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AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIAN FORESTS
Consul Norton F. Brand sends this photograph showing the method of loading logs on cars near Fernie, British Columbia

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The American Consular Association is an unofficial and voluntary association embracing most of the members of the Consular Service of the United States. It was formed for the purpose of fostering *esprit de corps* among the members of the Consular Service, to strengthen Service spirit, and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

VOL. IV, No. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1922

Guarding the Public Health

*Surgeon General Cumming Tells Bulletin Readers How His Service Performs
This Vital Function in Cooperation with the Consular Service*

FROM time to time, as emergencies of a public health nature have arisen in foreign countries, officers of the Public Health Service have been assigned to duty at American Consulates to supervise personally the application of such sanitary measures as are indicated in the *United States Quarantine Regulations* with respect to vessels, cargo, crews and passengers destined for ports of the United States.

The Act of Congress approved February 15, 1893, authorizes the President in his discretion to detail medical officers of the United States Government to serve in the office of the Consul "for the purpose of furnishing sanitary information, making inspections and giving bills of health." At the present time medical officers of the Public Health Service are assigned to these duties at some thirty-five Consulates. It may, therefore, be of interest to officers of the Consular Service to know of the origin and history of the Public Health Service and of some of its activities at home.

The Service had its beginning in an Act of Congress passed in 1798, establishing Marine Hospitals for the care and treatment of American merchant sailors.

From its origin until 1880 the Marine Hospital Service was devoted almost exclusively to the professional care of beneficiaries. The hospitals increased in number and the corps gradually enlarged. Later on the Marine Hospital Service was given additional duties in caring for the sick or injured of the Revenue Cutter Service and to-

day discharges all the medical functions of that Service, including the assignment of medical officers to Coast Guard vessels. Eventually there were added to the beneficiaries of the Marine Hospital Service the officers and crews of the Lighthouse Establishment, the Life Saving Service, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, seamen of the Mississippi River Commission, the Engineer Corps of the Army and seamen of the Army Transport Service.

In recent years the Service has added to its other duties the care and treatment of sick or disabled discharged soldiers and the beneficiaries of the Federal Employees' Compensation Commission. In performing these duties the Public Health Service operates sixty-eight hospitals with a bed capacity of 21,191 and forty-four dispensaries. Last year the Service treated 183,000 patients in hospitals, 629,000 at dispensaries and made 1,004,000 medical examinations exclusive of the quarantine and immigration work.

CARES FOR LEPERS

The Service also operates the National Leprosarium and conducts investigations of this disease at the Leprosy Experimental Station in Hawaii.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century the Marine Hospital Service commenced to assume public health duties such as the administration of national quarantine stations on the seaboard and at the international boundaries.

The gradual development of the Marine Hospital Service into our national Public Health Serv-



ice was along natural lines. In providing care for American merchant sailors the officers at the Marine Hospitals were often the first physicians to diagnose such diseases as cholera, yellow fever, typhus and similar imported diseases and this especially was the case with respect to yellow fever in the Southern States. More and more its assistance was enlisted by local authorities in combating epidemics of cholera, yellow fever and plague.

In 1878 Congress vested in the Service very broad powers in cooperating with State and local authorities in the control of epidemics and communicable diseases. In 1890 Congress designated the Marine Hospital as the Federal agency to prevent the interstate spread of disease and in 1893 was passed what may be styled the organic quarantine act for the prevention of the introduction into the United States of certain quarantinable infections. Congress provided in the following year that the medical examination of immigrants should be conducted by the officers of the Marine Hospital Service.

To such an extent was this field of activity enlarged that the name of the Service was changed in 1902 to the Marine Hospital and Public Health Service and again in 1912 to the Public Health Service.

1,200 OFFICERS ENROLLED

The Corps is composed of some 1,200 regular and reserve commissioned officers in various grades and a large number of acting assistant surgeons on civil service status.

The Surgeon General administers the affairs of the Service through seven administrative divisions: namely, Division of Marine Hospitals; Division of Foreign Quarantine and Immigration; Division of Domestic Quarantine (States relation); Division of Scientific Research; Division of Venereal Disease Control; Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics and Division of Personnel and Accounts.

The Bureau of the Public Health Service administers all the maritime and border quarantine stations in the United States and the quarantine systems of Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Philippines and Hawaiian Islands—96 in all.

IMMIGRANTS EXAMINED MEDICALLY

While arriving immigrants are examined by Public Health Service officers and the regulations governing the medical examination are prepared by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, all plenary functions pertaining to the admission or debarment of aliens, however, is

vested in the Immigration Service (Department of Labor).

All serums, antitoxins and analogous products, whether manufactured abroad or in the United States, are required to be examined in the Hygienic Laboratory, operated by the Public Health Service, and are approved and licensed for interstate sale if found to be pure, or otherwise are prohibited.

Many officers of the Service are engaged in medical research and have made notable contributions to modern medical and sanitary discoveries.

Of the achievements of the Public Health Service in the field of medical research may be mentioned the discoveries by Surgeon Goldberger of the relation of deficient diet to pellagra. He produced the clinical symptoms of the disease in volunteers by feeding them on an unbalanced diet and on the other hand inoculated a number of Service officers with material from acute cases of pellagra without producing the disease.

NEW DISEASE DISCOVERED

Surgeon Francis discovered a new endemic disease in Utah transmitted by the bite of the deer-fly. Service officers have developed a treatment for leprosy which gives much promise of a cure. The identification of the American species of hookworm as a cause of the widespread anemia was accomplished by Stiles of the Service. The observations of Surgeon Carter as to the incubation period of yellow fever materially aided in the investigations that resulted in the discovery of the precise manner in which the disease is transmitted. The preparation of an official standard for diphtheria antitoxin, and substantial discoveries in beri-beri, measles, typhus, plague and malaria can be credited to Service officers.

Through its medical officers and sanitary engineers the Service carries on extensive public health activities in cooperation with local and State sanitary authorities and its work in the control of hookworm, pellagra, malaria, typhoid fever, plague and yellow fever in the United States is well known. By its enforcement of a sanitary standard for drinking water on interstate carriers there has resulted a greatly improved water supply in communities throughout the United States.

The record of the Service in the field of epidemic work includes the eradication of yellow fever in New Orleans in the fall of 1905 in a comparatively short period with less than 500 deaths, as compared to 4,000 in previous epidemics; the eradication of plague in San Francisco in 1908 after a year's work in which period occurred less



than 100 deaths; the eradication of plague in Porto Rico in 1912 within three months with less than 60 cases and 20 deaths; and equally successful anti-plague campaigns in New Orleans 1914-15, Galveston, 1919 and Pensacola, 1919.

In the use of hydrocyanic acid gas for ship fumigation the Service has been a pioneer and by its studies and standardization of the process has made comparatively safe and practical of applica-

and distribution of quarantinable diseases in foreign countries this publication contains data as to the current prevalence of communicable diseases in the United States, public health legislation enacted throughout the country, and special articles of sanitary value.

The Hygienic Laboratory issues bulletins on investigations of diseases or developments in sanitary methods and through miscellaneous articles



EXAMINING IMMIGRANTS AT ELLIS ISLAND

tion a method that previously was regarded as too dangerous to be employed.

The campaign against venereal diseases by public instruction and through the establishment of clinics has resulted in substantial achievements.

A CONSULAR CONTRIBUTION

A very important function of the Service is the dissemination of public health information for the use of the public. The *Public Health Report* is a familiar publication to consular officers, containing as it does so much sanitary data furnished by them. Aside from the reporting of the prevalence

public health information is disseminated in various ways.

While these general operations of the Service may be of interest to the Consular Service, it is in the administration of the national quarantine system that consular officers are more intimately concerned.

In the Colonial days and during the nineteenth century, in fact up until 1878, the quarantine function of the United States was entirely in the hands of State and local authorities and was carried out in accordance with the prevailing conception as to the communicability of disease.



The report of the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service for the year 1872, however, refers to an order of the Secretary of the Treasury in which the attention of Marine Hospital Service officers, Customs officials and Revenue officers was directed to the provisions of the Act of February 25, 1799, which enjoined Federal officers to cooperate in the enforcement of quarantine laws and regulations. As early as 1833 the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized by an Act of Congress to employ additional revenue boats and officers to aid in the enforcement of quarantine laws and regulations. The Act of April 29, 1878, may be construed as the first definite expression of Congress that the prevention of the introduction of infectious diseases was a Federal function. This Act provided that the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service (later the Public Health Service) should draft rules and regulations governing the quarantine treatment of vessels from foreign ports; that consular officers should keep the Surgeon General informed as to the sanitary status of vessels departing for American ports and should also furnish information each week as to the sanitary conditions of the foreign port at which they were stationed. Provisions were also made for the weekly publication by the Marine Hospital Service of sanitary data furnished by consular officers and also empowered officers of the Marine Hospital Service to enforce national quarantine laws and regulations.

Dating from 1882 the Marine Hospital Service gradually extended its public health and quarantine activities. Quarantine Stations for the detention and treatment of infected ships were established by the Service in 1883 at Ship Island (Gulf Quarantine) and at Sapelo Sound (South Atlantic Quarantine). These were the first national quarantine stations.

HOW FUNCTIONS GREW

The federalization of maritime quarantine was further promoted by the Act of 1893, the provisions of which are familiar to consular officers. This act, among other things, authorized the President to suspend travel from foreign countries to the United States if sanitary conditions rendered such a measure necessary. In the light of modern knowledge of the spread of disease this radical measure is no longer deemed necessary since the application of rational preventive measures provide adequate safeguards without material interference with commerce or travel.

In June, 1906, Congress further authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase quarantine

stations operated by State or local governments. The transition of a quarantine system, composed of units operated by the municipal or State authorities, to a compact Federal organization has been gradual but persistent. One after another, cities and States have transferred their quarantine stations to the National Government so that at the present time the Public Health Service administers every quarantine station in the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

HOW DISEASES SPREAD

During the Middle Ages all sorts of theories were advanced as to the dissemination of disease. The doctrine of "polluted air" in one form or another was the one that had the greatest support and preventive measures were directed toward the purification of the atmosphere. In the early eighteenth century England passed a rigorous quarantine act and even as late as 1721 two ships from Cyprus, where plague was then prevailing, were burned in English waters by the sanitary authorities. In the early part of the nineteenth century the English quarantine restrictions were greatly modified and vessels were not subject to detention unless a communicable disease had occurred during the voyage or upon arrival, and this procedure has been followed in England and in Continental Europe to this day.

The American quarantine practice is somewhat stricter, preventive measures being applied not only against ships actually infected but also against vessels, cargo and personnel from infected ports or territories.

It was but natural that prior to the discovery of the specific causation of the disease that the methods employed were largely empirical, but with the passage of time and the development of accurate knowledge of various diseases, quarantine procedure has undergone remarkable evolution and haphazard arbitrary standards have given way to scientific precise methods.

The American quarantine system is unique in the maintenance of a double line of sanitary defense. Through the application of preventive measures at the foreign port of departure against vessel, cargo, crew and passengers, our ports are afforded a very substantial protection, but the second line of defense at our domestic quarantine stations is and always will be our chief reliance. Naturally the system is by no means infallible—there is always the human element. The infection at a foreign port may be concealed or the quarantine officer may prove derelict but the pre-

vention of the introduction of yellow fever during the past sixteen years, despite its almost continued prevalence in Mexico, Central and South America, is a striking testimonial to the efficacy of the system. Not infrequently yellow fever ships have reached our home ports, but so far they have been apprehended and appropriately treated.

On various occasions cholera has seriously threatened, but its advance has been stayed by

infected, whether actual cases or carriers, were held until free of the infecting agency. Similar measures have been carried out at Manila, the Hawaiian Islands, and on the Pacific Coast during those periods when cholera threatened from the East.

With our present-day knowledge of typhus and the realization that without vermin there can be no spread of the disease, it can reasonably be ex-



BOARDING VESSEL FOR QUARANTINE INSPECTION

measures enforced both abroad and at domestic quarantine stations. In 1911 the Public Health Service, working in conjunction with the State force at the port of New York, succeeded in preventing the entry of the infection, with but little interference to the traveling public. Thirty-five cases and twenty-seven carriers were detected through the inspection of arriving ships and the examination of the personnel. All told approximately 27,000 passengers and crews on vessels from Italy were subjected to a bacteriological examination during the late summer and fall of 1911, and those that were free of the infection were immediately released, and those that were

pected that in civilized countries the day of typhus epidemics is past. In the tenement quarters of any of our large cities, however, there exist conditions highly conducive to the spread of typhus, and it is, therefore, important that every effort be made to prevent the introduction of the infection. From time to time diseases have threatened from a European source, but never more seriously than in the winter of 1920-21. Steps were taken, however, to effect the disinfection at European ports of all verminous persons coming from typhus-infected areas. Notwithstanding these precautions, typhus appeared on some ten or twelve vessels

(Continued on page 146)

Truegate, Of Mogador

By Sewell Ford

With Illustration by Newman Sudduth

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I

MANY times has the Federal Government pained and shocked the Cedarton critics who gather in the back room of Ashton's general store to debate and whittle, to whittle and debate. Yet, no single act, not even the hauling down of the flag in Hawaii, was ever greeted with such astonishment and derision as the selection of Squire Freedom Truegate for Consul to Mogador.

Not that Squire Truegate was unworthy or unpopular. It would be somewhat difficult to define just why Cedarton gasped and haw-hawed at the news. Perhaps it was because he seemed so thoroughly a local fixture. Why, he had lived there, boy and man, for fifty years, occupying for half that period a little coop of an office above whose door was a now barely legible sign declaring his profession. The dust on some of his law books had been undisturbed all that time.

Nor was it merely his bulk—although the squire was quite a sizable man, especially around the waist—which suggested permanence. No, it was something more subtle than that; his machine-like regularity of habits, for instance. Miss Phoebe Needlefit used to say that she set her clock by his goings and comings.

He was regarded as firmly rooted in Cedarton. The folks no more anticipated that at fifty he was to begin gadding about the earth than they expected the big old sycamore in front of the Cedarton House to commence playing pussy-wants-a-corner with the Water Street willows.

As a matter of fact, they looked upon Squire Truegate as a man who had not been at home when Opportunity knocked. Most likely he was down the bay, fishing. If he had meant to do anything in the world, he would have done it long ago. Although by no means classed as one of the unfit, he was reckoned among the failures. His day had gone. His star had set.

True, he was still of occasional use to the politicians. He was said to know personally nine-tenths of the voters in two counties, and that he had a certain amount of influence no one denied. But what good did it do him? The offices and nominations went to the insistent, ambitious chaps

who clamored for their rights. "Free" Truegate did not clamor. He was not of the clamoring kind. He just waited, silent, patient, apparently satisfied. So they passed him by.

In the end, however, there arrived a presidential campaign, when the local Congressman, observing his party split into squabbling factions, could almost taste in his mouth the bitter pill of enforced retirement to private life. Among others he appealed to Truegate. The squire admitted that things looked black, but said he would see what could be done. He did see, driving all day long for two weeks, and laboring personally with some three hundred malcontents who had fully determined to bolt the ticket. And when the returns came in, it was found that the districts had been swung back into line. Even then, few besides the relieved Congressman knew just how much Truegate had contributed to that result, and fewer still seemed to realize that reward was due.

So, when it did come, when the word was passed that Free Truegate had received a foreign consulship, Cedarton opened its mouth in surprise, and then, as was quite logical, indulged in a long, loud, expressive haw-haw.

As for the squire himself, he tilted cautiously back in his rickety old desk-chair and read once more the brief note, written on House of Representative stationery, apprising him of his appointment.

"Mogador," mused the squire. "Now where in thunder's Mogador?"

Where, indeed? Doc Brewswater thought it might be somewhere in Canada. Buck Watkins, who drives the stage, was sure it was in Mexico. Professor Hi Marble, principal of the Cedarton school, wriggled out of a confession of unfamiliarity with the exact location of Mogador by alleging that he knew "just as well as he knew his own name; but at that moment it escaped his memory." He would drop in at noon and let them know. Just as though Squire Truegate meant to sit there for half a day wondering as to what part of the world he had been called.

It was Captain Dory Ibbens, who always stopped for a moment in the squire's office after he had taken out his morning's mail, that supplied the exact information.

"Mogador? Know where Mogador is? Well,



I ought to. Shipped a Lascar cook there once, who nearly killed my first mate with a red-hot poker. Mogador? Yes, I ought to remember Mogador."

"But where is it?" chorused Buck Watkins and Doc Brewswater.

"Why, three days' sail no'th-east from Teneriffe. You can touch there on your way up to Gibraltar, if you're bound for Mediterranean ports. It's in Morocco, or Algiers, or some of those countries along the north coast of Africa."

"Africa!"

Again came the chorus. Both doctor and stage-

one of those citizens! Why, it was absurd! Think of the squire, whose rotund figure had almost attained the dignity of a landmark, taking himself off to Africa. It was as easy to imagine Cedar Creek abandoning its outlet into Barnegat Bay and becoming a tributary of the Nile or the Hoang-Ho.

"Bet he never goes!" said Cedarton confidently, and remained of this opinion until one morning, a month later, it read through



the glass of his office door this characteristic announcement:

*Gone to Mogador, North Africa.
May be back in a few years.
FREEDOM TRUEGATE,
Att'y at Law.*

driver turned to look at Squire Truegate, as if they expected that some magic had suddenly endowed him with visible evidence of official importance.

"Hear that, Squire? North Africa!" and Doc Brewswater adjusted his glasses so that he might give his friend still closer scrutiny.

"Free Truegate going to Africa!"

It seemed to be this illogical and incongruous association of names which struck Cedarton as humorous. Of course, Cedarton admitted the existence of such utterly remote corners of the earth as Mogador; also, it realized vaguely that American citizens were sometimes sent far afield on official business. But that Free Truegate should be

Even then Cedarton was reluctant to accept the thing seriously.

"He'll show up here by the time the quail season opens," said one. The squire was the best quail shot in the county.

"He won't miss the duck shooting, anyway," said another.

But the sign remained on the window of the office door. The summer sun yellowed the paper, and the paste dried and allowed one corner to curl, but no word or token from that inconceivably remote corner of the world known as Mogador. The quail season opened and closed, the ducks came and went. In the gun-room of the Cedarton Hotel, carefully coated with vaseline and wrapped

in flannel, rested undisturbed the squire's light twelve-bore and his heavy eight. In less than a year only Doc Brewswater and one or two others remembered that there was something humorous connected with the name of Mogador.

II

The United States Consular Service maintains representatives in many half-forgotten overseas nooks for much the same reason that the average householder keeps a revolver stowed away in the bottom of some bureau drawer. The householder doesn't expect to do much shooting, but he likes to know that he has something to shoot with in case of an emergency. Mogador was a bureau drawer into which, during a moment of impulsive gratitude, a great administration had thrust Freedom Truegate, and then forgotten him. It did not even stop to inquire whether he was loaded.

Thus it happened that in a square, flat-topped stone house, overlooking a most untidy water front, and set against a background of mountain peaks, which were painfully white by day and preposterously purple at dusk, resided a solemn-faced, bald-headed man of expansive girth, whom the natives of Mogador came to regard with a curious mixture of awe and derision.

The natives were moved to derision because of the solemn-faced one's singular garb. A black worsted suit, including a vest, a stiff-bosomed shirt, and a black derby hat constitute raiment unfitted for such a climate as that of Mogador, which is within hail, at least, of the Tropic of Cancer. But Squire Freedom Truegate had worn a black worsted suit and a black derby for many years, not from personal fastidiousness, but as a tribute to his profession; and now that he was upholding the dignity of his Government abroad, he could do no less, no matter in what excesses the climate might see fit to indulge.

It was from a similar disinclination to adapt himself to altered conditions that he refused to sleep on the flat roof at night, to eat fresh figs and luscious dates, to smoke a *narghile* instead of cigars, and to drink watered wine instead of bottled beer.

The Mogadoreans were awed, however, by the unchanging solemnity of his big face, by the suggestion of quiet force in the light-blue eyes, and by the calm, unruffled demeanor of the personage who sat under the shadow of a great American flag reading a month-old newspaper which had been printed in Cedarton, N. J.

Occasionally there rode in, through clefts in the white peaks, and from the white desert behind, troops of wild-eyed brown men on splendid horses, and nothing in Mogador seemed to interest them more than the big, bald-headed man in the strange clothes, under the strange banner. Often they would circle gravely about, blocking the street until their curiosity had been satisfied.

It became Squire Truegate's custom, in such an event, unerringly to single out the chief of them all and extend to him the courtesies of our great nation. As symbols of such courtesy he used Key West cigars and cold bottles of St. Louis beer.

Often did the folks of Mogador see the fat American Consul, tilted comfortably back in his chair, with a turbaned, white-robed, long-bearded chieftain squatting on the other side of the doorway, and a ragged, rascally horde of the white desert's brown sons staring complacently from across the way.

No spoken words were exchanged between host and guest, of course, but neither seemed to mind. The man who had brought back into line some three hundred disgruntled voters and the individual who held power of life and death over as many cut-throat fanatics appeared to understand each other perfectly without such means of communication.

In this passive manner, and with no other motive than to fully discharge the unwritten duties of his office, as he conceived them, did Freedom Truegate win for himself the respect and goodwill of many a venerable old villain whose head, it may be, would have brought a price in three capitals.

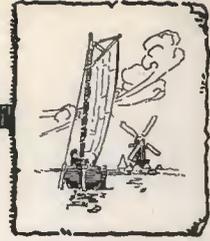
This story will be concluded in the next issue of the BULLETIN. The author—Sewell Ford, the well-known writer—in kindly permitting the BULLETIN to use the story, writes the Editor as follows:

"I am very glad to give you permission to reprint the Truegate yarn in the CONSULAR BULLETIN. I may want to call on our representative at Biarritz next spring for a golf partner and this will serve as an introduction."

Southern France take notice!



HERE & THERE



One of the most delightful events in the history of the Department of State Club was the Frieda Hempel concert and dance given Friday night, March 24, in the grand ballroom of the Wardman Park Hotel. In complimenting the Club with this concert, Miss Hempel came from New York bringing with her Mr. Bos, pianist, and Mr. Fritze, flutist, both known internationally in the realm of music. The Club had spared no effort to make the concert a splendid success. A brilliant audience filled the large ballroom to capacity, prominent officials of the Department adding dignity and importance to the occasion. Among those present were the Secretary and Mrs. Hughes, the Third Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Bliss, the Director of the Consular Service and Mrs. Carr and the Solicitor, Mr. Nielsen.

Following the concert, Miss Hempel was entertained informally by the Director of the Consular Service and Mrs. Carr at their apartment in the Dresden.



MISS HEMPEL

On the evening of March 29 a dinner was given at the University Club in Washington at which Leland R. Robinson, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, was the host. The guests of honor were Mr. Carr, Director of the Consular Service, and Dr. Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. F. R. Eldridge, Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who recently returned from a trip around the world, gave an account of his experience with Consuls he met along the way.

He said that the first thing he inquired about upon arriving at any city was the address of the American Consulate, and that he always found the Consuls ready to serve him in every way. He gave accounts of his interviews with Consul General Bergholz at Canton, Consul General Harris at Singapore, Vice Consul Thorling at Bombay, and Consul Vance at Colombo.

Mr. Eldridge was particularly interested in one Consul at Penang, and, after leaving the city, he sat himself down to write a verse, which wound up with this complimentary couplet:

*A satisfied Consul riding his Ford with a wife who liked his post,
In this ever surprising year of our Lord, was the thing which surprised us most!*

The other guests at the dinner included Ralph H. Ackerman, Chief of the Latin-American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Alan G. Goldsmith, Chief of the Western European Division; E. Dana Durand, Chief, and R. O. Hall, Assistant Chief of the Eastern European Division; James A. Robertson, Chief of the Near Eastern Division; G. B. Roorbach, Chief of the Research Division; Harold Dotterer, Chief of the Foreign Service Division; A. W. Ferrin, Trade Commissioner, who has recently returned from Australia, and Harry A. McBride, of the State Department.

What the early spring did to the American Consular Service is recorded in the items below. None dares hazard a guess as to what June will bring forth:

AULD-EDWARDS

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Auld, daughter of Mrs. Auld and the late Joseph Auld, formerly editor and publisher of the *Daily News* of Burlington, Vermont, to Clement S. Edwards, Consul at Kovno, was celebrated on March 2, 1922, in the American Church of the Holy Spirit at Nice, France. The Rev. Dr. Burgess performed the ceremony.

The civil ceremony took place at the Mairie at 11 a. m. The bride wore a dress of white crepe marocain and a rose-colored hat. At the religious ceremony at the church at 3 p. m. the bride wore a gown of silver-grey georgette and lace and carried an armful of roses. She was given in marriage by her brother, Commander George P. Auld,

By the purchase of the handsome and commodious Brun a house for our embassy at Santiago, the Government has acquired the first permanent home for an American Mission in South America. Negotiations have been in progress for several months but the sale was not consummated until March of this year, when Congress increased the former appropriation for this purpose from \$130,000 to \$150,000. The real value of the house and grounds is greatly in excess of the price paid, and, as it is only just completed, having, in fact, never been occupied, it is a splendid bargain.



NEW AMERICAN EMBASSY AT SANTIAGO, CHILE

The house is substantially constructed of the best materials with the finest quality of fittings throughout, and the arrangement of the rooms is admirably suited for use as the residence and office of the Ambassador. On the grounds there is a second building of ten rooms, which will be used as the chancery, having ample office space for the entire embassy staff.

Accountant General of the Inter-Allied Reparation Commission, and was attended by her maid of honor, Miss Helen Cobb, of Boston, who carried roses and hyacinths and was gowned in fuchsia georgette embroidered in grey. The little flower girl, Elizabeth Auld, niece of the bride, carried a basket of hyacinths and sweet peas. Mr. John Stratton Wright, of Antwerp, acted as best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Villa Gerda, the home of Messrs. Francis Lloyd Lowndes and S. Carlton-Mathews. The house was decorated with almond blossoms, anemones, daffodils and other flowers.

Among the guests present were Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Eustace Rogers; Dr. Otis Glazebrook, Consul at Nice; Captain Traut and Commanders Gordon and Cassidy, of the U. S. S. Utah, with their wives; Mrs. Geo. C. Clausen, of Portchester, N. Y.; M. and Mme. Chas. Diederichs, of Lyon; Mrs. F. C. Wingate, of London; M. and Mme. Louis Heye; Mrs. J. Hoffman, of Buffalo; Mrs. R. J. Walker, of Washington; Mrs. J. L.

Wentworth and Mrs. Charles Langmuir; and the Misses Dana, of Newport, R. I.

TAYLOR-BUCKNELL

The marriage of Miss Lucy Barrow Taylor, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart, and Howard Bucknell, Jr., Vice Consul at Changsha, China, took place at 8 o'clock on April 19, 1922, at Calvary Episcopal Church, Americus, Ga. The Rev. James B. Lawrence, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride's father gave her away.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bucknell was held at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Cobb, of Americus.

The bride and groom, after brief visits to Athens and Atlanta, Ga., will spend a few days in Washington before proceeding to Changsha.

ST. JOHN-THOMSON

Miss Louise St. John, only daughter of Judge and Mrs. Charles J. St. John, of Bristol, Tenn., was married on April 19 to Consul Alfred Rav

Thomson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles C. Carson at 7 p. m., at the First Presbyterian Church at Bristol. The church was tastefully decorated with Easter lilies, jonquils, smilax and ferns.

The bride wore a gown of white Duchess satin, hand embroidered, with rose point lace and court train. Her shower bouquet was of valley lilies and bride's roses. Attending the bride were Miss Mary Lane, Mrs. G. H. Fleming and Mrs. Robert H. McKee wearing green pussy willow taffeta and carrying jonquils tied with yellow tulle. The brother of the bride, Mr. Edmund St. John, acted as best man. The ushers were Pearne Ketron, W. F. Daniel, R. H. McKee and J. H. Fleming.

Following the wedding, a reception was held at 821 Windsor Avenue, the home of Judge and Mrs. St. John. Among the guests were the bride's relatives: Governor and Mrs. Alf Taylor, of Nashville, Ex-Governor and Mrs. John I. Cox, of Bristol, and Jesse Smith, of Ohio; and the groom's relatives: Mrs. Lewis B. Thomson, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. C. Gibbs, of Vienna, Va., and Mr. Warren B. Thomson, of Cleveland.

After the reception the bridal couple departed, via Atlantic City, New York and Paris, for the groom's post at Zagreb, Jugoslavia.

GALLAGHER-DOMINIAN

The marriage of Miss Helen Gallagher, of Winona, Minn., and Leon Dominian, Economist Consul detailed at Genoa, Italy, was celebrated on February 23, 1922, at the "Municipio" (City Hall), in the presence of Consul General John Ball Osborne and the Mayor of Genoa, Francesco Ricci.

Mr. and Mrs. Dominian are at home to their friends at Rome.

VINZIA-HAVEN

The marriage of Miss Mary Lucia Vinzia of Orta, Novara, Italy, and Joseph Emerson Haven, Consul at Trieste, Italy, was celebrated on February 11, 1922, at the "Municipio" (City Hall), in the presence of several relatives and friends. The witnesses were Comm. Cavalieri, Royal Commissioner of the City of Trieste; Count Crispo-Moncada, Lieutenant Governor of Venezia Giulia, and Vice Consul E. N. Atherton.

A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony. The wedding trip was deferred pending the groom's forthcoming leave of absence in the United States.

READ-LONGYEAR

Before proceeding to his post at Port au Prince, Vice Consul Robert Dudley Longyear was married at London on March 30 to Miss Isabel Rudston Read. Mr. Longyear's father and mother, whose home is in Brookline, Mass., accompanied him to London. Thatcher Jenny, of Brookline, was best man at the wedding, which was attended by Consul General Skinner and Mrs. Skinner.

MORRISSEY-BIGELOW

News arrives of the marriage in Oxford, England, on April 7, 1922, of Miss Honor Morrissey, of St. Paul, Minn., and Donald F. Bigelow, Vice Consul of Career, assigned to Bucharest, Rumania. The mother and sister of the bride accompanied her to England, whence the groom had journeyed from Bucharest. Leslie E. Reed, American Consul detailed at London, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow will proceed to Bucharest after a few days in England.



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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.

Contributions should be addressed to the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN, c/o Consular Bureau, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

PROGRESS ON THE ROGERS' BILL

The bill, H. R. 10213, "Relative to the Foreign Service of the United States," which was described in the BULLETIN for March, having been favorably reported to the House, it is understood that the Rogers Bill, H. R. 17, "For the Reorganization and Improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States and for other purposes," is next on the Committee calendar and may be given consideration at an early date. This measure is one in which the officers of the Service have a special interest, due to the fact that it provides for an interchangeable Foreign Service, a retirement plan, representation allowances and Foreign Service pupils, in addition to other matters of less importance.

A BOOK ON TRADE

Foreign Trade Markets and Methods, by Clayton S. Cooper (Appleton, \$3.50). What tires the tired business man even more is to have some tire-some tyro try to tell him how to run his own business—in a book on foreign trade. Mr. Yankee Exporter simply can't see why a ponderous P. H. Dee—who never sold a dollar's worth of goods in

his life—should insist on telling others how to make millions by trading overseas.

In striking contrast to these top-heavy tomes of classroom theory comes the refreshing work of Mr. Cooper. He's a professional writer person, of course—you'd sense that, even were the book anonymous. But so much common sense is here—intimate acquaintance with men, markets and merchandise overseas—that you know at once the author is not merely pot boiling a mess of hearsay, statistics and economic theory.

Barter and sale in strange far-away places becomes thrilling adventure, full of romance and excitement, as told by Mr. Cooper. The book makes one want to quit his humdrum job on Main Street to go prowling up the Amazon, swapping trinkets for jungle nuts—or teaching timid wild women to run a sewing machine or ride a bicycle.

Most interesting is Chapter 5 on "Training for Foreign Commerce." The author sent a questionnaire to a list of prominent American exporters, asking where they got recruits for the foreign field. The replies are an astounding revelation of the pains America is taking to insure conquest and retention of the world's markets. If the "Gloomy Gusses" who mourn over what they erroneously call the "corpse of our foreign trade" would only read what W. R. Grace and Company, Armour, the Standard Oil, the General Motors Company and others are doing to train an army for holding the trade we've got and making a drive for more, they could dry their eyes and begin to sing! These letters alone are worth many times the book's cost. Those of us who have heard so much about the superior strategy and training of the German or British export traders are relieved to find in this testimony from great American houses ample proof that the Yankee trader, after all, is not quite the paralytic imbecile which some of the trade journal critics and college professors would have us believe.

It is not easy in the cramped confines of one column to say all that is worth saying about this good book.

The chapter on house organs and export advertising are rich brain food for every publicity man who fain would peddle his firm's wares across the seas.

Every code clerk should read "Cables, Nerves of Foreign Trade." In this chapter you get a graphic picture of the world's great cable net, and a useful lesson on how to save time and money in coding a cable.

For sheer entertainment, free from dull de-



(Photograph from pencil drawing by L. Pellegrin, Paris, 1833)

DANIEL BRENT OF VIRGINIA

Chief Clerk, Department of State 1817-33, and
Consul at Paris, 1833-41

"R. S. Chilton, formerly Chief of the Consular Bureau and later Consul at Toronto, sends me the accompanying photographic copy of a drawing of Daniel Brent, of Virginia, in his uniform as Consul at Paris," writes Mr. Carr to the BULLETIN. "Chilton says he remembers as a boy seeing the cocked hat and sword that went with the uniform but does not know what became of them when the old Chilton house on Capitol Hill was torn down. Daniel Brent was Chilton's great-uncle."

Brent's career at Paris is recounted on page 11 of the BULLETIN of January, 1921.

Thomas W. Chilton, Consul now detailed at Barcelona, is a younger brother of R. S. Chilton.

tails as to mere money making, Mr. Cooper is easily at his best in his sketch "Understanding Britishers." This is good thought, happily phrased, and forms a delightful break in the generally sober theme of a long but well written book on an always timely topic.

ERSATZ POETRY

From our Consul General in Berlin

CRI DU COEUR

I've read all the books in Berlin
I've sinned all the sins I can sin
Twiddled my thumbs
Cleaned all my guns
Drunk all the beer
They'll let me get near
Insulted the doc
Busted my clock
Counted my collars
Reckoned my dollars
And everyone nearer than Bangkok, Siam,
Knows to the full HOW BORED I AM.

VERB. SAP.

Under the shining coat of arms
The village Consul sweats
The Cons—a goodly fellow he
Considering what he gets.

ASPIRATIONS.

I never saw a perfect Cons
I never hope to see one
But I can tell you anyhow
I'd rather be than see one.

TRAGEDY

There was a young feller in Labra-dor
Who once had a row with the Audi-tor,
It cost him two hundred, his heart strings it sun-
dered,
And now he won't speak to the Control-lor.

FROM THE CHINESE

By Su Tung-p'o (A. D. 1036-1101) on the Birth
of His Son.

Families, when a child is born
Want it to be intelligent.
I, through intelligence,
Having wrecked my whole life,
Only hope the baby will prove
Ignorant and stupid.
Then he will crown a tranquil life
By becoming an Officer to Assist in
Important Drafting Work
In the Department of State.

NECROLOGY

B. Harvey Carroll

The BULLETIN regrets to chronicle the death of Dr. B. Harvey Carroll, Consul at Cadiz, Spain, who died at Gibraltar on March 31, 1922. Consul Carroll had gone to Gibraltar for medical attention and had been ill only a short while.

He was born in Waco, Texas, March 3, 1874, and was appointed, after examination (January 19, 1914), Consul at Venice April 24, 1914. He served at that post until August, 1918, when he was transferred to Naples. After having served at that post until March 12, 1920, he was transferred to Cadiz. He was appointed as a Consul of Class 9 and subsequently promoted to Class 7 and Class 6.

He spent one year at the University of Chicago and graduated at Baylor University (B. A.) 1892; University of Texas (LL. B.) 1894; Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (Th. M.) 1899, (Th. D.) 1900; University of Berlin (M. A.) (Ph. D.) 1902; both *magna cum laude*.

He served in the Spanish-American War as a chaplain in the 1st Volunteer Cavalry of Texas and for a period of four years served on the staff of Governor Lanham of Texas. He was also a pastor of churches in Texas and Kentucky for several years and for three years was at the head of the Department of Political Science of Baylor University. Subsequently he was on the editorial staff of the *Houston Chronicle* and also editor of the *Stylus*.

Consul Carroll was a gifted linguist and historian, and had written extensively for magazines and newspapers. He was widely known in Texas and before entering the Consular Service gave freely of his talents and energy to every cause for the promotion of the material and moral welfare of the people of his native State. A legion of friends had watched his career in the Consular Service with confidence and pride, and were greatly shocked to hear of his death. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Daisy Crawford Carroll, who was visiting her brother, Mr. Walter J. Crawford, at Beaumont, Texas, at the time of her husband's death. Consul Carroll's body will be interred at Houston, Texas, his former home.

The BULLETIN extends deepest sympathy to Mrs. Carroll in her bereavement.—F. P. L.

Johann George Heimrod

Johann George Heimrod died at Berne, Switzerland, in his seventy-sixth year on December 12,

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1921. Mr. Heimrod was born November 30, 1845, at Bad Neuendorf, Prussia, and became an American citizen by naturalization. He was appointed Consul General at Apia, Samoa, on November 23, 1901, and transferred to Berne, Switzerland, as Consul on May 1, 1908, where he served until his retirement from the service in March, 1914. Mr. Heimrod is survived by two daughters and a son.

Mrs. Wilbert L. Bonney

Mrs. Vera Dunlap Bonney, wife of Wilbert L. Bonney, Consul at Rosario, Argentina, passed away on February 8, 1922, at Puiggari Entre Rios, Argentina.

HERE'S COOPERATION

The BULLETIN is pleased to announce that its esteemed contemporary, *The Army and Navy Journal*, will hereafter publish regularly a column of consular and diplomatic news.

The staff of the BULLETIN will collect and edit these items, so that our friends in the Army and Navy may learn of appointments, promotions, transfers, etc., in the Foreign Service.

George Curtis Peck of the *Journal's* editorial staff writes:

"We are going to stand by the Foreign Service and for such measures as, in our judgment, will still further improve it, and the interests of the corps will be our interests."

In accordance with past practice and contingent upon the availability of appropriations which have been included in the War Department budget estimates, it is expected that four officers of the Army will be selected within the next few months for the four-year Oriental language detail. The officers so detailed will probably be sent to the Orient in August. One officer will go to China to study Chinese and three to Japan to study Japanese. No officer will be detailed who has had less than three years' commissioned service and no officer will be detailed who has not performed duty with troops of one or more of the combatant arms during the past year. Preference will be given to officers between the ages of 25 and 30 years. Previous linguistic training will be given considerable weight in the selection.

Service Men As Secretaries



© By Harris & Ewing

WILLIAM PHILLIPS



© By Harris & Ewing

LELAND HARRISON

The vacancies created by the resignation of Under Secretary Henry P. Fletcher and Assistant Secretary Fred M. Dearing have been filled by the appointment of William Phillips, until recently Minister to The Netherlands, as Under Secretary, and Leland Harrison, Counselor of Embassy assigned to the Department, as Assistant Secretary. Mr. Fletcher has sailed to his new post at Brussels, and Mr. Dearing left the United States on April 15 to assume his duties as Minister to Portugal.

Both of the incoming secretaries are "service men" of long experience, and their appointment is generally accepted as further evidence of a policy on the part of the present administration of filling important positions by promotions within the Service rather than by appointment from outside.

Mr. Phillips has served in the Department as Assistant Secretary and as Third Assistant and has had long diplomatic experience at London

and in the Far East. He was born in Massachusetts on May 30, 1878. He received the degree of A. B. at Harvard in 1900, and attended Harvard Law School from 1900 to 1902. He first made the acquaintance of the Diplomatic Service when in 1903 he became private secretary to Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, a position which he held until 1905. In that year he was appointed Second Secretary in the regular Service and was assigned to Peking, succeeding at that post Henry P. Fletcher, whom he now succeeds as Under Secretary. After two years' experience in the Far East, he was recalled to the Department, where he served first as assistant to the Third Assistant Secretary on Far Eastern Affairs, then as Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, and finally, as Third Assistant Secretary of State. In the Fall of 1909 he returned to the Embassy at London as Secretary and remained there until 1912, when he resigned to become regent of the



College and Secretary of the Corporation of Harvard University. He returned to the Service in 1914, when he was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State. Three years later he became Assistant Secretary, a post he held until his appointment as Minister to The Netherlands on March 3, 1920.

MR. HARRISON'S LONG SERVICE

Mr. Harrison has had long experience in the Far East, Latin-America, at London, at Paris during the Peace Conference, and in the Department. Like Mr. Phillips, he entered the Service through a secretaryship to an American Ambassador. After graduating from Harvard in 1907, he became private secretary to Thomas J. O'Brien at Tokyo, but before leaving for his post he took the examinations for the Diplomatic Service, and was appointed Third Secretary the following June. Shortly afterward he was appointed Second Secretary at Peking, succeeding Fred M. Dearing, whom he now succeeds as First Assistant Secretary of State. Again succeeding Mr. Dearing, he was assigned to the Embassy at London as Second Secretary on August 16, 1910, serving there under Whitelaw Reid. In 1912 he was transferred to Bogota where he acted on several occasions as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1915 he returned to the United States and reported for duty in the Division of Latin-American Affairs. The following year he was transferred to the office of the Counselor of the Department of State as assistant to Mr. Frank L. Polk. In November, 1918, he was appointed Diplomatic Secretary of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Paris with the rank of Counselor of Embassy, and upon the departure of the American Commission was assigned as Counselor to the Embassy at Paris. In March of last year he was assigned to the Department and upon the convocation of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament was assigned for special duty with the American Delegation.

MISSIONS FILLED

The President virtually completed the Diplomatic Roster when he recently appointed Alanson B. Houghton, as Ambassador to Germany; Theodore Brentano, as Minister to Hungary; Albert Henry Washburn, as Minister to Austria; Gerhard A. Bading, as Minister to Ecuador; Hoffman Philip and Samuel H. Piles, as Ministers to Uruguay and Colombia, respectively.

From 1919 until his recent appointment Ambassador Houghton was the Representative to Congress from the 37th District of New York. In private life he is the president of the Corning

Glass Works, where the famous "Pyrex" ware is made. Mr. Brentano is a native of Chicago and was Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, for a period of 31 years. The new Minister to Ecuador has been Mayor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for several terms. During the recent war he was commissioned and stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. Hoffman Philip is a "career" man of wide and varied experience. He entered the Service as Deputy Vice Consul General at Tangiers in 1901, where he remained for seven years. He was then assigned as Secretary to the Legation at Rio de Janeiro and later went as Counselor of the Embassy at Constantinople. In the Spanish-American War he served in the Santiago Campaign as one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Mr. Piles, who is taking Mr. Philip's place as Minister to Colombia, is a former Senator from the State of Washington. He has been active in State and national politics for over twenty years.

MILITARY ATTACHE NOTES

The station of Major Fred T. Cruse, General Staff, Military Attaché to Central America, has been changed from Panama City to Guatemala City.

The orders relieving Captain Robert F. Kelley, Field Artillery, from duty as Assistant Military Attaché to Finland and Assistant Military Observer in the Baltic Provinces, have been rescinded and Captain Kelley will remain on his present duty until further orders.

Major T. W. Hollyday, Military Attaché to Finland and Military Observer in the Baltic Provinces, who has recently been in the United States on sick leave, has entirely recovered his health and returned to his station at Riga.

COMMERCE NOTES

Mr. John P. Bushnell, formerly of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Export Company, has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner of the Department of Commerce and assigned to Mexico. Mr. Bushnell succeeds Assistant Trade Commissioner R. M. Connell, who is returning to the United States for duty in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. C. C. Batchelder has left Washington for his new post in Calcutta, India. Mr. Batchelder will proceed by way of London, Paris, and Rome, and is not expected to arrive in India until the Fall.

Consuls Save Heart Burns

SEVERAL cases have recently come to the attention of the London Consulate General from which it appears that there are at least a few aliens in the United States who are imposing upon people in the States by claiming to be persons of position, title or wealth. A young woman in the Middle West of the United States lately wrote to the London office asking that there be got, if possible, some verification of the story of a person calling himself Prince _____ of _____, and stating that he was a son of _____, the late ruler of a Mohammedan state. He had made other claims including an intimate friendship with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge. Both of these gentlemen denied ever having heard of him, and the latter, in his letter, said:

"I get a quantity of letters from semi-lunatics, largely, I regret to say, from the United States, and I do not always read them. I suppose this is one of them, and that perhaps on the strength of his having written, he claims acquaintance, but the claim is absurd."

From the investigation made as to this man it was clear that he was not telling the truth in any particular; there was no such title in existence as Prince of _____, nor did the ruler referred to have any son of the name given by this person.

Friends of another young woman in New York wrote to the London Consulate General for verification of the statements of a man to whom she had become engaged who claimed to be the son of the late Ambassador from a South American country and a relative of the present Ambassador. This claim was likewise found to be entirely false, and the inquirers stated that they believed the report from London would save the girl from the misery of a marriage with an adventurer.

These are examples of a particular service which Consuls render, and it would seem highly desirable that the American public be informed that its Consular Service is in a position to verify such claims in most instances.

LOST DUKES FOUND

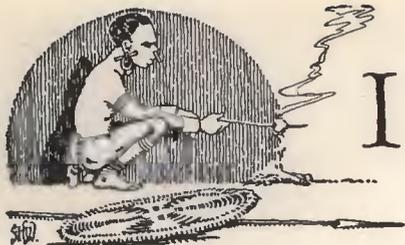
Then again there was the case of the obscure lawyer in Quincy, Ill.—wherever that is—and Vice Consul Oscar Thomason at Nairobi—that's in Africa—and a lost dukedom or earldom, or at least a lost duke or earl. That wasn't a case of a broken-down cabdriver posing as a Mohammedan Prince, but of a British duke or earl living like—well, like an obscure lawyer of Quincy, Ill.

In a quandary, Captain St. John A. Shelverton went to the place where all persons in quandaries eventually arrive—to wit, the nearest American Consulate. Captain St. John said he was a duke or an earl or something important in dear old England if his older brother was dead, but, if his older brother was alive, then he was only Captain St. John A. Shelverton, and would Vice Consul Thomason please find out about it and let him know.

It appeared that the lost older brother was last heard of in Quincy, Ill., aged 40, 5 feet 9, broadly built, clean shaven, fair complexion, short nose, answering to the name of Cyril Woodward Clubley Armstrong. With this meager information as a clue, Vice Consul Thomason dropped a line to the Department and one to the Mayor of Quincy. Result: the lost duke is discovered, Vice Consul Thomason breaks into print for about half a column and we suppose Captain St. John remains Captain St. John, although the obscure lawyer declared he would rather be an American citizen in Quincy, Ill. than an earl or duke or any other titled person in any other country, and that may complicate things.

A large body of Americans attended a dinner given in honor of Joseph C. Grew, American Minister to Switzerland, and Mrs. Grew, at the Hotel des Bergues, Geneva, on the evening of Washington's birthday, says the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune*. The banquet, which was organized under the auspices of the Men's Club of the American Colony at Geneva, was the occasion of Mr. Grew's first appearance in Geneva since his recent appointment as American Minister to Switzerland. The Rev. E. P. Smith, chairman of the Men's Club, introduced the speakers, and Lewis W. Haskell, American Consul at Geneva, delivered a short address of welcome. The banquet was attended by Major Ivens Jones, Military Attaché to the American Legation at Berne, and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Orme Wilson, Jr., 3rd Secretary of the Legation, and Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. Thornwell Haynes, American Consul at Berne.

American Consular trade promotion activities extend to the uttermost parts of the world as evidenced by a report from Consul E. Verne Richardson, at Karachi, conveying the information that, due to Consular efforts, a newly-erected bank building in a remote part of Baluchistan has been provided with an American-made roof.



ITEMS



The following transfers, appointments and resignations have occurred in the Consular Service between March 10 and April 10, 1922:

Richard F. Boyce from Kingston, Jamaica, to Nassau; Reginald S. Castleman from Lisbon to Horta, and H. Tobey Mooers from Horta to Lisbon; Julian C. Dorr from Prague to Naples. Coert Du Bois from Naples assigned Consul at Port Said and Walter A. Foote assigned Consul at Port Said detailed at Prague; Arthur B. Giroux from Quebec to Halifax; John Q. Wood from Frankfort-on-the-Main detailed as Consul at Tampico.

Among the non-career officers the following clerks have been appointed Vice Consuls at their respective posts; Camden L. McLain at Valparaiso; Carroll H. Megill at Zagreb and Joseph T. Moran at Santo Domingo. Garcia D. Ingells, now clerk at Montreal, transferred to be clerk and Vice Consul at Quebec and Stephen C. Worster, now Vice Consul and clerk at Torreón, has been transferred in the same capacity to Winnipeg.

The following first appointments of Vice Consuls have been made: Acton Boulet, of New York, at Saigon, and Scudder Mersman, of Missouri, at Tahiti.

Vice Consul of Career Edward R. Pottle, of Georgia, assigned at Bilbao, retired.

The following consular officers have called at the Department between March 12 and April 11:

Robert Frazer, Jr., Consul General at Large; C. F. Deichman, Consul General at Valparaiso; Douglas Jenkins, Consul General at Harbin; Ernest L. Ives, Consul at Paris; Gordon Paddock, Consul at Teheran; Harry M. Lakin, Consul at Aden; Avra M. Warren, Consul at Karachi; Leighton Hope, Consul at Hongkong; Robert D. Longyear, Vice Consul at Port au Prince; Howard Bucknell, Jr., Vice Consul at Changsha; Alfred T. Nester, Vice Consul at Naples; Frederick W. Baldwin, Vice Consul at Florence; Rocco C. Novario, Vice Consul at Patras; Henry R. Brown, Vice Consul at Belgrade; C. W. McCormick, Vice Consul at Nuevitas; Wm. A. Smale, Vice Consul at Havana; Wm. Berriman, Vice Consul at Turin; Edward E. Silvers, Vice Consul at Malaga; John W. Bulkeley, Vice Consul at Berlin; Edward Schuler, Vice

Consul at Brussels; C. R. Michels, Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba; Stephen C. Worster, Vice Consul at Torreón; C. Austin Castle, Vice Consul at Vigo; J. Walter Bailey, Clerk at Mexico City; John C. Coyle, Clerk at Barcelona.

Since the last issue of the BULLETIN the following promotions in the Diplomatic Service have been announced: William Walker Smith from Class 2 to Class 1; Herbert S. Gould from Class 3 to Class 2; R. Henry Norweb from Class 3 to Class 2; Robert M. Scotten from Class 3 to Class 2; F. Lamont Belin from Class 4 to Class 3; Pierre deL. Boal from Class 4 to Class 3; George A. Gordon from Class 4 to Class 3; Barton Hall from Class 4 to Class 3; Curtis C. Jordan from Class 4 to Class 3; Wallace S. Murray from Class 4 to Class 3; Benjamin Reath Riggs from Class 4 to Class 3; Alan F. Winslow from Class 4 to Class 3.

Other changes are as follows: Jefferson Cafery, Counselor, from the Embassy at Madrid to the Legation at Athens; Willing Spencer, Counselor, from the Legation at Tegucigalpa to the Embassy at Madrid; Charles B. Curtis, First Secretary, from the Legation at Guatemala City to the Department; Alexander R. Magruder, First Secretary, from the Legation at Helsingfors to the High Commission at Constantinople; Herbert S. Gould, First Secretary, from the Legation at Managua to the Embassy at London; Robert M. Scotten, First Secretary, from the Embassy at Paris to the Embassy at Berlin; Wallace S. Murray, Second Secretary, from the Legation at Budapest to the Legation at Teheran; Benjamin Reath Riggs, Second Secretary, from the Embassy at Rome to the Embassy at Madrid; Walter C. Thurston, Second Secretary, from the Legation at San José to the Embassy at London; Edward C. Wynne, Second Secretary, from the Embassy at Tokyo to the Department; James Orr Denby, Third Secretary, from the Department to the Embassy at Tokyo; William P. Herod, 2d, Third Secretary, from the Legation at Santo Domingo to the Department; Edwin C. Wilson, Third Secretary, from the Legation at Tegucigalpa to the Department.

The following resignations in the Diplomatic Service have been accepted by the President: Thomas H. Birch, Minister to Portugal; Charles

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S. Hartman, Minister to Ecuador; Boaz W. Long, Minister to Cuba; Daniel F. Mooney, Minister to Paraguay; Arthur Hugh Frazier, Commissioner at Vienna; Charles D. Tenny, Counselor; Sumner Welles, First Secretary and Acting Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs.

The BULLETIN takes pleasure in announcing the following births and congratulates the parents:

A daughter, Jean Douglas, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil M. P. Cross at Aden, Arabia, on February 19, 1922. Mr. Cross is now Consul at Aden.

A daughter, Katharine Elena, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hooker A. Doolittle on January 26, 1922, at Madras, India, where Mr. Doolittle is assigned as Vice Consul.

A daughter, Christian Scroggie, to Mr. and Mrs. David Donaldson on November 19, 1921, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where Mr. Donaldson is assigned as Vice Consul.

A son, Patrick Michael, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Perry George on February 25, 1922, at Athens, Greece, where Mr. George is assigned as Vice Consul.

A son, Stewart, was born to Mr. and Mrs. P. Stewart Heintzleman on February 12, 1922, at Hankow, China, where Mr. Heintzleman is now Consul General.

A daughter, Carolyn Pebin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. James Monroe Hill on February 28, 1922, at Hale, Cheshire, England. Mr. Hill is now Vice Consul at Manchester, England.

A daughter, Carolyn Lora, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle on March 10, 1922, at Hamburg, Germany, where Mr. Huddle is detailed as Consul in Charge.

A son, Joseph Hamilton, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Prindle Lowry on December 9, 1921, at Havana, Cuba, where Mr. Lowry is assigned as Vice Consul.

A son, Richard Clive, was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Tobey Mooers on January 27, 1922, at

Horta, Fayal, Azores, where Mr. Mooers is assigned as Vice Consul.

A son, Nelson Gabriel Emerson, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Eliseo Giovanni Battista Pasqualone at Pont Canavese, Italy, on December 4, 1921. Mr. Pasqualone is a clerk at Turin, Italy.

A daughter, Gene Ayer, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill on March 11, 1922, at Madrid, Spain, where Mr. Merrill is assigned as Consul.

Consul and Mrs. Ralph Cox Busser have announced the birth of a son, John Herman Busser, on March 3.

Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, after spending several weeks in Florida recuperating from a severe cold, resumed his official duties at the Department on March 30.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says the *New York Times*, has found through statistics that there are seventy-one colleges and universities in this country now that offer special training for foreign service. A total enrollment for the ten institutions, each having more than 100 students taking foreign trade subjects, gives a registration of 2,255 students. The University of Washington, Seattle, heads the list with 407 students and New York University is second with 401 students.

During the month of March, 1922, there were 2,113 commercial and economic reports received by the Department, as compared with 1,892 reports in February. In March, the Consulate General at London took first place in the number of trade reports submitted, 63; followed by Buenos Aires, 50; Helsingfors, 50; Melbourne, 42; Berlin, 40; and Prague and Budapest each 37. During the month of March, 1922, there were 4,144 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,834 in February. The Consulate General at Buenos Aires took first place in the number of trade letters sent through the Department, having sent 126, followed by Berlin, 90; Rio de Janeiro, 74; Havana, 72; and Athens, 64.



The Work at Ellis Island

By Shelby F. Strother

"THERE may be some shooting," I was told by the chief of the Visa Office when he packed me off to Ellis Island to keep watch for visa and passport frauds at the mouth of America's "melting pot," but he didn't say anything about my becoming an amateur detective and I can't recall that he gave me a vivid description of what it's like to sail down the bay in a little tug and clamber up a ladder to a big liner when the wind is whistling through the tresses of the well-known Goddess of Liberty as though it were bent on blowing her torch out, and the snow is falling, and—

Well, I don't hold that against him. I liked it all right. We went down in February, 1921, John A. Dowd and a little later William J. Callahan, formerly Vice Consul at Trieste, and I. There wasn't any shooting—although I did see one fair immigrant bury her teeth in the shoulder of one of the matrons when we caught her in a fraud and started her on her way back to her own country—but we didn't lack excitement. From February to the end of the year we examined 261,026 passports, exclusive of 15,000 examined on liners at Quarantine, and in six weeks' time, between the middle of February and the first of April, when we did our biggest business, we discovered 183 forged visas alone.

Of this total of 183, some of the cases being families of from two to six, all were immediately deported except twelve. These twelve, though presenting false documents, determined, at an initial cost of \$250 each for counsel fees, to remain in the country, if possible, and obtained writs of habeas corpus. The District Court dismissed their writs and, on appeal, the Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the decision.

Two of the aliens ordered deported escaped, and the Department of Justice never has traced them. One of them left his address, but when the Justice agent went to investigate he found

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that the residence given was a five-story block housing a department store on Grand Street, New York, and, of course, our escaped alien had never been heard of by the proprietors or any of the employees. We shall probably have to give that alien credit for a sense of humor.

Probably the most interesting case that we had and one that gave the lawyers and the judges and all concerned food for thought was the case of a man, his wife, and several small children who entered on forged passports. We don't know



Bearers of fraudulent visas being deported from the United States

whether that family had their arrival at Ellis Island timed or not, but as soon as they got in the wife went to the hospital where she gave birth to a child. The attorney for the aliens argued that the child so born was an American citizen and as such admissible. While we were scratching our heads over that he entered the further plea that since the immigration authorities did not separate families the whole family should be allowed to enter on the strength of the child. You might figure that they deserved to come in if they could figure that out, but the judge decided that the law was against them, so back they all went.

If you should let aliens in whenever they showed ingenuity in forging passports or visas or making up good cases you would have to admit a good part of Europe. In the hearings we got



a great deal of information concerning the channels through which forgeries were obtained and the various ways in which attempts are made to evade the regulations, and all of that information is now on file in the Department at Washington. I recall one case of an Italian reservist who said he had "gone to the colors" and was then being repatriated to the United States. He might have got by all right if one of his relatives hadn't let it drop that he had "gone to the colors" not from Philadelphia, as he claimed, but from Brazil, and had never before been in the United States.

Then there was the case of two striking young women, sisters, with jet black hair, snapping eyes, and white clear skins who claimed to be daughters of an old man having a perfectly valid visa. The old man admitted the relationship, but a son, who had different ideas, raised a howl and gave the whole thing away. We told the two girls they had to go back, whereupon one of the girls, the one with the snappier eyes, buried her teeth in the shoulder of the immigration matron.

It would be impossible to recount all the difficulties that we ran into on that tour of duty—

forged passports and visas, visas and passports that had expired, passports issued on terms "sans retour" which had to be referred to the Department to determine whether or not passports so issued were valid. Strange to say we had three cases of visas or passports that had obviously been altered but upon investigation were proved to be valid—that is, the aliens had secured valid documents and had altered and defaced them. Apparently they were just trying to make it hard for the inspectors. Cases of lost passports and passports left behind were numerous, and once we nearly went mad when a purser's assistant for some unknown and unknowable reason tore up and destroyed all the passports that were in his possession, which happened to be 146 belonging to steerage passengers. Forged seamen's identification cards were also numerous, and we couldn't help thinking that something was wrong when a liner pulled in with a large number of immigrants, 7½ per cent. of whom were supplied with the new transit certificates. Something like a climax was reached when a foreign mission arrived 'mid tooting of whistles and the blaring of brass

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The American Consular Service

THE career officers of the Consular Service of the United States are distributed in the various parts of the world in the following manner:

- 209 in Europe
- 90 in Asia
- 24 in Africa
- 91 in North America
- 11 in Central America
- 23 in the West Indies
- 35 in South America
- 17 in Australasia

bands—without passports, they having been forgotten.

The work would have been much more difficult had it not been for the cooperation of consular officers abroad. By post and by cable we were "tipped off" to "suspects" and were thus enabled to go about our work with some idea of what we were likely to find.

Amid all this fraud and corruption, it was like a breath of fresh air to come across the deserving case. I shan't forget the little Polish girl who arrived without a passport. She said she had lost it, and we suspected she had never had one. Her two sisters came to meet her and were almost frantic to find that she had lost her documents, and probably after so much sacrifice could not remain in the United States. We produced the list of visas issued at Warsaw, and were almost as much pleased as the girls when after three hours of searching the record was found.

A young man, hardly more than a boy, arrived with a passport that looked suspicious. At the same time we received word from a consular officer abroad that the boy was suspected of having stolen his passport, although there was no proof. He said his father would be there to meet him, but we remembered the case of the girl with the snapping eyes. The boy was placed in a large room full of immigrants and the father, who said he had not seen his son for nine years, was allowed to enter. We watched.

Around and around the room the two wandered, sometimes passing within thirty feet of each other, sometimes on opposite sides of the room. We could only imagine their feelings—if they were honest, their doubts of being able to recognize each other after the lapse of nine years; if crooks, their hopes that some lucky chance would steer them right. Perhaps we were as excited as they, and when they suddenly stopped in front of each other and then leaped forward with cries and maybe a few tears and such a jargon of Polish as I have never heard—

Well, sob stuff isn't in a consular officer's line.

A new movement has recently been inaugurated to form an association among the foreign Consuls of New York City. Despite the fact that there are 57 consular officers, representing every country in the world, no organization exists at the present, except among the representatives of the Latin-American countries, who hold monthly meetings. The officers feel that the need of organization is great, if for no other reason than to increase the prestige of the foreign representatives at "America's commercial capital."



FILING HANDY FACTS

Trade news, live statistics and timely clippings, useful in answering letters and writing reports, are cleverly filed by Consul Moorehead at Nantes, by a system of his own invention.

He writes: "I have planned to make this file serve a threefold object: First, a file by means of which every question asked by visiting commercial travelers, business men, tourists and other callers, may be answered accurately at once; second, a file by means of which every trade inquiry may be replied to immediately with clear and concise information; third, a file by which my successor in office may in a very short time gain an accurate insight into the commercial and economic possibilities of his new district. It frequently happens that real and effective commercial work is arrested on the arrival of a new Consul until he can study his district by searching through the correspondence files for previous reports and replies to trade inquiries. This is a very slow process, but, when there is a general information file in the office with data recorded in a compact and systematized form, the new Consul can begin the commercial work at once."

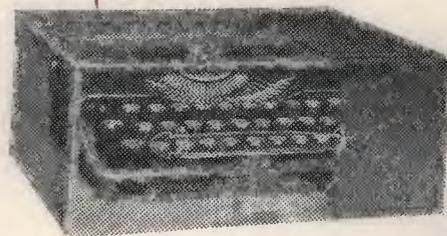
AT CONSUL'S RIGHT HAND

"The file here," Mr. Moorehead goes on to say, "is kept in a cap size drawer, papers being placed in despatch size manila folders arranged in alphabetical order according to subjects. The file is at the Consul's right hand and can be consulted without his getting up from his desk or wasting the time of a clerk in order to bring the file to him. It is divided as follows:

1. List of dealers.
 - Importers and large consumers.
 - Exporters.
 - Copies of World Trade Directory reports.
 These are arranged according to subject.
2. Industries.
 - Lists of principal factories arranged according to the kind of industry, such as *Shipbuilding, Canned Food Products, Iron and Steel*, etc. When obtainable, the following information is recorded for each factory:
 - Location of plant.
 - Address of head office and purchasing agent.
 - Telegraphic address.
 - Codes used.
 - Capital.
 - Annual production quantity.
 - Quantity of raw materials consumed with amounts imported from each country.
 - Bank report regarding financial standing.

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3. Commodity file.

In this section is recorded information for each commodity having a sale, imported or locally manufactured, in the consular district, as follows:

- Statistics of imports and exports, if any.
- Amount consumed annually.
- Kind, style or design preferred.
- Source of supply.
- Prices.
- Usual terms.
- Transportation charges from United States compared with other countries.
- Shipping instructions.
- Reputation of American products.
- Sales methods.
- Language to be used in correspondence.
- Lists of dealers and consumers.

These lists are arranged in alphabetical order and contain, when possible, the following information for each dealer or consumer:

- Name and address of the industry or firm.
- Name and address of purchasing agent.

Annual consumption of the article in question.

Sources of supply.

Capital.

Telegraphic address and codes used.

Bank report.

4. Agriculture.

In this file are recorded latest available statistics of crops, production, total and per acre, area under each principal crop; description of the soil, climate, such as rainfall, and temperature; number and sizes of farms; list of agricultural schools; topography of the country; number of motor tractors in each section; statistics of imports and exports of principal agricultural products and average prices.

5. Mining.

In this file are recorded statistics of production, exportation and importation of unmanufactured mining products and list of mines with location of each mine, production and names and addresses of operators.

6. Annual report file.

Here are placed copies of the annual reports



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The book tells why the Institute was founded; how the group of business leaders who founded it recognized that modern business was developing specialists, but was failing to train executives; how they collected and classified the facts and tested principles of generations of business experience, so building an authoritative training course.

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rendered for 1918, 1919 and 1920, clippings and other data to be used for the report for the current year and reference to voluntary reports which should be consulted in making the report for 1921.

7. Trade statistics file.

Very few statistics are published in the Nantes district. Statistics especially prepared for this Consulate by the local Chamber of Commerce, Collector of Customs, etc., are received from time to time and are placed in this file so as to have all trade statistics covering a number of years in one place.

8. Copies of trade reports.

An extra copy of each trade report, whether called for, voluntary, trade opportunities or replies to trade inquiries, is kept in this file which is useful in the preparation of all commercial reports and may be of advantage to the inspecting Consul General.

9. Advertising.

Here are recorded lists of publications of the district where American goods may be advertised along with rates of insertion.

10. Rivers and harbors file.

In this file are recorded descriptions of river and harbor facilities, tariffs of harbor dues, pilotage, etc.; shipping statistics; lists of shipping agents and brokers and all information relative to shipping.

11. Labor conditions.

Here are filed clippings and all other available information relating to strikes, unemployment, rates of wages, etc.

12. Source of information file.

In this file are recorded: Lists of reference books such as commercial directories, trade publications, statistical reports and local newspapers which are of assistance in obtaining trade information; lists of trade organizations and governmental officials who supply trade information.

13. District information file.

In this file is recorded a short description of the consular district, area, population of each department and principal cities according to census of 1911 and 1921; points of interest for tourists such as lists of museums and hours when open, churches, old buildings, chateaux, seaside resorts, lists of hotels and restaurants; advice to automobilists concerning roads, etc.; lists of factories open to inspection; tennis and golf clubs with rates for admission; regulations and facilities for fishing and hunting, etc.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR

STOP-PRESS BULLETIN: As the BULLETIN goes to press, the Senate has taken favorable action on the recommendations of the Department, replacing most of the items which were removed from the Diplomatic and Consular and Departmental appropriation bills by the House.

On February 23 the Committee on Appropriations began the hearings on the estimates for the Department of State and the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. As a part of the budget adjustment, these appropriations have now been combined into one bill, instead of two, as heretofore. Under Secretary of State Fletcher appeared before the Committee the first day in support of the estimates, and for ten days thereafter Mr. Carr was giving testimony continuously. Rarely has the Director of the Consular Service been called upon to supply such voluminous detailed information in connection with a committee hearing. The bill was finally reported out of the Committee on March 27 and carried the following figures:

	Appropriation 1922	Estimate 1923	Committee Report
Diplomatic Service..	\$3,226,400.00	\$3,004,863.00	\$2,453,385.00
Consular Service....	4,840,450.00	5,084,450.00	4,780,700.00
Foreign Intercourse.	7,744,536.09*	1,412,128.16	1,188,618.16
Total For. Service..	\$15,811,386.09	\$9,501,441.16	\$8,422,703.16
Dept. of State.....	1,042,960.00	1,084,960.00	1,026,033.00
Grand total	\$16,854,346.09	\$10,586,401.16	\$9,448,736.16

*Note—This total includes the \$5,000,000 payment to the Republic of Colombia and \$1,000,000 for the International Exposition at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

As will be seen from this table, there is a general reduction of \$1,137,665 below the estimates as submitted by the Department. The following are some of the principal reductions:

Department of State proper.....	\$58,927
Clerks at Embassies and Legations.....	94,828
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Missions.....	100,000
Salaries of the Consular Service.....	100,000
Contingent Expenses, U. S. Consulates.....	100,000
Passport Control Act, Expenses of.....	75,000
Emergency Fund.....	300,000

The bill having now been considered and passed by the House, it goes to the Senate with several additional changes, due to points of order raised against the items during the debate. When the bill has reached its final form, the BULLETIN will carry a full description of its provisions.

Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Dorsey, of Baltimore, mother of W. Roderick Dorsey, American Consul at Florence, celebrated her 92nd birthday on February 19.



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GUARDING THE PUBLIC HEALTH

(Continued from page 123)

bound for ports of the United States. It is significant, however, that of the vessels on which typhus broke out there were only two occasions in which secondary cases occurred, and these two vessels were from a port (Trieste) where disinfecting procedure had not been observed or even attempted. While delousing measures at some of the European ports were in the beginning more or less imperfect, it seems very probable that they at least substantially served to prevent the spread of the infection on board the ships. Without a doubt had a similar situation obtained twenty or thirty years before there would have resulted an entire cessation of transatlantic travel.

Along the Mexican border there are disinfected annually about 150,000 persons at the various ports of entry, with the result that although typhus has prevailed, at least in some districts in Mexico in a most virulent form, the infection has not spread to adjacent territory in the United States.

WHAT DISEASES ARE QUARANTINABLE

According to the *United States Quarantine Regulations*, the strictly quarantinable diseases are confined to cholera, typhus (exanthematous), plague, smallpox, leprosy and anthrax (the latter only as to certain articles of cargo) for the reason, mainly, that these are considered as exotic, pestilential diseases, easier to prevent of entrance than of eradication after their introduction. While this does not apply to smallpox, quarantine, nevertheless, tends to prevent the introduction of more virulent strains of the infection and protects against the greater prevalence of the disease.

With respect to infectious diseases of a minor nature, such as measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, typhoid, venereal infections, etc., no special treatment of ship or contacts is provided for other than the reporting to local authorities of the cases, so that they may be detained in local institutions until well.

METHODS ONCE USED NOW DISCARDED

Looking backward, we now know that formerly there was much unnecessary treatment of ships and persons in order to prevent the spread of disease. The latter part of the nineteenth century was notable as the era for promiscuous disinfection and fumigation. Fomites were thought to be of prime importance in the dissemination of not only smallpox, but also of yellow fever, plague, cholera and typhus. Ships were washed down with bichloride solutions even to the individual

stones in the ballast and sulphur was burned in liberal quantities. It is rather interesting to read in the *Annual Report* of the Marine Hospital Service for the year 1873 that the generous use of carbolic acid solution proved exceptionally effective in destroying yellow fever infection. The former practice of bathing persons with chemical solutions and the treatment of ships in the same way has largely been abandoned and has given way to fumigation by sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, or hydrocyanic acid gas for the destruction of mosquitoes, rats, fleas, bed bugs and lice, and the various agencies by which yellow fever, typhus and plague are transmitted.

Against cholera chief attention is paid to the personnel, their food and water supply, the isolation of the sick and the bacteriological examination of those who have been in contact with the sick. Formerly, it was the practice to detain contacts for a period of five or six days and then release them if all were well. This was a practice that did not prevent the admission of "carriers" and at the same time imposed greater restraint than the present procedure of bacteriological examination.

In yellow fever the sick are isolated under screening and the contacts are released, if well, six days after the last exposure, this to date from the assured destruction of mosquitoes (*stegomyia*).

For the prevention of the spread of bubonic plague the destruction of rats and fleas is practiced. The sick are detained at quarantine merely for treatment and to prevent public alarm, but no consideration is given in modern quarantine practice to the possibility of the spread of bubonic plague by passengers or crew. This, of course, would not apply to pneumonic plague.

In the treatment of a typhus ship, the sick and contacts are treated for the destruction of lice on their bodies or in their personal effects and are detained for the incubation period of the disease.

WORK OF QUARANTINE STATIONS

The Public Health Service today operates in the mainland of the United States and its possessions approximately one hundred quarantine stations. At fully equipped quarantine stations there are provided facilities for the boarding and inspection of vessels and personnel; apparatus for



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mechanical cleansing of vessels; apparatus for disinfecting by steam, by sulphur, by formaldehyde, by cyanide gas, or by disinfecting solutions; also clinical laboratories, hospital for contagious and doubtful cases, steam laundries, detention barracks for suspects, bathing facilities, water supply, and a proper system for the disposal of sewerage.

A brief reference to the transactions at the national quarantine stations during the past year will afford one a cross-section view of the usual activities carried on by our quarantine system. At national quarantine stations there were inspected approximately 2,000,000 passengers and crews; 20,000 vessels were inspected and 5,000 were fumigated or disinfected; 3,986 vessels arrived from infected ports, of which number approximately 47 had infection aboard. Somewhat less than 50,000 passengers and crews were detained and disinfected; 4,800 were either vaccinated or subjected to bacteriological examination. Along the Mexican border 55,000 people were vaccinated and 130,000 were disinfected (de-loused). At the insular quarantine stations and at foreign ports over 10,000 vessels were inspected by officers of the Public Health Service, of which there were more than 1,500 fumigated, and more than a million and a half passengers and crews inspected.

SPECIAL AMERICAN PROBLEMS

Of all civilized countries the United States appears at the present time to have a greater need of maritime quarantine protection than others. European countries are fortunate in having their ports comparatively, if not entirely, free of stegomyia, and hence the introduction of yellow fever is of no concern to those countries. Furthermore, the substantial stone construction on the water front of the various European ports results in an automatic reduction of rodent population, and in thus-wise acts as a barrier against the introduction of plague, and the protected water supplies at most of the European ports afford a rather satisfactory insurance against the spread of cholera. In contrast to this more fortunate condition of affairs, a large section of the United States is heavily infested with the yellow fever mosquito and the intimate commercial intercourse with nearby countries where the disease is endemic necessitates constant surveillance at our southern ports of entry in order to prevent the introduction of the infection. The water-front construction at practically all American ports is of frame and of such a type as to afford the greatest possible harborage to rats. The water front

along most of our ports is very heavily infested with rodents and affords the most favorable situation imaginable for the introduction of plague, and in thus-wise quarantine safeguards against the introduction of plague are not only necessary at the present time, but will probably continue so for many years to come.

Typhus and cholera are the two epidemic diseases formerly greatly dreaded, which today are regarded with much less concern, but, nevertheless, there are many places where cholera would spread with the utmost facility if introduced, and the tenement districts of large American cities would probably afford as favorable a condition for the spread of typhus as any part of Europe.

The annual maintenance charge of the American quarantine system is comparatively small in contrast with the benefits and sanitary protection secured through its operation, and it seems improbable that it can be eliminated for many years to come, in fact, not until the internal sanitary condition of the United States is such that quarantinable diseases, even though introduced, could not spread.

The Association is gratified to announce that 47 new members have "joined up" since January 1, 1922. On March 31, 1922, there were 502 career officers, 68 of whom did not belong to the Association. It begins to look as though our goal of 100 per cent. membership will be reached by June 30, 1922. Help us round up these 68.

Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham at Shanghai has found it profitable to institute weekly meetings of the heads of his various departments. His system, he writes, has brought about a marked increase in general efficiency and a desirable uniformity in the preparation of despatches, letters and reports.

One loyal, though presumably expatriated citizen, recently assured Consul General Dawson at Munich that his estimate of her case was entirely wrong inasmuch as a friend at home had informed her that she could not be "denaturalized." Another woman recently wrote Mr. Dawson textually as follows: "It is going to be two years since my passport was made. I understand that it is no longer guilty."

"If guilt can attach to inanimate things," writes Dawson, "many colleagues will agree that certain passports deserve the epithet of my correspondent."

Globe-Wernicke

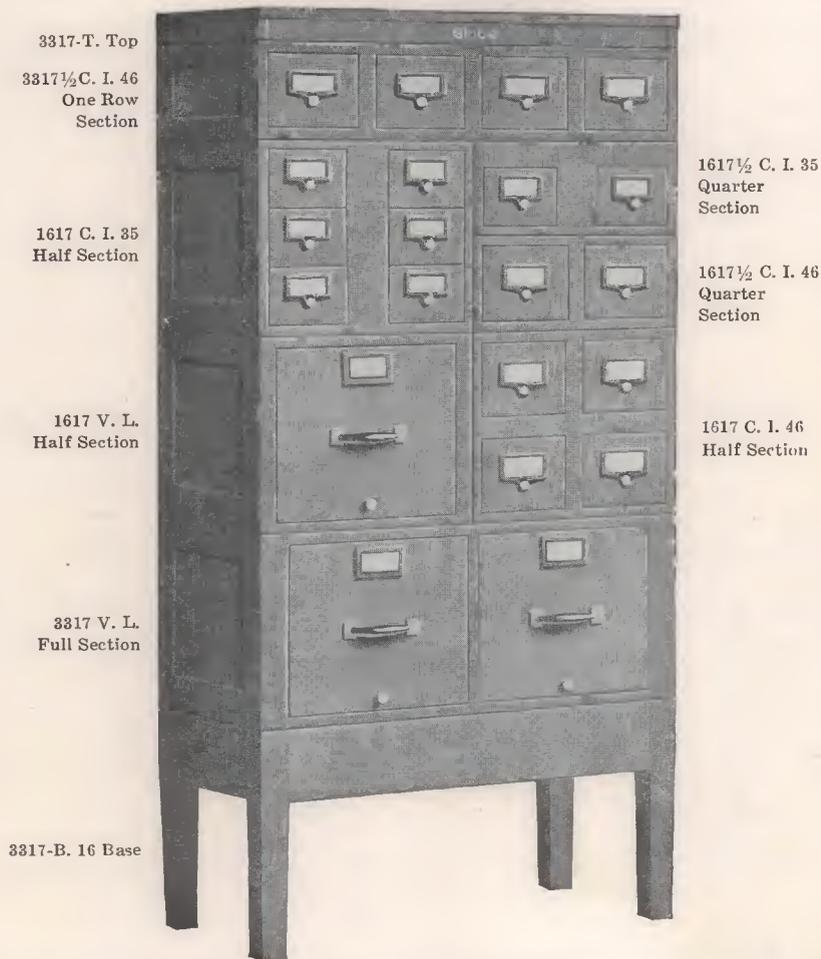
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These 33-Inch Width Wood Filing Cabinets and an Identical Line of Steel Filing Cabinets are the lines the Globe-Wernicke Co. has supplied the United States Government for many years. Made especially for the Government in accordance with the specifications of the General Supply Committee. The picture shows only a small part of the line. The complete lines including every filing device used in Government offices.

The top of each Section and the bottom of each Section are closed in by air-tight, framed-in panels, exactly the same construction as the sides. The top, bottom, back and both sides, being absolutely solid, make each Unit not only a complete, solid case, but vermin proof, non-warpable and dust-proof. These Units are the most compact, substantial and strongest Wood Filing Cabinet Sections ever built.

Catalogue No. 800 Explains all Globe-Wernicke Filing Cabinets.

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