

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



THE PYRAMIDS OF GHIZEH

Vol. IV September, 1922 No. 9

\$4.00 A YEAR

35 CENTS A COPY

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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. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1922

The Smithsonian and Consuls

By Charles D. Walcott, Secretary

THOSE who are engaged in the pursuit of knowledge and, indeed, the public at large, are year by year coming to a fuller realization of what the Smithsonian Institution may mean in assisting them in research work, in giving them the latest and most authoritative information over a vast range of subjects, and in giving them advice upon all scientific matters and encouragement in carrying out investigations.

The Smithsonian Institution was founded by James Smithson, a natural son of Hugh Smithson, the first Duke of Northumberland. He was born in France in 1765, and in his early years was known as James Lewis Macie or as M. de Mecies. He assumed his father's family name of Smithson about 1800. Smithson was graduated from Oxford, and, devoting himself to research, soon became one of the foremost chemists and mineralogists of his time. So highly was his work esteemed by his contemporaries that he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society when only 22 years of age.

In 1826, three years before his death, he drew up a will bequeathing his entire estate to the United States of America, "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

It is not definitely known what motive actuated Smithson in leaving his fortune to America. In this connection, one who had devoted many years to a study of Smithson's life wrote, over forty years since:

"He is not known to have had a single correspondent in America, and in none of his papers is found any reference to it or to its distinguished men. It has been alleged that he was more friendly to monarchial than to republican institutions, but there appears to be no foundation for this opinion. It is more probable that, living at a time when all Europe was convulsed with war, when the energies of nations, and thoughts of rulers, and the lives of millions were devoted to efforts for conquest or to perpetuate despotism, he turned to the free American Republic, where he could discern the germs of rising grandeur, the elements of enduring prosperity, and the aspirations of coming generations. He undoubtedly felt that in the United States there would be wider scope for the promotion of knowledge, and that in this new country there would always be free thought and indefinite progress. By selecting the nation itself as the depository of his trust he paid the highest compliment to its intelligence and integrity, and testified his confidence in republican institutions and his faith in their perpetuity."

In regard to the language used to express Smithson's purpose, the writer above quoted says:

"The 'Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge' was established in April, 1825, and at once entered upon a career alike brilliant and successful. 'Its publications,' says the *Edinburgh Review* (Vol. xlvi, 1827, p. 243), 'undoubtedly form by far the most important of the contributions from men of science and letters to the instruction and improvement of mankind.' Its ef-

forts were to be extended until knowledge had become as plentiful and as universally diffused as the air we breathe.

"It cannot be doubted that Mr. Smithson became impressed with the prevailing and new spirit of his age, and, recognizing as a man of science, the inestimable value of knowledge and the importance of its universal diffusion, wrote the words of his will bequeathing his whole fortune '*for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.*'"

After lengthy debates in Congress as to the manner in which the bequest of Smithson was to be given effect, the Institution was finally established by the Act of August 10, 1846.

That the Smithsonian Institution has been thoroughly appreciated as a practical asset by the American public, acting through their representatives in Congress, is amply proved by the enormous extension of its activities since the passage of the original act of incorporation in 1846. It now forms the administrative center from which are directed a number of otherwise separate establishments or branches most of which are supported not from the income of the Smithson and other funds, but through direct appropriations from Congress.

HOW THE INSTITUTION HAS GROWN

These several branches are (1) the United States National Museum, the repository, according to laws passed by Congress, of all specimens presented to the Government or acquired as the result of the expenditure of Government funds, and which at present are housed in three buildings; one devoted to biology, geology and anthropology, and the others to the industrial arts and history; (2) the International Exchanges, by which the interchange of scientific literature is facilitated; (3) the Bureau of American Ethnology, devoted to the study of the American Indians; (4) the National Zoological Park, known to everyone who visits Washington; (5) the Astrophysical Observatory; (6) the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature by means of which scientific workers are kept informed of what their colleagues are doing elsewhere, and (7) the National Gallery of Art.

To the Consular Service the two branches of especial interest are the National Museum and the Zoological Park.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

The functions of the National Museum are three in number. First of all it is a museum of record, and as such its object is to amass the greatest possible representation of all sorts of speci-

mens illustrating the various phases of "natural history," the biological (including the zoological and botanical), the geological and the anthropological.

In the second place it is an institution for research. New collections from little known places are being constantly received. These are studied and the new and interesting things are described so that others may have the benefit of the information, the described material being carefully preserved so that the original descriptions may at any time be verified. More detailed study often shows or suggests that there has been some mistake or misinterpretation in the original or currently accepted description of some animal, plant, primitive weapon, mineral, or other object, or that its affinities with other similar objects are not quite those originally assumed. The National Museum aims to include a sufficient representation of all these things so that all such doubts may be set at rest by an examination of its collections.

The third function of the Museum is educational. This is accomplished by the development of two types of collections, the general exhibition series, which are carefully and attractively installed to give the average, intelligent, casual visitor a broad view of the fundamentals of all branches of natural history and the activities of civilized man by means of specimens, models, and photographs; and the special study collections arranged to meet the needs of the specialists and technical inquirer.

AN ORIGINAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Too few people realize the true value of the special educational work done by the National Museum, for the reason that before the results of this work reach them they have ordinarily passed through many hands. One feature of this is the description of special collections sent in from little known regions. Such work appeals only to a relatively small group of advanced students in limited fields. And yet the discoveries resulting from the study of such collections have frequently proved to be of the greatest scientific interest. A more important feature is the preparation of monographs on important groups including all the information known upon the subject treated, such as Jordan and Evermann's *Fishes of North and Middle America*, Ridgway's *Birds of North and Middle America*, etc. These important contributions to science are based upon the specimens contained in the Museum as a museum of record, and every statement made in them may be checked up by a reexamination of the collection.

From fundamental works such as these, which

make available the scattered information presented in almost innumerable short articles, and an enormous number of new facts gained by an intensive study of museum material, the text books used in our schools and colleges are compiled and from time to time revised and corrected, and in them the writers of popular works and magazine

ing factor in our educational system, especially in our colleges and higher schools.

But the work of the National Museum is greatly hampered and its educational value thereby lessened through the paucity or absence of material from large and important areas. There is no region outside of the United States from which



HOME OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

articles can find absolutely reliable information for their special purposes.

Already the National Museum has published 118 *Bulletins*, a number of them in several volumes, and 60 large volumes of collected short papers, all based upon its own collections; and the influence of these is seen in every text book dealing with these subjects.

From what has just been said it is evident that the National Museum is something more than a mere collection of curios. It is indeed a vital liv-

ing factor in our educational system, especially in our colleges and higher schools.

In rounding out our collections, which in all branches of natural history are very uneven, so much so indeed that anyone who now wishes to study intensively any branch of natural history must visit the larger museums of Europe in addition to our own National Museum, the Consular Service could be of inestimable value, and that,

(Continued on page 270)

The Consular Widow

A Dream Sketch By Consul Maurice P. Dunlap

This is the first of the articles to be published in competition for the \$100 prize offered by the BULLETIN for the best sketch or story on some phase of life in the Service.

In the Prologue:

Woodruff Ware, an American Consul.
Mrs. Edna Ware, an American Consul's Wife.

In the Dream:

Woodruff Ware }
Francis Hamilton-King } Consuls of Polynesia
Mrs. Edna Ware, later Hamilton-King }
Mrs. Dorella Hamilton-King, later Ware }
Consular Wives
A few others of minor importance.

PROLOGUE

*Scene: Living-room of the Woodruff Wares.
Evening. Consul in easy chair before grate-fire;
Mrs. Edna sewing.*

W. Well, Edna, how do you like being a Consular Wife?

E. Better than being a Consular Widow!

W. I should hope so. Had you contemplated the change?

E. Do they pension Consular Widows?

W. What a question! I'm not going to die.

E. Really? I thought we'd both die sometime.
. . . Who will look after the children then?

W. They'll be old enough to look after themselves.

E. Woodruff, you are a hardened optimist. Of course I like being a Consular Wife! If only we weren't transferred so often. As soon as one place begins to seem homelike, we must move to another.

W. Would you like to live in one place all the time?

E. I certainly would.

W. Even if I had to move along?

E. What nonsense. That *would* be an idea, to leave me like an article on the inventory to welcome the next Consul.

W. And I to a new place and a new wife? Splendid idea! . . . Ah—I mean it would be exciting to see what one might draw.

E. How would you like to draw Dorella Hamilton-King as wife number two?

W. Heaven forbid. Dorella does make Francis toe the mark, doesn't she? I wonder how they like their new Russian post.

E. Better than *you* would—with Dorella.

W. (Yawning) This has been a day indeed—a

perfect jumble of sea captains, tourists, emigrants and sardine invoices.

E. (Tucking pillow under his head) Dorella wouldn't do *that* for you.

(Pause)

W. (Sleepily) I like building dream-castles in the grate—posts one might get. A moment ago the coals seemed a grotto of livid ice—now I see a palm garden by a shining lake.
. . . (Dozes.)

(Edna rises, holds finger to lips and goes out)

ACT ONE—SCENE 1

Scene: Palm garden by shining lake, terrace of the Polynesian Consulate at Sahara. Consul and Mrs. Ware serving tea to motley crowd, such as one might see at Shephard's Hotel, Cairo.

A hydroplane Captain (pointing). Fine view you have, Consul. To think that this Sahara Lake was once a desert.

W. Irrigation has indeed done wonders and the sardine industry now furnishes an important revenue for the district.

C. Yes. I'm taking a cargo of the canned article to New Zealand. See my hydroplane balancing out there. Did I tell you that the engines are run by Geyser Petroleum?

W. It seems quite a discovery, this fuel-oil. The Hydroplane Board are to use it exclusively, I believe?

C. Yes. New Zealand has practically a limitless supply in its geysers.

(Whirring noise, crowd gazes up)

E. (Advancing) The Post-Plane from Auckland! I wonder if it brings the message?

W. What's the matter, Edna?

E. Nothing. . . . Yes, it is something. . . . (excitedly as crowd drifts off). It's quite a confession, Woodruff, but you know I haven't been happy here. Of course, I've been happy with *you*, that isn't the trouble. But this tropical malaria has worn me out. . . . And then the people are so different . . . and the food is so indigestible, I simply cannot get a cook to turn out a real Polynesian dish.

W. But, Edna, we discussed this before we married and your own words were, "as long as we're together it's all right."



E. Yes, and how much are we together? You are addressing the Sahara Merchants' Guild or the Arabic Gum Club while I sit at home where my own children speak Arabic. Then this continual changing; the furniture we had in Quebec looks moth-eaten here and our new furniture will look just as strange in our next post.

W. We really can't discuss this now.

E. Yes, we can—we *must*. For there's going to be a change. I'm not the only Consular Wife. Remember we have an association and we've secretly petitioned the government and—

(Noise of tom-toms; guests rush in)

Servant. The Sheik is here!

Sheik (entering majestically). Mr. Consul of Polynesia, a serious disaster threatens the Sahara sardine industry unless you act immediately.

W. I shall do all I can, Your Honor.

S. That man (pointing to Captain) is poisoning our crystal streams with a dreadful fluid that spreads like Egypt's pest over the waters. See, there they lie dying, thousands upon thousands of sardines that have come in the oil!

E. (Breathlessly) I thought sardines always came in oil.

W. Hush. The Sheik means Geyser Oil. Captain, we must see about this. My flier will take us down to the harbor in a moment.
(Exit all, except Edna)

E. (Gazing through telescope) It is terrible. I can see the poor sardines floating on the water. It wasn't Woodruff's fault but he'll have to explain the whole thing as usual.

Servant (entering). The Auckland Post.

E. (hurriedly picking letter from bag) Here it is. (Opens letter.) The bill has passed!

W. (entering) It was serious but—

E. Serious? Something even more serious has happened. Please open those instructions.

W. (opens parcel and reads) Ah—What?

E. Read!

W. General Instruction C6Z2. Assignments of Consular Wives to be Permanent! "In consideration of difficulties experienced by Consular Wives in their endeavors conscientiously to fulfil their duties at various posts the following provisions have been made after suggestions from the Association of Consular Wives: (a) Marriage in the Consular Service shall hereafter be a matter of place rather than person; (b)

Consuls will be transferred as formerly in accordance with the best interests of the Service but Consular Wives will remain attached to the posts where each is best suited by disposition, training, health, etc.; (c) families shall be accumulative—"

E. Is that all?

W. No. There's a lot more ending with this: "Every effort will be made to bring suitable persons together and accordingly the cordial cooperation of every Consul and Consular Wife is earnestly solicited."

E. What do you think of it?

W. I haven't a thought left.

E. But, Woodruff, do you realize—that we are to be separated?

W. No; but what's this? A special order to proceed to Nepal!

E. And, dear—I'm really so sorry—I've been transferred to—Iceland!

ACT ONE—SCENE 2

Polynesian Consulate at Vladivodka. Mrs. Dorella Hamilton-King, the Consul's wife, sitting at his desk alone. She opens her bag, powders her nose, looks around, sighs, examines wristwatch, fidgets with typewriter, sighs, tries Consular stamps on blotting paper, temporarily amused, opens Consular regulations, sighs, shuts Consular regulations, powders nose.

(Enter Consul Francis Hamilton-King)

F. Why, Dorella, are you here? Is there anything the matter at home?

D. Anything? *Everything!* The very house is so cold I can't stay there. I've come to your office because it's the only warm place in town. Why don't you make these Siberians buy Polynesian heating plants?

F. Anything else the matter?

D. I've got rheumatism in my shoulder.

F. I told you, Dorella, that you should wear woolens in Vladivodka.

D. I'll not wear woolens in Vladivodka—or anywhere else.

F. Anything else wrong?

D. The kangaroo has refused to eat soya-bean mash. I think my pet will die soon.

F. Anything else? (Enter mail-clerk)

D. The Auckland Post! (Seizes letters.) My letter from the Association. (Opens letter.) Hurrah, no more Vladivodka for Dorella!

F. (Opens package, reads) Here's news. Listen! General Instruction C6Z2—Assignments of Consular Wives to Be Permanent

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Travel and Passports

Remarkable Increase in Number of Documents Issued in Recent Years Sheds Interesting Light on American Travel Abroad

By Thomas F. Farrell

A COMPARISON of the figures in regard to the issue of passports during the last ten years shows a great increase in the number of these documents, and a consideration of the figures sheds light on the varying degrees of tightening and relaxation of passport control by this Government.

In 1912 the Department of State issued 21,719 passports; in 1913, 23,453; in 1914, 20,320; in 1915, 23,119; in 1916, 23,118; in 1917, 37,615; in 1918, 56,822; in 1919, 97,952; in 1920, 160,488; in 1921, 137,685. There have been issued up to August 1 of the present year 103,997 passports. It will be observed that the total number of passports issued was greatest in 1920, the year in which the regulations of the Department of State with regard to the issue of passports were relaxed. From the entry of the United States into the war in April, 1917, until about the middle of 1919, war conditions made necessary careful scrutiny of all passport applications, with a view to confining travel abroad to such cases as those of imperative necessity. Since the middle of 1919 these stringent war restrictions on American citizens leaving the United States were relaxed, with the result that in 1920 a record-breaking volume of travel ensued, undoubtedly to a large extent representing travel which had been deferred owing to war conditions.

THE SPRING RUSH

Figures by months during the last four years show that the largest monthly number of passports issued is usually reached in the Spring of each year. In May, 1920, there were 19,254 passports issued, the largest number for any month in that year; in May, 1921, 17,939 passports were issued, the largest number for any month in that year; in May, 1922, 24,448, the largest number ever issued in one month by the State Department. As illustrative of the varying degree of foreign travel according to the time of the year, the following figures concerning the present year are illuminating: In January 7,281 passports were issued; in February, 7,465; in March, 15,142; in April, 21,979; in June, 18,179; and in July a drop to 9,503. The figures for the last several years show that the number of passports decreases greatly in August, and that the decrease continues until the end of the year. The figures given rep-

resent passports issued by the Department of State and not by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

The regulations of the Department of State with regard to the issue of passports have changed greatly in the last five years. The restrictions during the war were made necessary, first, by the unsettled conditions abroad, and later by the congestion of steamship transportation resulting from the return of the soldiers. After August, 1918, it was unlawful for an American citizen to enter or leave the United States without a passport. After the return of the soldiers the regulations were greatly relaxed, and since July, 1921, no passports have been required of American citizens entering or leaving this country—although the regulations of most foreign countries require that Americans should be in possession of passports. Lately, the regulations of the Department have been relaxed to the extent of permitting entire freedom of travel abroad, an American citizen being required merely to state in his application the object of his proposed trip without furnishing evidence in proof of the necessity of such trip. Passports are now issued reading, "All countries," although when it appears that a traveler intends to visit Sweden or Denmark these countries must be specifically mentioned.

A further illustration of the lightening of the regulations for the benefit of American citizens is that a passport issued subsequent to January 3, 1918, will be accepted in lieu of an identifying witness. Moreover, American diplomatic and consular officers abroad and passport agencies in the United States are authorized freely to amend and extend passports valid for any country in the world, except in certain individual cases where there is reason for not doing so. Although the cost of a passport is higher, the regulations concerning the issue thereof are perhaps even less burdensome than in pre-war times.

Foreign countries have, in many instances, put into effect regulations somewhat analogous to those of the United States. A number of dependencies and smaller countries now do not require passports, for example, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Hon-

(Concluded on page 272)



The usual number of transfers have been made in the Service since July 10. Norwood F. Allman, Vice Consul and Interpreter at Nanking, has been promoted to Consul of Class Six and has been detailed to the Consulate General at Shanghai. Hiram A. Boucher has been transferred from Barcelona to Bilbao temporarily. Thomas D. Bowman has been transferred from Monterey to Mexico City and Paul H. Foster has been ordered from Vera Cruz to Monterey to fill the vacancy, while John Q. Wood goes from Tampico to take charge of the consulate at Vera Cruz. Vice Consul Charles I. Graham has been transferred from Beirut to Tangier, and Vice Consul Charles T. Hearin has been moved from Naples to Beirut. Vice Consul Edward M. Groth, now assigned to Rotterdam, has been ordered to Belgrade and Vice Consul Joseph A. Marquis, now at Antwerp, will fill the vacancy at Rotterdam. Vice Consul Don S. Haven has been moved from Belgrade to Leipsig. Vice Consul Jack D. Hickerson goes to Rio from Tampico. Edward J. Norton at Sydney has been ordered to the Department, Henry P. Starrett moves from Batavia to take Norton's place at Sydney, and Charles L. Hoover, now at Danzig, takes Starrett's post at Batavia. Thomas B. L. Layton has also been ordered to the Department from Casablanca, as has Addison E. Southard, who has been in charge in Jerusalem. Vice Consul James L. Murphy has been transferred from Paris to Strasbourg temporarily, and Vice Consul Marcel E. Malige has been transferred from Victoria to Callao-Lima.

The following transfers and resignations have occurred in the non-career service: Richard R. Callahan, Clerk, Port Elizabeth, appointed Vice-Consul there; Albert A. Collins appointed Vice Consul and Clerk at Canton, China; Lester S. Dame, now Vice Consul and Clerk, Ghent, transferred to Liege temporarily; Raymond C. Hafey, of Massachusetts, appointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Sarnia; Clarence T. Murphy, Vice Consul and Clerk, Sarnia, transferred to Calgary; William H. Pickford resigned as Vice Consul and Clerk, Berne, Switzerland; Howard C. Pulver, now Vice Consul and Clerk at St. Etienne, transferred to Nancy temporarily; Frank H. Rediker,

now Clerk at Stuttgart, appointed Vice Consul there; Jay Walker, now Clerk at Kovno, appointed Vice Consul there; Clyde A. Warne, now Consular Agent at Cerro de Pasco, Peru, appointed Consular Agent at La Oroya, Peru; agency at Cerro de Pasco closed.

THE BULLETIN extends its best wishes to the principals in the following Service weddings:

GUILLEMAN—DAME. Miss Olga B. Guilleman of Ghent, Belgium, and Lester S. Dame of Minnesota were married in the City Hall at Ghent on June 3 by Alderman De Saegher, before Consul C. R. Nasmith. Mr. Dame is Vice Consul at Ghent.

KIPP—SHERMAN. Miss Beatrice Odell Kipp and Anthony Sherman, Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, were married July 4. The civil ceremony was celebrated by Judge Augustin Rodriguez Gama at the Consulate on July 3 and the religious ceremony by the Rev. Alfred C. Wright the following day.

FUNARO—HEADLEY. Miss Linda Funaro and Edmund Robinson Headley were married at Alexandria, Egypt, on June 24. Mr. Headley is clerk in the Consulate there.

MAADE—ALLEN. Miss Wilhelmine Josephine Maade and Charles Walter Allen were married on July 10 at the City Hall, Zurich, Switzerland. Mr. Allen is Vice Consul at Zurich.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Eliot B. Coulter, Vice Consul at London, and Miss Kathleen Farquharson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Farquharson, in London on September 6.

Reports of the following brand-new arrivals in the Service have been received:

A daughter, Mary Elenore Boyce, was born on June 28 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Richard Fyfe Boyce at Nassau, Bahamas.

A son, George Raymond Phelan, was born on June 28 to Vice Consul and Mrs. George R. Phelan at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

A daughter, Lillian Margarita Fiol, was born July 2 to Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Fiol at Santo

Domingo, Dominican Republic. Mr. Fiol is clerk in the Consulate there.

A daughter, Catherine Claire Murphy, was born on July 9 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Robert D. Murphy at Munich, Germany.

A daughter, Cynthia Jane Sokobin, was born on March 22 at Peking, China, to Consul and Mrs. Samuel Sokobin. Mr. Sokobin is Consul at Kalgan, China.

A son, William Patrick Michael George, was born February 25 to Consul and Mrs. William P. George, Athens, Greece.

George W. Young, who resigned from the Service about six months ago while Consul of Class Six, has entered the real estate, loan and insurance business in Washington. Mr. Young may be found at the offices of Quinter, Thomas & Co., 819 Fifteenth street.

Consul George M. Hanson at Liege was presented to the King of Belgium at a luncheon given in honor of the King at Liege on July 3 on the

occasion of the opening of the Engineers' Exposition.

Hamilton C. Claiborne, Consul assigned at the Department of State, has been confined for several weeks in the Homeopathic Hospital suffering from a severe case of ivy poisoning.

Nelson R. Park, Vice Consul on leave from La Paz, Bolivia, has been operated on for appendicitis at the Naval Hospital. Mr. Park is making favorable progress.

Commencing on September 1, the Consulate at Sydney will occupy new quarters on the fourth floor of the Rickard House, a new building on Pitt street, in the business section of the city.

Consul General David F. Wilber was the guest of honor and principal speaker at a luncheon given by the New Zealand Club at Wellington recently. Mr. Wilber was quoted in a Wellington paper as saying, "The population of the United States is increasing rapidly and the sheep in the country are steadily shrinking in numbers." We don't know exactly what he meant, but it seemed to please the New Zealanders.

TRACTORS USED IN BULL RING



"The employment of modern American-made machinery in bull-fights was an innovation recently introduced in the city of Chihuahua, Mexico," writes Vice Consul Harry B. Ott from Chihuahua. "Instead of having a team of horses or mules drag the carcass of the dead bull out of the arena, as has been the custom down through the

centuries, an American-made tractor was employed.

"Although the clearance afforded by the gate through which the tractor had to pass was only two inches (one inch on each side), the entries and exits were made with ease and time was saved in clearing the ring for the entry of the next bull."

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VOL. IV SEPTEMBER, 1922 NO. 9

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Consular Bulletin is published monthly by the American Consular Association, and is distributed by the Association to its members gratis. The Bulletin is also open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Consular Bulletin, c/o Consular Bureau, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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 legislature, 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.

CHANGES IN STAFF

It is with deep regret that the BULLETIN announces the resignation of two members of its staff who have been in a very large measure responsible for the development of the publication during the past year. Because of the pressure of his work as Chief of the Division of Russian Affairs, DeWitt C. Poole has submitted his resignation, and the Executive Committee of the Consular Association, realizing the drain which the editorship has been upon Mr. Poole's energy and time, has reluctantly accepted it. At almost the same time Harry A. McBride, business manager, who has been equally responsible for the success of the BULLETIN, resigned from the Service to enter private business. The burden of editing the BULLETIN has thus fallen on Mr. Poole's co-editor, Frederick Simpich, while Addison E. Southard, who has been brought back to the Department from Jerusalem to take Mr. McBride's place in "DC-2," has been appointed business manager.

The Executive Committee of the Consular Association, meeting before the resignation of Mr. McBride had been announced, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Consular Association held July 26, 1922, Consul General DeWitt C.

Poole appeared and explained to the Committee that the exigencies of his official duties in the Department of State rendered it impracticable for him to continue his work as Editor of THE AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Poole has served as Editor with great distinction to himself and credit to the Service since November, 1920, during which period the BULLETIN has been elevated to the rank of an admirable service organ, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee of the American Consular Association, conscious of the excellence of his work and the devotion to the Service interest which he has displayed in bringing the BULLETIN up to its present high standard, accept with profound regret the resignation of Mr. Poole, and convey to him through this resolution the sincere thanks of the American Consular Association for his labors and his talents which have been so generously contributed towards the furtherance of its interests.

The humorous side of the consular filing system was recently brought out in an examination made of the file numbers attributed by different consular officers in France to a letter inquiring as to the market for coffins. Obviously, much ingenuity was displayed and evidence of research to be found in the numbers given by the respective officers, as will clearly be seen from the following table:

File No.	Subject
610	Trade extension, general
812.3	Disposal of the dead, removal of remains
330/865	Deaths of American citizens; Manufactures
865	Manufactures, general
865.13	Boilers, tanks, boxes, packages
865.14	Machines, and supplies, implements, tools
865.19	Scientific apparatus, professional supplies
865.2	Sporting goods, toys, arms, ammunitions, and manufactures of wood.

The suggestion "boxes, packages" certainly is a good one, although hardly intended to cover human remains; "tools" refers to embalming syringes also sold by the firm "professional supplies" presumably covers the same article; while "manufactures of wood" is a somewhat narrow classification for the wide range of caskets made in the United States.

Consuls General Hold Conference

Inspecting Officers Discuss Service Policies With Particular Reference to Personnel—Committees Designated

A CONFERENCE of Consuls General at Large was in session at the Department from July 31 to August 14, under the chairmanship of Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart, in charge of the office of Consular Personnel.

The conference was attended by the following Consuls General, five of whom had been ordered home by the Department for the purpose, the others being already in Washington: Charles C. Eberhardt, Ralph J. Totten, Robert Frazer, Jr., Arthur Garrels, Roger Culver Tredwell, Nelson T. Johnson and William Dawson. Consul Edward J. Norton, until recently assigned to Sydney, was also in attendance.

The sessions were opened on the morning of July 31 with an address by the Director of the Consular Service. After explaining to the members the purpose of the conference, Mr. Carr reviewed for their information the more important problems confronting the Department and the Service, together with recent administrative developments and policies. The Service as a whole will be no less gratified than were the Consuls General at Large to hear from Mr. Carr that in his opinion the opportunities for and responsibilities resting on the Service have at no time in its history been as great as today, and further, that, following the gradual elimination of political considerations, the Service has now definitely reached the point where the position of each individual member is determined solely by his efficiency and usefulness to the Government.

The purpose of the conference was primarily to acquaint the inspecting Consuls General with the views and policies of the Department with particular reference to personnel and to impress upon them the responsibility of their functions. The most important discussions centered around personnel problems and were directed towards the securing of common standards of efficiency and uniformity of ratings, which, to be of value to the Department, must be careful, just and comparable. Other matters directly bearing on the inspection work were the revision of the inspection forms and the redistribution of districts. Instead of five, as heretofore, there will in the future be seven inspection districts, as follows: Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Central Asia and Africa, Far East, Central and South America,

Mexico and West Indies, and Canada. A system of rotation will probably be inaugurated under which no officer will ordinarily inspect twice consecutively the same district.

The agenda of the conference, together with the committees designated to deal with the several main heads, were as follows:

I. PERSONNEL. Consuls General Stewart, Frazer and Tredwell. Office of Consular Personnel; Type, Representative Qualities, Relation of present scale of compensation to desired type of officer; Ratings; Explanation of Questionnaire; Forms.

II. OFFICE ADMINISTRATION. Consuls General Eberhardt, Totten and Garrels. Scope of Inspection; Forms; Economy of Administration; Cooperation.

III. COMMERCIAL WORK. Consuls General Totten, Garrels and Dawson. Policy, Departmental Activities; Direct Assistance to Commerce; Relations with Department of Commerce; Commendations.

IV. INSPECTION DISTRICTS. Consuls General Frazer, Eberhardt, Totten and Johnson. Division of Districts; Policy of Rotating.

V. GENERAL. Consuls General Johnson, Tredwell and Dawson. Departmental Organizations; Legislation; Political Work; Morale; Consular Conferences; Privileges, Special Investigations, Consular Stationery.

In addition to the opening address by the Director of the Consular Service, the conference was addressed by Consul Tracy Lay on "Legislation," the Acting (or Assistant) Chief of the Consular Bureau, John D. Johnson, on "Economy of Administration," and Consuls Southard and Leonard of DC-2 on questions touching commercial work.

MR. CARR SPEAKS AT DINNER

As an important and enjoyable incident in connection with the Conference of Consuls General at Large, a consular dinner was given on the porch of the Washington Golf and Country Club on the evening of August 10.

Consul General Charles C. Eberhardt, President of the American Consular Association, presided with great ability as chairman for the occasion and many speakers under a five-minute limi-

tation delivered themselves of their points of view and enlivened the evening with anecdotes and Service lore. The principal speaker was, of course, Wilbur J. Carr, the Director of the Consular Service, who was in fine form for the occasion.

Mr. Carr stated with considerable merriment that he was sure that there had been a veritable

He stated that the Conference of Consuls General at Large was perhaps the greatest single event in the development of the Service since the passage of the Act of 1906. It was not wholly without precedent, however, for immediately following the establishment of the Service on a merit basis a number of experienced and distinguished consular officers were called to the Department

CONSULS GENERAL AT LARGE



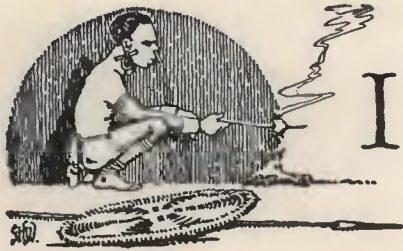
Those attending the conference of Consuls General at Large are shown in the picture, photographed on the steps of the State, War and Navy Building with Secretary of State Hughes. Left to right, first row: Roger C. Tredwell; Ralph J. Totten; Wilbur J. Carr, director of the Consular Service; Secretary Hughes; Charles E. Eberhardt and Nathaniel B. Stewart. Second row, left to right: Edward J. Norton, Nelson T. Johnson, William Dawson, Arthur Garrels and Robert Frazer, Jr.

conspiracy within the Consular Association circles in Washington, for they had actually succeeded in putting the inspectors on inspection, that reference had been made by several to what had been going on within the conference room, and that he was sure after hearing them all talk that the members of the Association were well qualified to judge as to what had been going on behind the doors of room 109.

from the field to sit as a Board for the purpose of framing regulations under the new adjustment. He reviewed the personnel and the work of this Board, and stated that the present Conference is analogous to it as it had been called for the purpose of giving effect in the field to the new aims of the Service.

With this interesting prefatory statement he

(Continued on page 275)



ITEMS



THE following consular officers registered at the Département between July 10 and August 12: Chas. C. Eberhardt, Consul General at Large; Ralph J. Totten, Consul General at Large; Robert Frazer, Jr., Consul General at Large; Arthur Garrels, Consul General at Large; William Dawson, Consul General at Large; Frederic W. Goding, Consul General at Guayaquil; C. S. Winans, Consul at Prague; E. J. Norton, Consul at Sydney; Henry C. A. Damm, Consul at Nogales; O. Gaylord Marsh, Consul at Progreso; N. F. Allman, Consul at Shanghai; Thomas B. L. Layton, Consul unassigned; John J. Meily, Consul at Port Limon; C. T. Steger, Vice Consul at Dresden; G. P. Waller, Vice Consul at Bizerta; Jack D. Hickerson, Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro; C. P. Kuykendall, Vice Consul at Amsterdam; Austin C. Alden, Vice Consul at St. Michael's; Nelson R. Park, Vice Consul at La Paz; W. N. Carroll, Vice Consul at London; William H. Brown, Vice Consul at Port au Prince; F. P. Dormady, Vice Consul at Tientsin; George G. Fuller, Vice Consul at Reval; J. E. Holler, Vice Consul at Bilbao; Percy G. Kemp, Vice Consul at Cadiz; W. C. Hoer, Vice Consul at Lima; H. S. Miller, Vice Consul at Hongkong; Henry T. Dwyer, Vice Consul at Guatemala; Morrison Taylor, Vice Consul at Frankfort; H. W. Hargis, Jr., Vice Consul at Habana; D. A. Hussey, Vice Consul at Barranquilla; G. B. Blake, Jr., Vice Consul at Melbourne; C. W. McCormick, Vice Consul at Nuevitas; B. A. Perkins, Vice Consul at Belgrade; M. E. Malige, Vice Consul at Nantes.

The exigencies of make-up have hitherto delayed but have not been allowed to prevent a necessarily inadequate mention of Consul General Ravndal's valuable study on "The Origin of the Capitulations and of the Consular Institution." First submitted to the Department in the form of a voluntary Report, it has recently been made more generally available by publication as Senate Document No. 34 (1st Session, 67th Congress).

In printed form the essay is a pamphlet of 112 pages, divided into two fairly equal parts, followed by five appendices. Part II (pp. 56-89), is perhaps the one which will be most interesting to Service men in general, since it treats of the origin and the historical development of the Con-

sular Institution. Harking back to the Proxenoï of ancient Greece, the Patroni and Praetores Peregrini of Rome, and the Kadis of the early Arabs, Mr. Ravndal traces the direct lineage of the modern Consul to three mediaeval sources. These are (1) the so-called factories or trading centers of foreign merchants, (2) the Consolati di Mare or admiralty and commercial courts of the Italian Republics, and (3) the Assises de Jerusalem, a body of law applied by the Frankish Crusaders in Palestine. By the fifteenth century Consulates and Consular officers were by no means a rarity in the commercial centers of Europe, although it remained for Colbert definitely to attach to the State the functions of Consular representation and to create a place for the Consul of Career.

Interesting as is this historical survey, Part I of Mr. Ravndal's treatise is even more so to the reader who has seen service in the East, for the information it gives on the difficult and much disputed subject of the Capitulations—their origin, their development, and their status in modern times. In this connection two of Mr. Ravndal's appendices are particularly useful: No II bis (page 94), which gives a translation of the first Franco-Turkish Capitulation of 1535; and No. V (page 106), reproducing extracts from Mandelstamm's valuable work on "Ottoman Justice in its Relations with the Foreign Powers."

Space unfortunately will not permit us to do justice to the result of Mr. Ravndal's scholarly research. He rightly makes it clear, however, that the origin of the Capitulations is to be sought far earlier than the period of Suleiman the Magnificent or of the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks. And he makes no less clear what at present is of greater practical importance—that in such a country as Turkey there can be no abrogation of the Capitulations so long as law is one with a religion too many of whose rites and doctrines are totally incompatible with western ways. "Until this separation is perfected, Moslem states may enter, as Turkey has already done, into the sphere of European and American public law in the relation of government to government, but not in the relation of government to men" (page 54).

The *Natal Mercury* of Natal, South Africa, printed the following appreciation of the late Consul William N. Masterson in its issue of May 16.

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

Mr. Masterson died at his post at Plymouth, England, on May 10:

"Many friends in Natal will have read with regret the announcement of the death at Plymouth of Mr. W. W. Masterson, formerly United States Consul in Durban. A fine type of American gentleman, Mr. Masterson endeared himself to all who came into touch with him, and he had many of the qualities of the great American Ambassadors in London, who in recent years have knit closer the loose elements of Anglo-American unity. One had but to know him to understand why the line across the Continent of America which divides the United States from British territory has presented for a hundred years the unique spectacle of a land frontier without fortifications. His large-hearted sincerity covered both devotion to his own country and love for the country from which it originally had its being. In the dark days of the War his sympathies were unmistakably with the Allies, his confidence in the ultimate triumph of their cause was an inspiration and he rejoiced when at last his own country was ranged with them in the fight for ideals which, after all, are best understood by citizens of the United States and the British Empire. Personally, he embodied that rare combination of qualities best expressed by an old-fashioned word, rarely heard today, 'urbanity.' He has left a fragrant memory in Durban, and much sincere sympathy will go across the water to the widow and young daughter in their grief."

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:
American Consular Bulletin.

GENTLEMEN:

Owing to the vicissitudes of travel during a leave of absence, my attention has, only today, been called to the May issue of the CONSULAR BULLETIN, which contains a series of poetic gems published as "from the Consul General at Berlin."

I hasten to disclaim the authorship of these pearls of Service poesy. I regret to state that the name of the gifted versifier is unknown to me. Nor am I aware of the manner in which they

came into the possession of the editors of the BULLETIN. I feel that I should make this statement in justice to the anonymous genius with whom some of us may perhaps sympathize although our sentiments may not precisely parallel those expressed by him.

The generosity of the Board of Editors in attributing these lines to me is greatly appreciated, and I trust that it will be equally generous in correcting, for the benefit of the now famous unknown, its error in this respect.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) WM. COFFIN.

During the month of July, 1922, there were 3,927 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,651 in June. The Consul General at Berlin took first place in the number of trade letters submitted, having 97; followed by Buenos Aires, 80; Rio de Janeiro, 70; Valparaiso, 54; Campbellton, 52. Of the total of 3,927 trade letters transmitted, the Department rated 11 as excellent.

During the Month of July the Department was able to rate "Excellent" 30 of a total of 1,787 Commercial and Economic Reports. The "Excellent" reports originated in the following offices: Three from London, two from Jerusalem, and one each from Buenos Aires, Vienna, Brussels, Pernambuco, Cartagena, Algiers, Berlin, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, London, Ontario; Melbourne, Newcastle, N. S. W.; Port Elizabeth, Sydney, Australia; Cape Haitien, Rome, Kobe, Mazatlan, Mexico City, Nuevo Laredo, Jerusalem, Lisbon, Bangkok, Goteborg.

The Consular Conference at Berlin opened on August 8 auspiciously. The Consuls assembled, believing that the conference would prove most helpful, expressed their thanks by telegraph to the Department for the opportunity of getting together and for the helpful presence of Chief of the Consular Bureau Hengstler.





THE CONSULAR WIDOW

(Continued from page 259)

(pales as he reads). Dorella, we're being separated. I'm ordered to Iceland.

D. Cheer up, Francis. Anything's better than mere existence here. *I've* been transferred to a warm, delightful spot, Nepal. Write me, dear, won't you? I shall want to hear about the new Mrs. Hamilton-King.

ACT TWO

A double scene: One-half the stage (framed in tropical vines), a patio in Nepal, flowers, fountain. Dorella, now Mrs. Woodruff Ware, in hammock, fanned by Thibetan slave. The other half of stage (framed in icicles) an Iceland interior, wooden rafters, barren snow-scene glimpsed through small window. Edna, now Mrs. Hamilton-King, in sealskin hammock, an Eskimo fanning a charcoal fire.

(Slumber song, while ladies sway)

Attendants:

Do Thibetan lamas
Wear woolen pajamas
Or do they prefer them of satin;
Would Iceland ice
Reduce the price
Of cocktails made in Manhattan?
Sleep, little lady, rest, my dear;
The Consul can tell you, never fear! Etc.

Wives (sitting up, speaking simultaneously) Oh

Francis } I mean { Woodruff
Woodruff } Francis

Attendants. He is busy, madame, writing a report.

W. (Looking desolately around) Is it really true, this nightmare?

A. Is not madame happy? *

W. Miserable!

A. Are not the people kind to Madame?

W. Yes, and the climate just suits me. It's not that.

(Enter Woodruff in Nepal and Francis in Iceland)

Husbands (simultaneously). Did you call,

Edna } I mean, { Dorella
Dorella } Edna

W. I presume I did; I was asleep. I really didn't want to see you.

H. How can you say that, { Dorella
Edna

How can I do my work if you don't try to make home a little pleasant for me?

W. I have no interest in your home.

H. Would the Foreign Department call this cordial cooperation?

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W. How can one be cordial or cooperative when one is supremely miserable?

H. Haven't you got what you asked for?

W. Isn't that very fact enough to make any woman miserable?

H. Be reasonable! Haven't you one kind word for your husband?

W. Husband? The regulations of forty Departments can never make *you* my husband. No. I haven't any husband; I'm just a miserable *Consular Widow!* (Weeps.)

(Husbands withdraw)

W. When does the Lightning Limited leave?

Attendants. At five, madame.

W. I'll stand it no longer. Send my trunks to the aerodrome immediately.

ACT THREE

Scene: Home Office in Polynesia. Easy chairs before grate-fire. A budding Consul at table examining charts and photographs.

B. C. (writing) Main exports, ivory and human hair; main imports, whiskey. . . . Numerous clubs. . . . Few churches. . . . Wife, excellent efficiency record—tall, blonde, intelligent, age nineteen. . . . Specialties, tennis and cooking. . . . I think I shall like Nairobi.

Dorella (entering) May I speak to the Foreign Secretary?

Woodruff (entering) Ah-ha, I caught you. I came on the balloon trailer. You thought to fly from your husband?

D. You're *not* my husband; I told you so in the last act. (Enter Francis)
There is my husband. Oh, Francis, I felt that you would come.

F. Dorella. It's fine to see you! We must get this abominable regulation recalled. But have you heard the sad news about Edna?

W. and D. (excitedly) What has happened?

F. Yesterday's Lightning Limited collided with a hail-storm; all the passengers perished.

W. (wildly, sinking into chair) *Edna!*

(Edna enters. Drop-curtain falls concealing others. It is the Ware living-room as in Prologue.)

E. Did you call? You've taken quite a nap.

W. (blinking) I hope I haven't dreamed more than two thousand words. I thought I was a widower!

E. You're glad you're not, aren't you?

W. Yes (with appropriate gesture)! And you're glad you're not a Consular Widow, aren't you?

E. Yes (with appropriate gesture)!

(Very quick curtain)

The years that the locust hath eaten—



A SOLEMN sounding line it is, full of sad significance. The years when there were no crops, because they were destroyed by the enemies of crops. The years when men worked and made no progress; when the end of the year found them a little poorer than its beginning, because a part of their little span of life was gone and had produced no increase.

In almost every life there are some fruitless years; but the tragedies occur, when year after year men go along feeding their lives to the locust of indecision, or the locust of laziness, or the locust of too great concentration on a petty task.

In every week of every year the Alexander Hamilton Institute is brought into contact with such tragedies.

The Punishment of wasted years

THIS happened just the other day: A man wrote asking that someone call on him who could give him detailed information as to just how the Alexander Hamilton Institute has helped thousands of men to greater success.

IN a very old book man who wrote it, you will find this line named Joel, after the

*"The Years that the
Locust hath Eaten"*

The representative found a man past fifty years of age, occupying a modest position in a great corporation. He sat down to explain the Institute's plan and method. And as he talked, naming one and another who now occupy high positions, he looked across at the gray-haired man who was plainly disturbed by emotion.

The representative of the Institute turned away his eyes; he knew what that man was thinking. His thoughts were turned back over the fields of wasted opportunity; he was plagued by the thought of the years that the locust hath eaten.

Today you may start forward with thousands of others

THIS can hardly be called an advertisement about the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The facts about its Modern Business Course and Service

have been printed so many times that few men need to have them repeated.

The average man knows that thousands of men, in every state and city of this country, are proof of its strength and standing; he knows that business and educational authority of the highest standing is represented in the Advisory Council of the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Advisory Council

THIS Advisory Council consists of Frank A. Vanderlip, the financier; General Coleman duPont, the well-known business executive; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist; and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

"Forging ahead in business"

TO all men of earnest purpose who seek to avoid these wasted years, the Alexander Hamilton Institute comes now, asking for only one moment of firm decision—one moment in which to take the first step that can begin to turn ordinary years into great years of progress.

A book has been published for you entitled, "Forging Ahead in Business."

It is not a book for drifters; but to men who are asking themselves: "Where am I going to be ten years from now?" it is offered freely and gladly without the slightest obligation.

Send for your copy today.



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THE SMITHSONIAN AND CONSULS

(Continued from page 257)

too, with the expenditure of very little time and energy.

This assistance would be of two kinds. In every town and city of any size there are local naturalists and others who have amassed more or

chase, but as a rule money for such purpose is not available—or the owner will give them to us to insure his specimens, which he commonly treasures very highly, a safe and permanent resting place. Also the particular types and grades of the raw materials of commerce arising in the Consul's own district, such as woods, gums, resins, oils, fibers, etc., are very often not represented in the Government collections. Information concerning



NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING OF NATIONAL MUSEUM

less important collections of local objects. The Museum wishes to locate as many of these collections as possible, for they frequently contain specimens of the greatest value to us. Often the owners wish their specimens correctly identified. This the Museum is always glad to do for them, retaining as compensation such duplicates as it may desire. Exchanges can often be arranged advantageously for both parties. Sometimes it has been possible to acquire such collections by pur-

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new raw materials and new processes of manufacture is now regularly furnished by consular officers to the Department of Commerce, and they could in many cases just as easily assist the National Museum in building up its collections of authentic economic materials.

The normal American boy at some time or other is always more or less seriously interested in some phase of natural history, though this interest may

(Concluded on page 274)



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ment freighter would be loaded to capacity.


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TRAVEL AND PASSPORTS

(Continued from page 260)

duras, Jamaica, Mexico, Newfoundland, Paraguay, Trinidad, and Uruguay. Many countries also have arranged to accord to American citizens special concessions, such as the privilege of temporary landing during the ship's call at port without the necessity of presenting a visaed passport, the exemption of American Government officers from the payment of a fee for the visa of a passport, and a transit visa at a reduced price when an American traveler is merely passing through en route to another country. Also, most countries allow American citizens accompanied by a wife and children under 21 years of age to be included in a single visa.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

A number of countries have relaxed their visa requirements, notably Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands, which waive a visa altogether under certain circumstances.

A situation which is frequently brought before the Department's attention is that of the excessive charges to which American citizens are subjected in connection with the visa of their passports. A few countries, owing to a separate fee being collected for each person included above a certain age, and the short period of the validity of the visa, charge fees greatly in excess of those charged by American officials. The Department follows the practice of protesting against all such charges, with a view to obtaining full reciprocity, and much success has attended its efforts.

As a result of the war there are various regulations which travelers are obliged to comply with, particularly in Europe. For example, a number of European countries require special procedure in order to allow the removal of money and other valuables which may be brought into those countries by American citizens, notably, Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Jugoslavia. Also, the regulations of a number of countries are very strict in regard to the necessity for registration with the local authorities, as in Bolivia, Finland, Germany (particularly Bavaria), Hungary, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland, and Jugoslavia.

In order to avoid running counter to these special regulations Americans intending to travel abroad should make inquiries concerning the special rules in force in the countries which they intend to visit when they obtain their visas, and again when they cross the border of the foreign countries.



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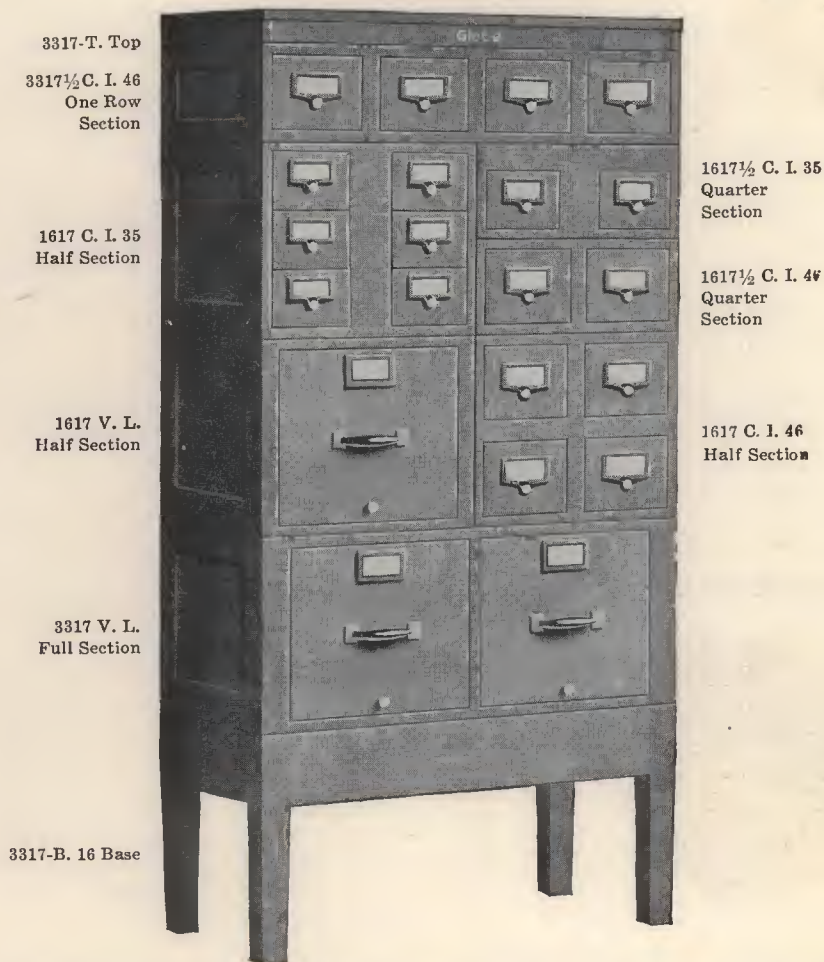
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THE SMITHSONIAN AND CONSULS

(Continued from page 270)

become dormant in later life. The aid which could be rendered the National Museum by Consuls who retain this early interest and who would be willing to gather material for us in foreign lands would be to us of the greatest value, but the subject is altogether too extensive for adequate discussion here.

If those gentlemen in the Consular Service who are interested in any branch of zoology, botany, anthropology or geology, or in the raw materials of commerce and the processes used in our great manufacturing industries, will address to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (through the State Department) a statement of their special interests—or better still, call in person—they will be put in touch with those on the Museum staff best able to assist them.

Everyone knows of our fine Zoological Park here in Washington. In such an establishment a continual flow of new animals and birds is necessary to counterbalance the losses due to death. Moreover, there are many interesting creatures, birds and mammals, turtles, snakes, lizards, etc., which we ought to have but which we cannot ordinarily secure through the usual channels of supply. In many towns living animals are continually being brought in by natives which with little effort could be sent to Washington. Ned Hollister, Superintendent, National Zoological Park, will be glad to answer all communications on this subject, and especially glad to meet personally Consuls stationed in those regions from which living animals are desired.

It would be ungrateful and unappreciative of valuable services rendered in the past to close this article without mentioning that already the National Museum and the Zoological Park have received many contributions from gentlemen in the Consular Service.

CODICIL

Item I. In my epitaph do not dwell
On my shunning Sin (when I couldn't well
Afford her).
Just have on my tombstone neatly embossed,
As my meed of praise when I shall have crossed
The Border,
"Here rests a Consul whom Death o'ertook,
With his Miscellaneous Record Book

In order."
CONSUL HENRY B. HITCHCOCK.

CONSULS GENERAL HOLD CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 265)

took up the all-important subject of personnel and stated that a number of things had now become possible in the treatment and development of personnel which had not been considered feasible until a comparatively recent date. The Wilson administration by adhering to the merit system and the passage of the Act of 1915 had reaffirmed the stable service as inaugurated under President Roosevelt and perpetuated under President Taft. That from the beginning of the present administration there had never been for one moment the slightest question as to the attitude of President Harding with respect to the maintenance of the merit system intact. Not one waiver or exception has been made in the established order under the present administration. On August 7, the press of the country published a report of the Civil Service Reform League with respect to the Foreign Service. Mr. Carr pointed out that the Civil Service Reform League is a critical as well as a constructive organization; that recently it has voiced sharp criticism of Civil Service irregularities in connection with other branches of the Government. In its report on the Foreign Service there is nothing but commendation and approval. With respect to the Diplomatic Service much praise is given in the report to the present administration for adherence to the merit system in the appointment of ambassadors and ministers of experience, for the retention of those appointed by the previous administrations because of diplomatic training and for the utilization of trained officers in high positions in the Department of State. But in discussing the Consular Service the report of the Commission deals in superlatives, such as this: "In turning to the Consular Service we find an unequalled record of adherence to the merit system."

Mr. Carr stated that for many years there had been a troublesome political factor to deal with which prevented the working out of any scientifically exact system of handling personnel, but that now as political elements have been practically removed it has for the first time become possible to treat the subject of personnel in a scientific, impartial and uniform manner with definite aims in view. In the Department much has already been accomplished in that direction. The office of Consular Personnel has been established under the direction of Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart. The value of this office, Mr. Carr stated, could not be exaggerated; it is one of the

(Concluded on page 277)



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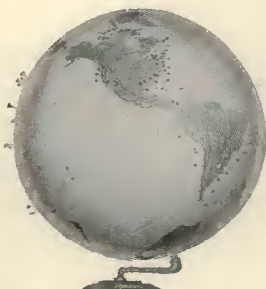
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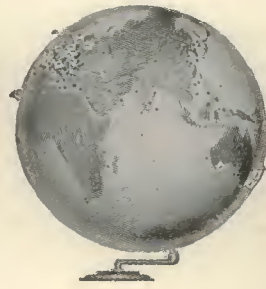
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**CONSULS GENERAL HOLD
CONFERENCE**

(Continued from page 275)

most forward steps ever taken by the Service. The establishment also of the commercial office known as DC-2 was heralded as a signal achievement in connection with service administration. Both these instrumentalities are designed to give effect to the administration policies of the Department and to assure the highest possible regard for all matters relating to individual capabilities and collective endeavor. The standards of the Service have been greatly raised. It has not been an easy task to secure and hold the best type of men on a salary scale of \$2,500 to \$8,000.

Better times, however, appear immediately ahead. The Secretary of State in several recent and noteworthy speeches has emphasized the need of a strong Foreign Service and advocated a virtual amalgamation of the two branches of the Foreign Service to that end. His formula for developing an international Service equal to the important problems of our present international affairs in every way corresponds to the conception which has been embodied in the so-called Rogers

Bill now pending in Congress. It is to be anticipated that Secretary Hughes, who is a man of action and a realist, will press his ideas forward with characteristic energy and clear vision.

He paid a signal tribute to the work of the American Consular Association and especially to the *CONSULAR BULLETIN*, stating that he did not believe the men in the Service could possibly realize the great value of the work which they are accomplishing. As a medium of realizing cohesion in a Service which encircles the globe, and of spreading a Service spirit so indispensable to its success the *BULLETIN* is achieving results beyond our greatest hopes. Furthermore, it has brought the Service before the public in a most substantial manner and articles which have appeared in the *BULLETIN* have been copied and commented upon by the press all over this country. With such an instrumentality properly directed the possibilities for Service improvement are almost without limit.

Mr. Carr paid a tribute to Consul General Eberhardt, who for the first time was presiding over a meeting of the American Consular Association since his election to the office of President.

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