were conducting a battle against the Cossacks. A pair of powerful field glasses disclosed nothing more than a herd of cattle quietly grazing on the hills in the distance! It is also interesting to relate that the Bolsheviki communique on this event announced a complete victory for their forces with the loss of eleven to the enemy.

A few days before my arrival the local Soviets had announced the formation of the Turkestan Republic of the Russian Federated Soviets, and for nearly one year I had the opportunity carefully to observe their system. The story of how the Mussulmans, who form ninety-five per cent of the population, endeavored peacefully to govern this territory of more than a million and a half square miles, must be reserved for another occasion. Let me say only that the much-vaunted principle of "self-determination of nationalities," which the Bolsheviki claim to have adopted, is absolutely refuted by the action of the Tashkent Soviet in overthrowing the Government set up by the natives at Kokand. The Soviet forces at that time were largely drawn from the Austrian prisoners of war who were attracted to the Red Army on account of the excessively wretched conditions in the prison camps.

Eastward to Fergana

My first two months in Turkestan were spent in making trips to Samarkand and Fergana, where I visited all of the principal towns. These famous cities of historical Asia, the scenes of many combats, are scattered over the desert. Their luxuriant oases, well irrigated by the Oxus and Jaxartes, deserve more mention than my space allows.

During the summer months at Tashkent there was an epidemic of murders, while robberies and hold-ups on the streets at night were frequent occurrences. Open lawlessness, however, was stamped out to a large extent by a strenuous Chief of Police, but secret searches and arrests by various organizations continued, and all classes of society were affected. Even workmen were not exempt. One night in August I saw five unoffending workmen arrested, and later in the evening these men, who were terribly mutilated by the soldiers, were shot.

It was not until September that I fell under the suspicion of the Bolsheviki authorities. No less than six spies were assigned to watch my movements and it gave me no little pleasure to lead them a merry chase at a new kind of "Hare and Hounds." Several warnings were received concerning their intention to arrest and possibly to treat me in the usual way. These rumors were not taken too seriously until they actually arrested me on October fifteenth. After five hours' confinement I was released through the intervention of the Chief of Police and foreign commissar and the following morning enjoyed a visit from the chief commissar, who apolo-



gized for the action of the Extraordinary Commission to Combat Speculation and Counter-Revolution. He practically admitted that I had been arrested on "spec" and that, as they could find nothing against me, they would let me go.

Five Months of Confinement

A few days later the Soviet authorities were considerate enough to publish their intention to arrest all the subjects and citizens of the Allied nations who were of military age and to hold them as hostages. The next ten days were as bad as any I have lived through. In view of my position there was nothing to do but wait until they came, late on the night of October twenty-sixth, and re-arrested me. They confined me to my two rooms, locked up my papers, and left two guards to watch over me. Here I remained for five months, not always happy but seldom downhearted. The most uncomfortable hour was spent in the local jail after two Red guards on horseback had ridden up my front steps and forced me to proceed with them to the headquarters of the Extraordinary Commission. This forced constitutional between armed horsemen with their rifles at my shoulders was the closest to a funeral march that I have ever experienced. With each step I took it seemed that the earth was sinking further and further. The cause for this public display on a Sunday morning just before the hour of church was never divulged, and the only results were to cause me some uncertainty and the public much pleasure. After the first two months I was allowed to take a walk every afternoon for an hour or so accompanied by my guard. Never shall I have anything but sympathy for anyone under arrest.

During this long period of uncertainty there were a number of interesting and thrilling diversions. One of these was when the Extraordinary Commission appeared at the house one night about eleven o'clock and made a visit of some five or six hours' duration for the purpose of conducting a search. They were headed by a most entertaining individual, Doroshkin, a clown from the local circus, who endeavored to cheer me up with the prediction of a revolution in America. When I disagreed with him, he made the suggestion that I could kill him with his own revolver if his words were not proven to be true within three months. As they sent me to Moscow just before the time was up we shall never know whether he was serious or merely stager.

A Battle Observed from the Grandstand

In January the railway workmen and Left Social Revolutionists endeavored to effect a *coup d'etat*. This resulted in a three days' street battle with regular guerilla warfare from behind trees and telegraph poles; machine guns were placed in church towers which were

shelled by guns from the fortress. The "White House," or headquarters of the Bolsheviks, a block away from my quarters, was captured three times. From grandstand seats, my guard and I experienced most of the thrills of a real battle.

A period of real anarchy followed the re-establishment of Bolshevik misrule. House-to-house searches were conducted by small bands of armed criminals, hundreds of arrests were made among all classes, and the official lists of those who were taken out and shot contain more than two thousand names. All of the neutral delegates, who were sent to Turkestan to care for the German and Austrian prisoners, were arrested, and the Swedish Red Cross Delegate was among those killed without even a semblance of a trial.

In the Hands of the Terrorists

Early in February, although still under arrest, I was seized by these terrorists and taken to the same prison as the Danish delegate. It was strongly intimated that we should share the same fate as many others. When these military brigands came to my room the guards on duty made only a feeble show of resistance as they were threatened with hand grenades if they did not cease their protesting. The two men who carried me off were the most vicious looking individuals with whom I have ever come in contact and blandly informed me that I would not need an overcoat as the place I was bound for was too hot, nor would it be necessary to send any food to the prison. After I had spent most of the day in solitary confinement in cell No. 9, the Chief of Police once again came to my rescue and sent me back home like a naughty schoolboy playing truant.

It was at this time that a strong protest from the State Department was received by wireless from India. These incidents, coming as they did within twenty-four hours of each other, were the principal factors in my securing a promise that they would send me to Moscow at the first opportunity.

Farewell to Tashkent

It is difficult to describe my sensations as I left Tashkent on March twenty-seventh for Moscow. Although I was still under guard and did not know what might happen en route or when I should arrive in Moscow, there were no regrets in making my farewells.

With some twenty-eight refugees I traveled nearly three thousand miles across Russia in a broken-down second class railway carriage. We took as much in the way of supplies as could be purchased in the local bazaars and did our own cooking. The Austrian prisoners of war who were to have accompanied us in the capacity of cooks were not permitted to do so at the last moment as it was frankly admitted by the internationalists that it was feared these men would tell the



truth about the failure of the Soviet system and Bolshevik misrule.

It took us three weeks to make the journey from Tashkent to Moscow, as our car was side-tracked at each station for periods ranging from three hours to three days. At several places we experienced considerable difficulty in crossing the rivers where bridges had been blown up and rails placed across the ice. At one place our train was the last successfully to negotiate an improvised bridge of ties under which the ice was rapidly melting.

Released in Moscow

In Moscow I was held under arrest one day at the railway station and then set free for the first time in nearly six months. The four days which I spent in Moscow were full of interest and suspense, as the Soviet authorities gave me no assurances that I would be permitted to leave the country. Conditions both in Moscow and Petrograd, where it took me three days to obtain the necessary authorization to leave the country, would require much space for an adequate description. In general, it may be said that we found the people everywhere dissatisfied with the unlimited despotism which they had been told was freedom and, without endeavoring to predict when they will throw off this intolerable yoke, I am convinced that they will eventually enjoy a democratic government on an all-class basis. It was extremely difficult to keep my thoughts clear those last few days in Russia with all the visible evidences of the ravages committed during the previous eighteen months. And yet the hope, though in many cases faint, still struggled in the hearts of many Russians with whom I came in contact that some good would eventually evolve from all this chaos.

Reunion at Last

With some difficulty my papers were finally visaed with the necessary authorization to leave the country. Together with most of my fellow travelers from Turkestan I finally managed to reach the Finnish border where there is a small bridge over which many refugees have passed during the last few years. It was with difficulty that I kept both feet on the ground as I crossed this bridge into friendly territory and refrained from giving the Yale cheer as I left Russia and was greeted by Imbrie, who had been waiting many months for what proved to be a spectacular reunion. The climax was reached at Stockholm, where I was greeted with the friendly invitation of the Class to join it at a Reunion on June thirteenth. This expression of real comradeship, showing that I was not forgotten while serving in the far-away steppes of Turkestan, will linger long in my memory.

CONSUL HAEBERLE WINS

When, on October 8, 1919, the Shipping Board steamship *Lake Elkwood*, in command of Lieut. William H. Chambliss, U.S.N.R.F., put into the port of Rio de Janeiro in distress, having lost three propeller blades en route from Barbados, Consul A. T. Haeberle, then in charge of the Rio de Janeiro Consulate General, was on the job and prepared to render every assistance in connection with her reconditioning and dispatch. But difficulties ensued between the Consul and the master, which resulted in the removal of the latter from command, and later, upon Captain Chambliss' return to the United States, in an exhaustive inquiry by the Shipping Board.

It transpired that Captain Chambliss had preferred serious charges against Consul Haeberle. The findings of the Shipping Board were submitted to the Department of State, and the Department of State joined with the Shipping Board in a special investigation of these charges. The result was complete exoneration for the Consul. The Shipping Board ordered that Captain Chambliss should not be given further employment on Shipping Board vessels, and the Secretary of the Navy caused his disenrollment from the United States Naval Reserve force.

Captain Chambliss, nevertheless, sued the Shipping Board for wages from the time of his discharge in Rio de Janeiro until his subsequent arrival in the United States. Consul Haeberle was ordered home to testify. Upon his arrival at Hoboken, June 24th last, he was arrested on a complaint sworn out by Captain Chambliss but immediately released without bail. Captain Chambliss charged Mr. Haeberle, and a ship chandler from Rio, Archibald Price, with conspiracy, false arrest and various other crimes and misdemeanors.

Trial was deferred until the conclusion of Captain Chambliss' suit against the Shipping Board. In this suit Captain Chambliss was denied the wages he claimed and was ordered by the court to account to the Shipping Board for all moneys received. The Assistant United States District Attorney then appeared before Commissioner Edward R. Stanton, in connection with the charges against Consul Haeberle, and stated that investigation had proved them to be groundless, whereupon the Commissioner ordered them to be dismissed. The District Attorney stated also that Captain Chambliss might be arrested for his action in the case.

In reply to an inquiry from James B. Stewart, Consul at Chihuahua, the Department has ruled that American passports when presented for amendment to include the wife and minor children of the holder may be so amended, provided the passport has not expired and no doubt exists as to relationship.



TRADE COMMISSION'S VIEWS ON FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Honorary Commercial Commission from the Pacific Northwest, which Consuls in the Far East will recall visited the Orient during the first half of this year, arrived home on June 30 and has now published its report.

"The party was treated throughout the Far East," the report says, "with the utmost consideration. The people in those countries regarded the trip as noteworthy. The members of the commission found it of absorbing interest; they desire to give commercial bodies and commercial concerns the full benefit of information and ideas gathered."

Among the conclusions and recommendations which the commission has embodied in its report are two of special interest to the Consular Service. Under the head of *Better Homes for American Government Officers*, the report says

"One of the things our fellow citizen will be when he has taken the trip is a strong advocate of better homes for American consulates and legations. This plea applies almost without exception in the Orient, as well as in other parts of the world. To accommodate efficiently the capable forces which now represent the United States, and to maintain the dignity and power of this nation in comparison with others, is a crying need.

"It would seem the part of wisdom to begin this improvement at Shanghai, where the work is enormous and in some respects, owing to the extra territoriality of the community, more varied than any other American consular jurisdiction in the world. Here the consul general and the American post-office and other agencies occupy an old, utterly inadequate building, but on a site owned by the government, facing the river front in one of the best, if not the very best, locations of any consulate in all that city which is the key to so much of the trade of the entire East. It is urged that our commercial bodies earnestly advocate a policy of improved diplomatic and consular buildings, and that early steps be taken to place at Shanghai such a building as is needed.

"At Hongkong the consular offices could be moved from their shabby quarters to a new office building. Similar changes could be made at Yokohama and other ports.

"And, before leaving this subject, we desire again to refer to the highly creditable consular representation of America. The consuls and their staffs are the type of men whom we are proud to find as representatives and who are doing much to serve American interests abroad and to make a favorable impression on the people

where they are stationed. This applies as well to the other diplomatic and commercial representatives."

On the subject of *Training Men for Foreign Field* the Commission says:

"In the manner that has been pursued by European nations and by Japan, it is essential to find some means of training young men for foreign commercial service, and to make it attractive to them to enter this field and to remain with it. Competition in the Orient will more and more call for this. The return of the European nations to the fields of trade makes this evident as it never has been before, for they are more hungry for business than they have ever been in the past. Consequently, our educational institutions and our commercial houses in the Pacific Northwest owe it to themselves and to the country to make an intensive study and a point of this preparation."

The commission noted especially the prominent roles given to Japanese foreign-service officers who were in Japan at the time of the commission's visit. The report says:

"One incident will be of interest to the people of the Pacific Northwest in revealing the position occupied by a number of former Japanese consular representatives stationed in that territory. Mr. T. Tanaka, mentioned heretofore as director of the Bureau of Commerce in the Foreign Office, privately and beautifully entertained some of his personal friends, including the secretary of the delegation. In addition to himself, who had been consul at Seattle a number of years, later councillor of the embassy at Washington, Mr. Tanaka had present:

Y. Hori, former consul at Vancouver, B. C., now private secretary to the Foreign Minister;

M. Matsunaga, former consul at Seattle, now chief of the division of accounts of the Foreign Office. All the finances of the Foreign Office pass through his hands.

S. Takahashi, former consul at Seattle, later five years at Bangkok, Siam, now chief of Division 3, Bureau of Treaties, Foreign Office.

Y. Iwate, formerly at the embassy at Washington, now secretary of the American and European Bureau, Division 3, Foreign Office, was also present.

Mr. Hirota, consul at Seattle until early this year, was reported by Mr. Tanaka as improving in health since his return to Japan.

K. Abe, former vice-consul in charge of the Seattle office, later consul at Chicago and then at Vancouver, B. C., has retired from the service and is with the the Osaka Iron Works at Osaka."



IMPORTANT POST FOR HENGSTLER

Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Consular Bureau, has been designated by the Secretary of State as Director of Purchases and of Sales for the Department of State, an office created by the regulations of the Bureau of the Budget. It will be Mr. Hengstler's duty to co-ordinate all activities involving purchases and sales within the Department of State and to maintain direct liaison with the Chief Co-ordinator of the Bureau of the Budget. He will work in close co-ordination with the budget officer of the Department, Mr. Carr.

Mr. Hengstler has also been designated as representative of the Department of State to serve as a member of the Federal Purchasing Board and Federal Liquidation Board, which have also been created by the Bureau of the Budget. All orders for purchases of whatever nature from funds under the control of the Department of State, and all lists of articles to be sold, will be submitted to Mr. Hengstler for clearance through the Federal Purchasing Board and the Federal Liquidation Board.

Mr. Hengstler has been further designated as the representative of the Department of State on the Federal Specifications Board, which is still another creation of the Bureau of the Budget.

FIELD MAXIMS—14 POINTS

1. *Cover not thy neighbor's post.*
2. *Count not that day lost whose low descending sun
Sees new reports on Form three forty-one.*
3. *Be not weary in well-reporting.*
4. *Whatever your post, be well posted.*
5. *Home-leave is the stuff that dreams are made of.*
6. *Vision comes from revision.*
7. *Oh! wad some power the giftie give us
To see ourselves as Inspectors see us.*
8. *A rolling Consul gathers no roll.*
9. *Those who tell you about the last Consul will tell
the next Consul about you.*
10. *The evil that we do lives after us,
The good is oft interred in the files.*
11. *Every man is the architect of his own post.*
12. *Let the public swear by and before, but not at you.*
13. *He who to higher place aspires
Of present duties never tires.*
14. *How poor are they who have not Post Allowance.*

—A. FIELDER.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Ancient the vexed question of exchange, William P. George, Vice Consul at Athens, propounds a couple of interesting questions:

In a certain European country whose money exchange with reference to the dollar, owing to limited demand in foreign countries has fallen further and further from par, the Government has recently issued a decree admitting and fixing a difference in value between the paper money of the country (locally depreciated) and the gold money of the country. Thus we clearly have two forces acting against the value of the paper—one to the advantage of foreign exchange and the other to the advantage of local gold.

Suppose that foreign quotations show the dollar to be worth 18 of the local units and that the ratio between the values of local gold and paper is 2 to 1. Is it fair to assume that the foreign quotation is based on the gold of the two countries quoted and that consequently, the gold dollar has a value of 36 units of local paper?

(A free subscription to the *Bulletin* for the best answer.)

FOREIGN POSTAGE PREPAYMENT

The British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., of New York, has adopted an effective method to insure full prepayment of postage on letters destined for foreign countries. A rubber stamp is provided and each envelope bears this legend: "Do not despatch unless postage is fully prepaid."

WHERE ARE THE BRICKBATS?

(Continued from page 8)

awaited impatiently, an impatience second only to that concerning P. A. (not the tobacco, but post allowance)."

And Frost sent not only these kind words but—what really touched the editorial heart—some contributions to the *Bulletin*. You may or may not recognize them as his modesty has made them anonymous.

But, where are the brickbats? As you have seen above they are what bring the sparks. Hurry on with them for it will soon be too late.

We have indeed, saved the big news to the end. The managing staff of the *Bulletin* is about to be increased with results, we hope, which will render it immune to brickbats and other serious criticism. Instead of one "goat" from the Executive Committee, to do it almost all with the kind assistance of the Secretary-Treasurer, there will now be an "editor-adjoint" in the person of Fred Simpich and a "business manager" in the person of Harry McBride.

"Watch us grow!"



: NEW BOOKS :

The Memoirs of Count Witt. Translated from the original Russian manuscript and edited by Abraham Yarmolinsky. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, 1921. Pp. 445, xi. \$5.

These memoirs of a great statesman are set down with delightful simplicity and frankness. Count Witte rightly surmised that the Czar's government would endeavor to suppress them. They were completed in 1912 and hidden in the vaults of a bank in Fance. They have now been published by Countess Witte, the author having died in 1915.

The entire book has the greatest interest and value for students of Russian affairs and European politics in general. Three chapters entitled *Dealing with Li Hung Chang*, *Origins and Course of the Russo-Japanese War*, *The Peace of Portsmouth*, are of special interest to students of Far Eastern affairs.

Various addresses delivered at the Clark University Conference of 1920 have been printed, *The American Political Science Review* for August notes, under the editorship of Professor George H. Blakesley, in a volume entitled *Mexico and the Caribbean* (G. E. Stechert & Co., pp. 363). The addresses deal with every phase of Mexican-American relations as well as with conditions in Haiti, Santa Domingo and the Central American Republics.

The following titles of new books falling within the field of a consular officer's interest have been gleaned from the September number of *The American Economic Review*:

Brown, R. N. R.: *The principles of economic geography.* London: Pitman 1920. 10s. 6d.

Domville-Fife, C.: *The states of South America.* New York: Macmillan. 1921.

Iwasaki, U.: *The working forces in Japanese politics. A brief account of political conflicts, 1867-1920.* Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, vol. XCVII, no. 1. New York: Longmans. 1921. Pp. 141. \$1.50.

Ogg, F. A.: *The governments of Europe.* Revised edition. New York: Macmillan. 1920. Pp. x, 775.

Sarkar, J.: *Economics of British India.* Fourth edition. London: Longmans. 1920. 7s.

Smith, C. M.: *The British in China and Far Eastern trade.* London: Constable. Pp. ix, 295. 18s.

Howe, F. C.: *Denmark, a co-operative commonwealth.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. Pp. ix, 203.

Carter, H. R.: *Jute and its manufacture.* New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. vi, 192. \$2.

Facts and figures of the automobile industry. 1921. New York: National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 366 Madison Ave. Pp. 96.

Wool and cotton in all forms from yarn to fabric. Boston: William Whitman Co. 1921. Pp. 177.

Austin, O. P.: *Trading with the new countries of Central Europe.* Foreign commerce series, No. 1. New York: National City Bank. Pp. 66.

Hall, R. O.: *Chapters and documents on Chinese national banking.* Washington: Ballantyne. 1921. Pp. 198. \$2.

Economic history of Chosen. Economic history of Manchuria. Seoul: Bank of Chosen. 1920. Pp. viii, 266; iv, 303.

With respect to the last item, the *Economic Review* observes that "students of the Orient must regard with satisfaction the conjoined compactness and considerable scope—almost encyclopaedic—of these two books, each presenting systematically a geographical and historical sketch of the region dealt with and a statistical and descriptive account of its recent economic life (agriculture, industry, money, banking, transportation and trade)."



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