

# AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



THE GRAND HARBOR OF MALTA

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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

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VOL. IV, No. 11

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1922

## Secretary Endorses Rogers Bill

*Measure Providing for Unified Foreign Service, New Salary Scale, and Retirement Has Received Mr. Hughes' Outspoken Approval. Text of the Revised Bill.*

**A**N important step towards the reorganization of the foreign service was taken on October 13, when Secretary Hughes addressed a letter to Representative John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, endorsing, in unqualified terms, the Rogers Bill, which, in revised form, was introduced by Mr. Rogers in the House of Representatives on September 1, as H. R. 12543. It is understood that H. R. 17, the original Rogers Bill, will come up for hearings before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs shortly after Congress reconvenes. It is likely that the provisions of H. R. 12543 will also be considered by the committee during the hearings. There is every indication that Mr. Rogers' plan for reorganization, having Mr. Hughes' endorsement, will form the basis of any legislation by Congress on the subject.

Mr. Hughes' letter and the revised Rogers Bill are given in full below:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

October 13, 1922.

My dear Mr. Rogers:

I have received your letter of August 31, 1922,

requesting an expression of my views on H. R. 17, a bill for the reorganization and improvement of the foreign service, now pending before the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Subsequent to our discussions of last year, to which you refer, I have devoted considerable attention to the needs of the foreign service and have given liberal expression to my views in several public utterances. It is, therefore, needless for me to emphasize further the importance of an adequate foreign service machinery.

Post war conditions have rendered a general betterment of the present organization so imperative that failure to provide for reorganization along constructive lines would be tantamount to retrogression.

The bill, H. R. 12543, which was introduced by you on September 1, 1922, is a careful revision of your former bill, H. R. 17, and represents textually my views on foreign service legislation. Fundamentally, there is no important departure from your original proposals. The revision was made in the Department of State with my full concurrence and approval, and has been submitted to the President, by whom, I understand, it has been transmitted to you with appropriate observations.



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JOHN JACOB ROGERS



The principal features of your original bill, H. R. 17, are as follows:

1. The classification of ministers.
2. The amalgamation of the Diplomatic and Consular Services into a single foreign service on an interchangeable basis.
3. Representation allowances.
4. The substitution of a corps of foreign service pupils for the present corps of consular assistants.
5. A retirement system.

As the classification of ministers has already been considered and favorably reported to the House by the Committee on Foreign Affairs as Section I of H. R. 10213, there would appear to be no necessity for its reconsideration in the present bill.

The proposal to create a corps of foreign service pupils and to abolish the present corps of consular assistants has been eliminated in the revision for reasons which will be explained later.

The three remaining principles enumerated above are of fundamental importance in any scheme of reorganization, and, therefore, it has been deemed advisable, in order to clarify the legislative aims, to confine attention to their development without the intrusion of those proposals of lesser importance which occur throughout the text of the original bill.

It is desirable to examine first the inadequacies of the present system in order to have in mind the very definite objects to be achieved by the measures proposed.

The Diplomatic Service is greatly underpaid. It is well known that a man without private means, whatever his ability, cannot accept the more important posts of Ambassador or Minister; but of more immediate importance is the fact that the salaries of secretaries in the Diplomatic Service are so low that the choice of candidates is largely restricted to young men of wealthy families who are able and willing to a considerable extent to pay their own way.

It follows that there must be an increase in the salaries of diplomatic secretaries as a means of broadening the field of selection by eliminating the necessity for private incomes and permitting the relative merits of candidates to be adjudged on the basis of ability alone.

Furthermore, if young men of the greatest ability and intellectual ambition are to be attracted to the service there must be the prospect of career, recognition and distinction; in other words, they must feel that conspicuous ability and fidelity will be rewarded by promotion to the higher grades. The classification of ministers

as proposed in H. R. 10213, to which reference has already been made, would be most helpful in this regard.

The Consular Service, on the other hand, while better paid, suffers from great limitations as a public career. There is no prospect of promotion beyond the Consular Service, and it is with difficulty that many of the best men are retained because of tempting offers constantly made to them by the business world.

There would be two distinct advantages to be realized from an amalgamation of the two services on an interchangeable basis: First, those highly desirable benefits of economy and efficiency which would accrue through a system of combined administration; second, a more effective coordination of the political and the economic branches of the service.

The bill (H. R. 17) proposes that interchangeability should be effected on the basis of the present scale of salaries in the Consular Service, after eliminating the two existing positions at \$12,000 each, known as Consul General Class 1.

In view of the proposed retirement system which would deduct from the annual salary 5 per centum by way of contribution, this proposed scale would represent in effect a substantial reduction in consular salaries. On the other hand, the present scale of consular salaries is already recognized as inadequate, and, if applied to the Diplomatic Service, it would not be sufficient to eliminate the necessity for private incomes and therefore the interchangeability which it is desired to effect would remain impracticable in administration.

In order to reach the problems more effectively I have deemed it of first importance that a new and adequate salary scale should be adopted.

After a very careful examination into the actual requirements of these positions, it is thought that the scale of salaries proposed in the revision (H. R. 12543), which ranges by regular increments from \$3,000 to \$9,000, would suffice for the purposes which we have in mind. I am aware that the present appropriating policy is opposed to general increases in rates of compensation for personal services, but the constructive aims of reorganization and improvement in the foreign service can be achieved in no other way, and I, therefore, unhesitatingly endorse the relatively small additional outlay which would be required.

The principle of providing representation allowances is one which is well established in the practice of other nations and among the important business interests of this country. In relation to

*(Continued on page 326)*

# The Chief Goes Calling

By *Herbert C. Hengstler*

AS Chief of the Consular Bureau handling the administration of the Consular Service, I have for a long time felt the desirability of visiting some of our consular offices and seeing the actual working and getting in touch with the officers at their desks. It was, therefore, with a great deal of delight that I received a phone message one night from Mr. Carr saying the Secretary had decided that I should attend the consular conferences in Switzerland and Germany and visit as many offices as possible within a brief period.

Acting on this, I sailed June 17 from New York, arriving at Cherbourg June 23, where I was met on the tender by the entire consular staff. A profitable day was spent looking over the office there and particularly in examining the work of Dr. Brumell in connection with the examination of emigrants.

In Paris, several days were spent in the Consulate General. As much time as possible here was spent, as in every office visited, in each room watching the handling of the visitors and work.

At Strasbourg it was possible to spare but one day, but, as the train arrived early, I was able to be in the office before it opened for business and had an excellent opportunity to see the large amount of work handled expeditiously there.

At Basel only a few hours were spent, whereupon, with Consul Holland, I proceeded to Lucerne and we were met by Consul General and Mrs. George H. Murphy and Consul and Mrs. James Murphy.

The following day the conference in Switzerland opened and was attended by all the principal consular officers in Switzerland as well as by as many of the Vice Consuls and Clerks as could be spared from their posts. Chargé Lane and Secretary Wilson from the Legation also attended. The time, two days, was altogether too short for all the work undertaken, but a surprising amount of ground was covered by Consul General Murphy, who held the Conference strictly to the business in hand. Many of the papers read and the discussions following were most helpful to every one present. There were thirty-four persons, including ladies, at the dinner on the night of July 3. These included also Consul General and Mrs. Ingram of Havre and Consul Byington of Naples, who had come to profit by and aid in the meetings, and who expressed the feeling of every one present that the

effort and expense, even though personally borne, was fully repaid.

On the Fourth of July we all took part in the festivities provided by the hotels of Lucerne, which consisted of a luncheon for Americans at which there were over one hundred present, with several of the high Swiss officials as guests, and at which Chargé Lane made an excellent address. There was also a largely-attended dance that night.

From Lucerne I went to Zurich for a day—then to Milan, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice and Trieste, at all of which places many valuable and interesting discussions took place.

Leaving Trieste, Vienna was the next stop scheduled, but my train tried the experiment, which has never yet been successfully accomplished, of trying to pass another train on the same track, and, as a result, those who were not injured spent four hours waiting for a relief train and Consul Foster and his staff were kept waiting for me at the station until after 1 o'clock that night. One of the things I shall always remember was the much-needed and greatly-appreciated hot bath which Mrs. Foster had thoughtfully arranged for me, and which I was assured was probably the only hot bath in all Vienna that night.

By this time the continuous travel and the multitudinous questions with which I had been bombarded at every post, together with the prospect of another onslaught in a few days at Berlin, led me to spend two extra days in this delightful city resting up. Consul Kemp, of Budapest, came up to Vienna for two days. Then on to Prague and Dresden and finally to Berlin, where Consul General Coffin and members of his staff, including George Vase, met the train.

The conference at Berlin was attended by all but one of the principal officers in Germany and many of the Vice-Consuls and also by Consul General Letcher, of Copenhagen, and Consul Sholes of Goteborg.

Ambassador Houghton opened the conference and the agenda covered every phase of consular work as was set forth in the July BULLETIN. One of the most valuable meetings was the dinner which the Ambassador gave to the officers of the Embassy and Consulates, at which he spoke freely and frankly of his work and theirs, and made each feel that he was a part of a very important and valuable organization and could be of much



aid to the Embassy in many ways. Every man left there with an inspiration and a desire to cooperate to his utmost with the Embassy and the Department. This alone more than repaid the effort of attendance at the conference.

Every minute of the conference was replete

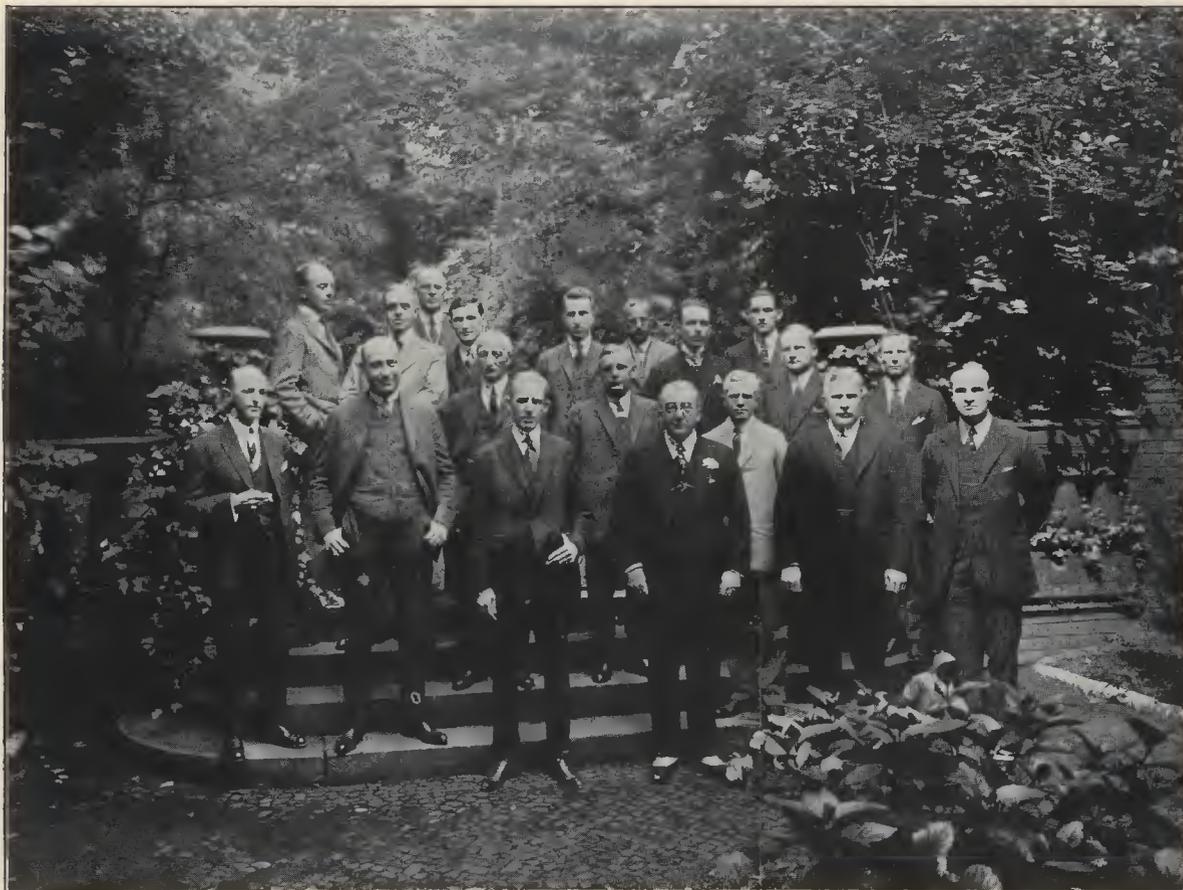
Mr. Carr to go for a much-needed rest, as had been planned, on September 1.

The trip was necessarily very hurried, 20 consular offices and 6 diplomatic missions being visited in a total of 55 days. Longer stays in many places and the visiting of other offices would

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## CONSULAR CONFERENCE AT BERLIN

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*From left to right, first row: Mr. Hengstler, Ambassador Houghton, Consul General Coffin, Warren D. Robins, Counselor of Embassy.*

*Second row: Consuls Donegan, Stewart, de Soto, Moorhead, Ferris, Sauer, Vice Consul Spangler.*

*Third row: Consuls Nielsen, Richardson, Dumont; Vice Consuls Schoenfeld, Davis; Consuls Parmelee, Huddle, Dreyfus.*

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with ideas and helpfulness for us all and Consul General Coffin deserves a great deal of credit for carrying the meetings through so successfully.

After Berlin, brief visits were made at Rotterdam, London and Southampton, and I reached Washington on August 28, just in time to enable

have been desirable, but, notwithstanding the limited time, I feel that the trip has been invaluable to me, and, therefore, to the Department.

Contacts of this kind enable an officer handling the administration of the Service to do so much more intelligently. It is believed also that it was



not without some benefit to the officers and offices visited. Several officers expressed the sentiment that seemed to be general that by lack of periodical contact in the field with officers, the Department was greatly handicapped in administering the Service.

The idea of conferences of officers is rather new. Several small groups, notably in Switzerland and Great Britain, have had annual meetings for two or three years, but this was the first time that the Department had officially sanctioned such a meeting to the extent of supervising its agenda and sending an officer of the Department to be present both for the benefit of the Department and to aid in making the conference really valuable.

The minutes of the conferences have not yet reached the Department. When they do it is hoped it may be possible to publish them or at least have some of the papers reproduced in the BULLETIN for the benefit of all officers.

In closing, I want to express my great pleasure in finding every office visited was a strictly business-like American office, well-equipped, in charge of officers who seemed thoroughly alive to their responsibilities, in the accomplishment of which practically all the Vice-Consuls and other employes seemed deeply interested. Personal sightseeing was practically out of the question, as every one was anxious to show me his work and system and plans evolved and to get my views thereon.

Almost every evening was occupied by informal dinners arranged by the officer in charge, at which it was possible to meet, without the interruption of the office work, the members of the consular staffs and their wives. After these meetings I was usually accompanied to my hotel by one of the officers, where I spent an hour or two making notes of the day's questions and discussions, and then retired for a few hours' sleep, which time I think the officers spent sleeplessly thinking up questions to be propounded to me the next day—in fact, in several instances, they began coming in over the telephone or in person before I was dressed, notwithstanding my rising hour was quite early. I have not determined whether this was intended to create the impression that they were always "on the job."

Continental trains seem invariably to arrive at destination either very early in the morning or

very late at night, and I, personally, doubly appreciate the kindness of the officers in charge who almost without exception met me, whatever the hour, usually with their entire staffs and aided me in every way to accomplish the very strenuous task I had undertaken.

## OCEANS

(My Mother died on my 24th birthday in 1884. In 1886 I came abroad and have spent most of my life in the public service of the U. S. A., which has almost uninterruptedly kept an ocean between me and home. Moreover, 38 years is an ocean of time in any human life. CONSEQUENTLY I have never learned to think of my Mother as dead, she having always been to me merely absent beyond an ocean.—G. H. M.)

*I stood, a youth upon a foreign shore,  
Imprisoned in th' horizon's narrow ring;  
I listened to the crashing breakers' roar,  
And watched a sea-gull from the green waves  
spring  
To fly beyond a line which seemed to me  
The end of everything—of heaven and earth and  
sea.*

*My feet were heavy, but my heart was light;  
It crossed a sea, as homing sea-gulls fly,  
Back to my childhood with its memories bright,  
Back to my Mother and my Southern sky.  
Then I rejoiced, for well I knew that she—  
Though oceans intervened—was still alive to me.*

*Long years have passed; and now, with failing  
breath,  
I gladly face another ocean wide.  
White sea-gull spirits cross the sea of death,  
And she is waiting on the other side.  
Absent, not dead—beyond a peaceful sea—  
Warm in my loyal heart, she lives and breathes  
for me.*

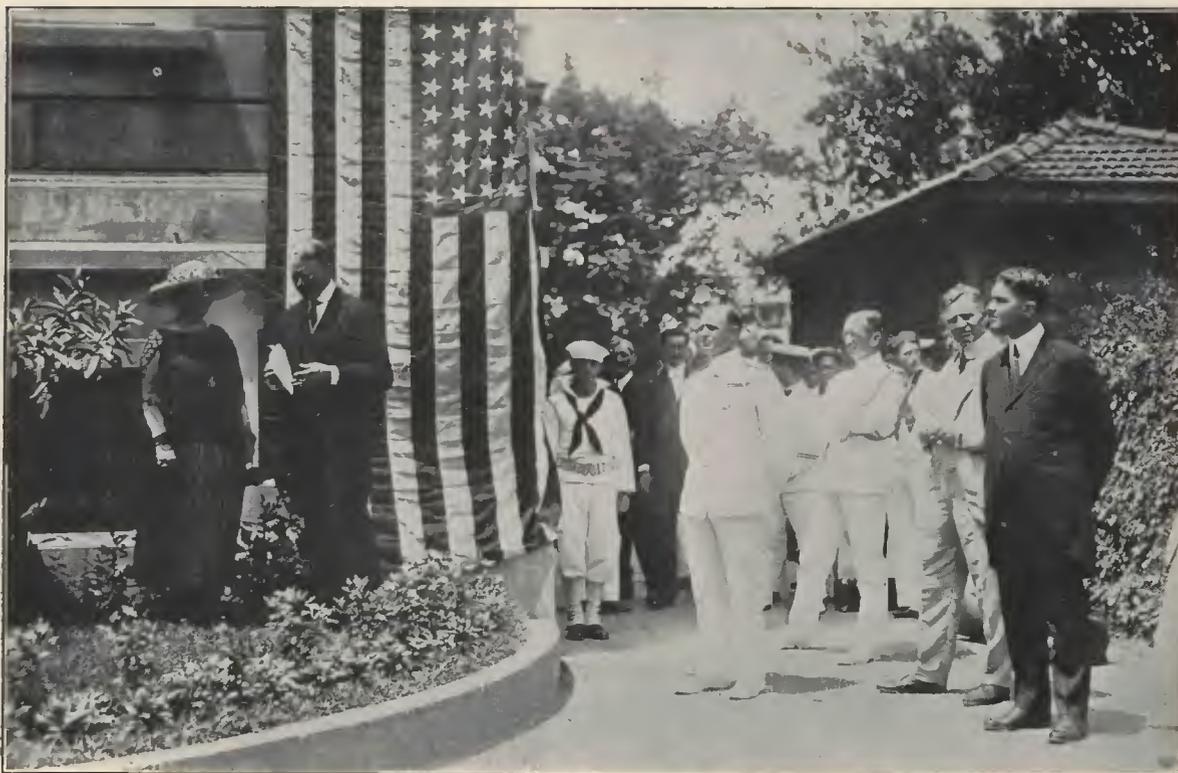
G. H. M., Zurich, Easter, 1922.

## CONSULAR FORM POETRY

0 2 0!  
If you are 133  
And a 131  
Just comes along  
It'll surely be  
That you 000  
And if 125.4  
Increases no more  
For lack of dough  
Why not 330?

—LAG.

MEMORIAL TO DIPLOMAT UNVEILED



*On July 4, Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, wife of the U. S. High Commissioner, unveiled a bronze tablet erected in the grounds of the American Embassy at Constantinople to the memory of Commodore David Porter, U. S. Navy, the first diplomatic representative of the United States accredited to Turkey. Shown in the picture of the ceremony from left to right, are Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Consul Oscar S. Heizer, Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N., Captain H. A. Hepburn, U. S. N., Consul General G. Bie Ravndal and the Rev. A. C. Ryan.*

## A WARDROOM WORRIED

*By Coert du Bois*

On its recent cruise to Manila the U. S. S. "Sacramento" stopped in Port Said. The flag officer having come ashore with side arms and presented the captain's compliments to the Consul, the latter returned the visit accompanied by his kawass.

The uniform of the kawass is that of a naval petty officer, but, when done out for a formal occasion, he wears a fez, blue shoulder straps, a sword-belt and sword.

When the Consul came aboard he was taken

to the captain's cabin topside and the kawass was left to his own devices.

Down in the wardroom the ship's officers, having just moored the ship, were trying to get cool with near-bear, electric fans and unbuttoned blouses when suddenly some one spied the admiral of the Egyptian Navy descending the companion way.

"Attention, men!" someone sang out.

Bottles flew through the open ports. Blouses were hastily buttoned and pulled smooth and all were standing stiff as gun swabs when Mohamed, the kawass, looked in at the door and said with his engaging smile:

"Excuse. You see Consul?"

# E. & O. E.

By Homer Brett

THE cabalistic letters shown above are more or less unknown in the United States but they appear at the bottom of every debit note or bill made out by a British trained accountant. They stand for "Errors and Omitted Errors" and properly head this account of mistakes of consuls.

Voyaging once with a newly appointed colleague and while we were conversing with a British official of the public school, ultra high, Brahmin caste, my companion remarked to him, "I take a bath *every* day," and I have always thought it was a mistake to have said it even if it were true.

While in Maskat I often took long walking trips in the desert with only my trusted puttiwallah, Hamud, for a companion. When we came to an oasis the local sheik would always present us with a fowl and some rice and dates and we would present him with a razor, and a hand mirror or a small bottle of perfume. He would be fulfilling the duties of hospitality; we would be manifesting esteem and no such sordid thing as barter would be involved but it was queer how nearly the value of the presents would always happen to balance. Often we would stop by the roadside to eat and Hamud would invariably call out "Currub, currub" to every passer-by who would return a grave but friendly salutation and continue passing by; I was trying hard to learn Arabic, so once when a party of five came along I called out, "Currub, currub," and being pleased with my own success, I again said, "Currub." Right there I made a mistake which cost me all but a taste of my own dinner, for an invitation to eat repeated the third time in Arabia is considered serious and sincere. How long established customs do persist! To this day there are many well bred Spaniards who will not accept an oral invitation to dine until it is repeated the third time. But mistakes are so easy in Arabia that perhaps they should not count. In saying, "How are you?" it is a slight not to repeat, "Khafe Halik," at least three times; it is an error not to ask after the health of the father, brothers and uncles of your friend but to inquire about his mother or any of his female relatives is the worst of all possible faux pas.

In the good or the bad old days when such things were possible I answered the trade inquiry of an American distiller as follows: "In Utopia all the whisky used is Scotch; American whisky is not used at all. Not even the American Lega-

tion in Utopianopolis uses American whisky."

And when I got the "letter rewritten" notice from the Department I was not only appalled at my blunder in having put such a thing on paper but profoundly glad that there was someone in Washington to catch it before it got into the hands of the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U. and the Band of Hope.

Once a tiny American vessel was wrecked on an island some distance from my Consulate. It was days before I heard of it but then I immediately telegraphed a firm to care for the crew and send them to me. It was weeks before they arrived and then the master, who was a little bit deranged from the hardships undergone, refused to come to the Consulate. I had to go out in the street and capture him. The cook, who was an unusually intelligent person, had reported promptly. I sent them both to the one and only hotel of the little port but shortly the master came back and said, "They ain't got no place for me to stay." I rang up the hotel and they said they had shown him to room No. 4 which I knew to be large and well ventilated. The skipper said, "That ain't no place for a white man to stay." I replied, "It's the best there is to be had," whereupon he grabbed up his bag, stopped in the door to terminate the conversation with, "You ain't no American. You're nothing but a Swede nohow," and went off to a negro cabin to live. It was only later that I found out the trouble. In that little hotel it was altogether unusual for a man to have a room to himself alone. Each room had two or more beds and even strangers shared a room without question. The hotel people had tried to put the master and a member of his crew in the same room to sleep, thereby violating one of the most sacrosanct traditions of the sea. Never forget, dear colleagues, that between the skipper of even a ten-ton smack and any mere sailor there is a great gulf fixed.

Linguistic traps and pitfalls lead to many mistakes. A lady very well known to me was entertaining Latin-American friends at dinner and, desiring to express a dislike of unduly rigid formality, remarked, "Yo no soy mujer formal." It was a conversational bomb shell, for what she had really said was, "I am not a respectable woman."

But there are tragic mistakes as well as comic ones. A German woman, a grand opera chorus singer, left her little girl of 11 years with friends in some town in New Jersey and went with a

company to the Caribbean countries. There the war caught her in 1917, the company went broke and disbanded and she came to me with her German passport for a visa. I wrote and told her to wait. She could hear nothing from her daughter and she came again. She found a place to stay some miles out of Caracas and made a scanty living by making and peddling sausages. Occasionally she would walk the long miles down to the port to ask if permission to visa her passport had yet come. One day the answer came and it was "No." "Mein Gott in Himmel," she ex-

claimed, "I wish I was a Chinaman." I wrote again, a long despatch setting forth all the features of the case, but we were busy winning the war, there was little time in Washington to read long despatches and no sympathy at all for anything that was German, so when the answer came again it was again a "No." The woman stumbled out of my office and less than a week later died in a fit of raving insanity screaming for her daughter. I will never cease to regret that I did not find a way to get that mother back to her child.

In June the Warsaw office was receiving from 700 to 800 applications for visas a day. This rush of business necessitated the working out by Consul General L. J. Keena of a complicated system by which the applications could be classified and acted upon without delay and confusion. The photograph shows a corner of the visa office where the applications are classified according to the relationship of the applicant to persons in the United States, and subdivided according to the citizenship status of the American residents. Consul General Keena comments that Vice Consul Dalferes, who appears in the photograph and who is in charge of the Visa Section, does not "film" as well as Miss Wrczeszcz, thereby calling attention to Vice Consul Dalferes who otherwise might not have been noticed at all.



HANDLING VISAS AT WARSAW

### BELIEVE IT OR NOT

The BULLETIN is informed that the following are the rules of the road in an oriental city, but it hesitates to advise its readers to follow them.

1. At the rise of the hand policeman stop rapidly.
2. Do not pass him by or otherwise disrespect him.
3. When a passenger of the foot hove in sight.

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tootle the horn; trumpet at him melodiously at first, but if he still obstacles your passage tootle him with vigor and express by word of the mouth warning "hi, hi."

4. Beware of the wandering horse that he shall not take fright as you pass him by. Do not explode an exhaust box at him. Go soothingly by.

5. Give great space to the festive dog that shall sport in the roadway.

6. Avoid entanglement of dog with your wheel spokes.

7. Go soothingly on the grease spot, as there lurks the skid demon.

8. Press the brake of the foot as you roll around the corner to save collapse and tie-up.

## THE CHINA TRADE ACT

On September 13, 1922, the Senate passed the "China Trade Act" (H. R. 4810), as reported by the committee of conference between the two Houses. This legislation, which authorizes American corporations to be formed, under the laws of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of promoting American trade in China, had been under consideration in one form or another since 1916. It had latterly received the active support of Representative L. C. Dyer, who took a deep interest in it after a visit to China in 1920.

The principal features of the act may be briefly enumerated:

The term "China" means (1) China, including Manchuria, Thibet, Mongolia and territory leased by China to any foreign government; (2) the Crown Colony of Hongkong; (3) the Province of Macao. The name of corporations formed under the act shall end with the legend "Federal, Inc., U. S. A.," and shall be of a character not in any way to mislead the public. They are not permitted to engage in the banking or insurance business.

The law places the control of these corporations wholly under the Secretary of Commerce and provides for strict supervision over their formation and operation. Twenty-five per cent of the capital stock must be paid up in cash, or in property and securities whose value has been investigated by the Secretary of Commerce. Although there is no requirement for a definite percentage of stock to be held by American citizens, nevertheless the American character of the corporations is insured by a provision which states that the majority of the directors and all of the officers must be American citizens. The actual administration of the act in China will be in the hands of a "Registrar," who will be an officer of the Department of Commerce and who will be stationed at Shanghai. This officer is given broad powers in his authority to investigate at all times corporations formed under the act; and, if he finds that the affairs of a China Trade Act corporation are being conducted contrary to any provision of the act, or any other law, or any treaty of the United States, he may institute in the United States Court for China proceedings for the revocation of the certificate of incorporation.

The feature, however, of principal interest to American business men is the provision, under certain conditions, for income tax exemption.

The act places corporations formed under it, whose owners are Chinese or American citizens resident in China on an equality with corporations of other nations who are exempt from corporation income tax on profits from business done wholly within China. An incentive is thus furnished to American capital invested in such corporations to build up the corporation reserves and thereby increase their operations in China by providing that the profits of such corporations, as long as they are undivided among individual stockholders, shall remain free from American income tax. It encourages the co-operation of American and Chinese capital in the formation of Sino-American companies by exempting the Chinese share-holders of such companies from American income tax, both corporation, and, of course, personal. This should benefit greatly the manufacturers of American industrial machinery, who are thereby enabled to engage in such enterprises as electric lighting, hydro-electric, cement manufacture, cotton mills, and other industries, whose number is greatly increasing in China.

One of the most valuable provisions, in the nature of a safeguard against the formation of corporations of an irresponsible character, is that which provides that the Secretary of Commerce shall issue a certificate of incorporation if he finds, *inter alia*, that "such corporation will aid in developing markets in China for goods produced in the United States." This enables the Secretary to restrain the formation of such concerns as might not appear to be organized within the bona fide purposes of the act, such, for example, as might be formed for the purposes of obtaining American registration, and thereafter engaging in trade competitive with that of the United States.

It is expected that the Department of Commerce will shortly issue regulations which will govern the administration of the act; and that a considerable number of concerns will thereafter make application for certificates of incorporation.

During the month of September, the Department was able to rate "Excellent" 22 of a total of 2,027 Commercial and Economic Reports. The "Excellent" reports originated in the following offices: London, 3; Alexandria, Berlin, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Cape Haitien, Changsha, Copenhagen, Dresden, Foochow, Guaymas, Harbin, Lisbon, Lourenco Marques, Melbourne, Para, Pernambuco, Rotterdam, Tananarive, Vienna, 1 each.

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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 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.*

## THE ROGERS BILL

The letter of the Secretary of State to Honorable John Jacob Rogers, which appears in this issue of the BULLETIN, is the culmination of a series of events relating to foreign service reorganization which had its beginning with the introduction of the original Rogers Bill (H. R. 2709) on May 23, 1919. It will be recalled that this measure, together with two other bills, H. R. 10587, introduced November 15, 1919, and H. R. 11058, introduced December 10, 1919, were discussed by Secretary Lansing in his letter to Honorable Stephen G. Porter dated January 21, 1920, published in the January, 1920, issue of the BULLETIN.

As these bills died with the expiration of the 66th Congress, the last of the above-named Rogers bills reappeared in amplified form as H. R. 17 in the 1st Session of the 67th Congress, and is pending before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, awaiting consideration. The others are likewise reintroduced.

Mr. Hughes, shortly after he became Secretary of State, gave out an interview which was published in the June edition of *World's Work*, and which dealt liberally and admirably with the subject of foreign service machinery. Shortly thereafter the Conference on the Limitation of Armament absorbed his attention, and it is not until after the memorable work of this epoch-making

event had been concluded that we again find the Secretary turning his attention to foreign service reorganization and improvement.

In a keynote address delivered before the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington on May 18, 1922, Secretary Hughes, in dealing with "Some Aspects of the Work of the Department of State," elaborated a formula for the conduct of foreign affairs which evoked the widespread approval of the press and the favorable comment of all who have a degree of familiarity with the problems arising in this domain. Later, on June 19, 1922, the same subject was pursued in an address at the commencement exercises of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor under the title "Some Observations on the Conduct of Our Foreign Relations." On July 4, 1922, a third speech, covering other aspects of the same general subject, was delivered before the National Educational Association at Boston, Mass., the address being entitled "Aims in American Education." This series of three speeches comprises a classical contribution to the theme with which it deals.

It is fitting, therefore, to observe with what characteristic thoroughness the subject of foreign service improvement has been explored as a basis for the action now revealed in the letter to Representative Rogers.

The revised form of the Rogers Bill (H. R. 12543), to which the Secretary refers as representing textually his views on foreign service legislation, strips the problem down to its fundamentals, and, in urging the necessity for reorganization, he points out definitely and unmistakably that constructive steps in this direction can be achieved only through the adoption of a new salary scale and the enactment of a retirement system on which the entire problem hinges.

It is indeed impressive that Secretary Hughes, while beset with the perplexities of an unprecedented moment in international affairs, should be conscious of a need and a lack that would inspire him, in such unequivocal terms, to set his finger upon the inherent weaknesses of the present system and ask their rectification.—T. L.

During the month of September, 1922, there were 2,512 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,330 in August.

The Consulate General at Habana, Cuba, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (64), followed by La Paz (58), Berlin (48), Guatemala (44), and Leghorn (43).

Of the total of 2,512 Trade Letters transmitted, the Department rated 6 as excellent.



Officers who have called at the Department recently include the following:

William J. Pike, Consul at Strasbourg; Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Consul at Dresden; John R. Putnam, Consul at Habana; Chester W. Davis, Consul at Georgetown; Percival Gasset, Consul at Leeds; William P. Blocker, Consul at Piedras Negras; E. B. Coulter, Vice Consul at London; Herbert C. Biar, Vice Consul at Birmingham; Jackson C. Lusby, Vice Consul at Naples; Frederick O. Bird, Vice Consul at Beirut; A. William Childs, Vice Consul at Sao Paulo; C. C. Woolard, Vice Consul at Cape Haitien; Sherwood H. Avery, Vice Consul at Montevideo; Francis M. Sack, Vice Consul at Niagara Falls; S. E. O'Donoghue, Vice Consul at Athens; E. W. Eaton, Vice Consul at Saltillo; R. M. Newcomb, Vice Consul at Victoria; George A. Barringer, Vice Consul at Belfast; Joseph A. Burt, Vice Consul at Vienna; and John W. Henderson, Vice Consul at Salonika.

Consul Oscar S. Heizer, of the Consulate General at Constantinople, has been placed in charge of the administration of the \$200,000 fund appropriated by Congress for the relief of American citizens made destitute as a result of the Smyrna disaster. Consul Heizer is cooperating with other American officials at Constantinople, Athens, Smyrna and Salonika in this work. He has been in the Service since 1906, having been Consul at Bagdad and Trebizond during the war and more recently at Jerusalem.

The consular corps at Iquique, Chile, gave a dinner on September 9 in honor of Consul Homer Brett, the occasion being Mr. Brett's election as dean of the corps.

The following is from the *Japan Advertiser* of July 3, reporting the arrival of Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby at Tokyo the day before:

"Mr. Denby was only 15 years old when his father, the late Colonel Charles Denby, stopped in Japan on his way to Peking as Minister of the United States, appointed by President Cleveland. He brought with him his two sons, Edwin and Charles. Mr. George H. Scidmore, American

Consul General in Yokohama today and Vice Consul General there on the day of the elder Mr. Denby's arrival, was among those who welcomed the 15-year-old boy who was one day to become American Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Scidmore was one of those who called to welcome Secretary Denby to Japan yesterday.

"Mr. Scidmore was not the only prominent American in Japan who has known the Secretary for many years, for the American Ambassador and Mr. Denby once lived in the same house in Detroit. Both graduates of the University of Michigan, although not in school together, they were two of the eight men who made up the Detroit 'mess' called the 'Bachelors.'"

Vice Consul W. W. Corcoran, stationed at Boulogne, was decorated by the French Government on August 22d



W. W. CORCORAN

with the *Medaille de Sauvetage* for rescuing a French boy from drowning last December. The local administrator of French naval affairs, in presenting the medal, complimented Mr. Corcoran highly on his bravery, declaring that his act was one of the finest in the annals of life-saving along the French coast.

The nomination of Frederick W. B. Coleman, of Minnesota, as Minister to Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania was confirmed by the Senate, September 20.

Mr. Coleman was born in Detroit May 17, 1874. He received his education both in the United States and abroad and holds the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. from the University of Michigan. From 1917 to 1919 he served as a captain in the United States Army, returning after the war to Minnesota to resume his law practice.



U. Grant-Smith, a service man of long standing and until recently American Commissioner in Hungary, was confirmed on September 22 as American Minister to Albania.

The following Secretaries of Embassy or Legation of Class IV were confirmed by the Senate on September 22: Leon H. Ellis, of Washington; Laurence H. Norton, of Ohio; Gerhard Gade, of Illinois; John Harrison Gray, of New York; John Sterrett Gittings, Jr., of Maryland; Edward S. Crocker, 2d, of Massachusetts; William H. Taylor, of Pennsylvania; Walter T. Prendergast, of Ohio; John Stambaugh, 2d, of Ohio; and Walde-  
mar J. Gallman, of New York.

The following Secretaries were, on September 22, promoted from Class 3 to Class 2: Ray Ather-  
ton, Arthur Bliss Lane, J. Donald C. Rodgers, Walter C. Thurston, Philander L. Cable, and G. Howland Shaw.

The following Secretaries were, on September 22, promoted from Class 4 to Class 3: Warden McK. Wilson, Edwin C. Wilson, Orme Wilson, Jr., William B. Southworth, Wainwright Abbott, Joseph Flack, Edward L. Reed, Herschel V. Johnson, and Copley Amory, Jr.

William P. Herod, 2d, Third Secretary, re-  
signed from the Diplomatic Service on August 16, 1922.

Edward C. Wynne, Second Secretary, resigned on September 15, 1922. Mr. Wynne, however, remains in the Department as an Assistant Solicitor.

The nomination of Miss Lucille Atcherson, of Ohio, the first woman to pass the examination for the Diplomatic Service, was not confirmed by the Senate.

The following transfers have been made in the Diplomatic Service: Edward Bell from the Department to Counselor at Peking; Norman Armour from the Legation at Montevideo to the Department; John C. Wiley, 1st Secretary of the Legation at Copenhagen, to the Embassy at Madrid, his place being filled by Philander C. Cable, who was transferred from Habana, Cuba; Benjamin Muse from the Legation at Managua to the Embassy at Mexico City; J. Webb Benton from the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro to the Legation at Montevideo; William B. Southworth from the Embassy at Mexico City to the Legation at Lisbon; Edward L. Reed from the Embassy at Buenos Aires to the Legation at Panama.

The following transfers, appointments and resignations have occurred in the Consular Service during the period from September 10 to October 10, 1922:

Leo D. Sturgeon, now Student Interpreter at Tokyo, promoted to be a Junior Interpreter and appointed Vice Consul at Yokohama, while Harvey T. Goodier, now detailed Yokohama, is assigned Consul at Taihoku to relieve Henry B. Hitchcock, who has been assigned at Nagasaki; John M. Corrigan, now detailed Havre, assigned Cherbourg; Alfred A. Winslow, assigned Consul General at Cape Town, detailed Windsor, Ontario (temporarily); Romeyn Wormuth, assigned Newcastle, N. S. W., detailed Sydney (temporarily); Earl L. Packer, assigned Vice Consul Riga, assigned Vice Consul Reval (temporarily); and Francis Wells, assigned Vice Consul Edinburgh, reassigned Manchester.

The following Vice Consuls and Clerks have been promoted to be Vice Consuls of Career, Class 3:

Gilson Blake, of Maryland, at Melbourne; George C. Fuller, of New York, at Reval; John E. Holler, of Pennsylvania, at Bilbao; James H. Keely, of California, at Constantinople; Hugh S. Miller, of Illinois, at Cornwall; and Almon F. Rockwell, of District of Columbia, at Brussels.

Harry E. Stevens, of California, has been appointed Student Interpreter to China.

The following Vice Consuls and Clerks have been transferred in the same capacities:

A. William Childs from Sao Paulo to St. Michels and Clarence H. Daughy from Santos to Sao Paulo; John F. Claffey from London to Leeds (temporarily); Walter T. Costello from Sydney to Newcastle, N. S. W. (temporarily); Lester S. Dame from Liege (temporarily) to Ghent; Howard C. Pulver from Nancy (temporarily) to St. Etienne; Walter S. Ruffner from Leipzig to Danzig; and James M. Taylor from Frankfort to Cologne.

Lucius H. Johnson, of South Carolina, now Clerk at Dublin, appointed Vice Consul there.

Eugene Jova, of New York, now Acting Consular Agent at Sagua La Grande, appointed Consular Agent there.

Henry C. LeVatte, of Nova Scotia, resigned as Consular Agent at Louisburg, and Alonzo A. Martell, of Nova Scotia, appointed there.

George Mc. Wells, of New Jersey, American Consular Agent at Aberdeen, out of Service because of closing of Agency there.

A son, Robert Lloyd, was born on September 8, 1922, at Seattle, Wash., to Consul and Mrs. Bartley F. Yost. Mr. Yost is now Consul at Guaymas, Mexico.



Miss Mary Locke Macgowan, daughter of Consul David B. Macgowan, and Mr. Rollin Robbins Winslow, Vice Consul of Career, were married on September 5, 1922, at Vladivostok by the Reverend James O. J. Taylor. Mr. Winslow is assigned as Vice Consul at Vladivostok.

All of the foreign consular officers at Vladivostok were present; also the principal foreign residents and many Russian friends. Captain Abernathy, commanding the *U. S. S. Helena*, stationed at Vladivostok, and several officers of the same ship, General Tachibana, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, and Mr. Nagai, Chief of the Japanese Diplomatic Mission, were also present.

Mr. Winslow served with distinction on the Italian front during the war, having been twice breveted by the Italian Government.

Miss Arlene Atla Cundall and Mr. Charles Bridgham Hosmer were married on Sunday, September 10, 1922, at Danielson, Conn. Mr. Hosmer is assigned as Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Miss Esther Maria Becker and Mr. A. William Childs were married in Chicago, Ill., on September 9, 1922, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. After a short honeymoon in the United States they will return to Sao Paulo, Brazil, where the groom is assigned as Vice Consul.

Miss Laura V. Hilles and Mr. George Bruce Andrews were married on September 9, 1922, at Montreal, Canada. Mr. Andrews is a Clerk at Montreal.

Mr. Richard T. Turner, Assistant Trade Commissioner from Lima, Peru, and Mr. Paul S. Guinn, Secretary to Commercial Attaché at London, England, are now in the United States. Trade Commissioner George Wythe, formerly stationed at Constantinople, has returned to the United States and is preparing to leave the service of the Bureau. Mr. Owen S. Payne, Assistant Trade Commissioner, is temporarily in charge of the Prague Office of the Department.

During the month of August, the Department was able to rate as excellent 33 of a total of 2,198 Commercial and Economic Reports. The excellent reports originated in the following offices: Calcutta and London, 3 each; Lyon, Guaymas and Barcelona, 2 each; Buenos Aires, Pernambuco, Concepcion, Algiers, Bordeaux, Paris, Dresden, Hamburg, Munich, Belfast, Glasgow, Manches-

ter, Montreal, Nairobi, Rome, Kobe, Batavia, Asuncion, Lourenco Marques, Madrid and Montevideo, 1 each.

Major Sherman Miles, Field Artillery, sailed October 3 to relieve Lieut. Colonel William A. Castle, Infantry, as Military Attaché at Constantinople. Major Albert L. Sneed, Air Service, is about to proceed to Constantinople as Assistant Military Attaché for Aviation. No assistant for this work has previously been detailed at Constantinople.

Major Howard C. Davidson, Air Service, will sail the latter part of this month to succeed Major Charles C. Benedict as Assistant Military Attaché for Aviation at London, Major Benedict having recently returned to the United States.

Major Arthur R. Christie, Air Service, has been relieved as Assistant Military Attaché for Aviation at Tokyo, and no successor has as yet been detailed.

Major T. Worthington Hollyday, General Staff, will be relieved as Military Observer, Baltic Provinces, and Military Attaché, Finland, about December 1 and will be succeeded by Captain Robert F. Kelley, Infantry, who is at present assistant at those posts.

Lieut. Colonel Allan L. Briggs, Infantry, will be relieved early in February as Military Attaché to Austria and Czechoslovakia, and Lieut. Colonel Harry N. Cootes, Cavalry, will succeed him.

Mr. Ray O. Hall, formerly Assistant Chief of the Eastern European Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and, prior to that, a regional economist of the Department of State, has been appointed Acting Commercial Attaché and placed in charge of the Athens Office of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Hall is assisted by Mr. Charles E. Dickerson, who has also served in the Eastern European Division of the Bureau.

Several of the chiefs of commodity divisions of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have recently visited Europe in order to make personal investigations of European conditions in their industries. Mr. Edward T. Pickard, Chief of the Textile Division; Mr. R. A. Lundquist, Chief of the Electrical Division; and Mr. Paul L. Palmerton, Chief of the Rubber Division, have made such trips.



## SECRETARY ENDORSES ROGERS BILL

(Continued from page 314)

the foreign service it is a corollary to the Government ownership of embassy and legation buildings abroad as a means of lightening the burden of personal expense on our ambassadors and ministers. While no appropriations are sought for this purpose at the present time, I believe it important that statutory provision should be made therefor in order that suitable funds may be provided at a later date and in such proportion as the special exigencies may require.

Essential as may be deemed the foregoing proposals, the plan would remain incomplete and inadequate without some acceptable system for the superannuation of officers beyond a certain age. There are at the present time a number of positions, especially in the Consular Service, being held by officers quite advanced in years who are incapable, in this highly competitive and active career, of maintaining the desired standard of efficiency. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for the retirement of these officers, and, in view of the fact that both branches of the service are well established on a civil service basis, it appears feasible to bring them under the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 22, 1920, modified as to the age of retirement, the rate of contribution and the rate of annuity, as proposed in the bill.

In the revision (H. R. 12543) an effort has been made to arrive at a somewhat simpler form of expression in effecting an adaptation of the existing law.

No proposal in connection with the improvement of the foreign service commends itself to my judgment with greater force than that of a suitable retirement system so essential to efficiency as well as to the interests of the officers affected thereby.

Adverting to the proposal that a corps of foreign service pupils be created and the present corps of consular assistants abolished, I do not feel that we are ready at this time for such a change in practice. Under the present system, young men who enter the service as consular assistants invigorate the lower ranks by the varied resources which they are able to contribute through the diversified training acquired in our schools and colleges. Their practical education begins by actual contact with the work in the field and promotion is won after a thorough grounding has been acquired.

The substitution for this system of a selected

corps of foreign service pupils might have the effect of limiting the scope of selection to young men whose designation would be undertaken at too early an age for their capabilities to be correctly appraised. We can always make appropriate suggestions as to advisable courses of study for young men contemplating a diplomatic career and further consideration of a plan for foreign service pupils seems to be advisable.

As you are aware, I am deeply interested in the developing of the foreign service as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of foreign affairs. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I can assure you of my hearty cooperation and support in securing the early enactment of the legislation which you have proposed, with those modifications indicated in the revision that has been worked out.

I am, my dear Mr. Rogers,  
Sincerely yours,  
CHARLES H. HUGHES.

### A BILL

For the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States shall be known as the Foreign Service of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the officers in the Foreign Service shall hereafter be graded and classified as follows, with the salaries of each class herein affixed thereto: Ambassadors and ministers as now or hereafter provided—Foreign Service officer, class one, \$9,000; Foreign Service officer, class two, \$8,000; Foreign Service officer, class three (of whom as many as may be provided for by Congress annually upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State shall be designated as Foreign Service inspectors), \$7,000; Foreign Service officer, class four, \$6,000; Foreign Service officer, class five, \$5,000; Foreign Service officer, class six, \$4,500; Foreign Service officer, class seven, \$4,000; Foreign Service officer, class eight, \$3,500; Foreign Service officer, class nine, \$3,000.

SEC. 3. That the official designation "Foreign Service officer" as employed throughout this Act shall be deemed to denote permanent officers in the Foreign Service below the grade of minister who are subject to promotion on merit and who may be assigned to duty in either the diplomatic or the consular branch of the Foreign Service at the discretion of the President.

SEC. 4. That Foreign Service officers may be

appointed as secretaries in the Diplomatic Service or as consular officers or both: *Provided*, That all such appointments shall be made and confirmed as heretofore: *And Provided further*, That all official acts of such officers while on duty in either the diplomatic or the consular branch of the Foreign Service shall be performed under their respective commissions as secretaries or as consular officers.

SEC. 5. That hereafter appointments to the position of Foreign Service officer shall be made after examination or by transfer from the Department of State, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided*, That no candidate shall be eligible for examination for Foreign Service officer who is not an American citizen and who has not been designated by the President.

SEC. 6. That before the date on which this Act goes into effect the Secretary of State shall recommend to the President the names of those secretaries in the Diplomatic Service, consuls general, consuls, and vice consuls who for reasons of demonstrated efficiency are entitled to be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of the respective classes specified in this Act and the names of those officers who through failure to demonstrate or maintain the requisite degree of efficiency, should be recommissioned to classes lower than those specified or otherwise treated as exceptions within the discretion of the President.

SEC. 7. That subject to the limitations imposed by section 6 hereof secretaries now in the Diplomatic Service, as provided in an Act entitled "An Act for the improvement of the Foreign Service," approved February 5, 1915, shall, in addition to their present commissions, be recommissioned and reclassified as follows:

Secretaries of class one acting as counselors of embassy shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class one.

Secretaries of class one acting as counselors of legation shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class two.

Secretaries of class one not designated to act as counselors shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class three.

Secretaries of class two shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class four.

Secretaries of class three shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class six.

Secretaries of class four shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class eight.

SEC. 8. That subject to the limitations imposed by section 6 hereof consuls general, consuls, and vice consuls now in the service as provided in an

Act entitled "An Act for the improvement of the Foreign Service," approved February 5, 1915, shall in addition to their present commissions be recommissioned and reclassified as follows:

Consuls general of class one and consuls general of class two shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class one.

Consuls general of class three shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class two.

Consuls general of class four and consuls general at large shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class three.

Consuls of class one, consuls of class two, and consuls of class three shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class four.

Consuls of class four shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class five.

Consuls of class five shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class six.

Consuls of class six shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class seven.

Consuls of class seven shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class eight.

Consuls of class eight and consuls of class nine shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers of class nine.

Vice consuls of career, interpreters, and student interpreters shall be recommissioned as Foreign Service officers, unclassified.

SEC. 9. That consuls general of class one, and consuls of class one, holding office at the time this Act takes effect shall not, as a result of their recommissioning, suffer a reduction in salary below that which they are then receiving: *Provided, however*, That this provision shall apply only to the incumbents of the offices mentioned at the time this Act becomes effective.

SEC. 10. That sections 1697 and 1698 of the Revised Statutes are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Every Foreign Service officer, before he receives his commission or enters upon the duties of his office, shall give to the United States a bond, in such form as the President shall prescribe, with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the United States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than the annual compensation allowed to such officer, conditioned for the true and faithful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which shall come to his hands, or to the hands of any other person to his use as such officer, under any law now or hereafter enacted, and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as



such officer: *Provided*, That no Foreign Service officer shall be required to give more than one bond, which bond shall cover by its stipulations all official acts of such officer, whether as Foreign Service officer or as secretary in the Diplomatic Service, consul general, consul, or vice consul. The bonds herein mentioned shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury."

SEC. 11. That the provisions of section 4 of the Act of April 5, 1906, relative to consuls general at large are hereby made applicable to Foreign Service inspectors.

SEC. 12. That the provisions of sections 8 and 10 of the Act of April 5, 1906, relative to official fees and the method of accounting therefor are hereby extended to include the Diplomatic Service.

SEC. 13. That the President is hereby authorized to grant to diplomatic missions and consular offices representation allowances out of any money which may be appropriated for such purpose from time to time by Congress, the expenditure of such representation allowance to be accounted for in detail to the Department of State quarterly under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 14. That any minister or Foreign Service officer may be assigned for duty in the Department of State without loss of class or salary, such assignment to be for a period of not more than three years, unless the public interests demand further service, when such assignment may be extended for a period not to exceed one year.

SEC. 15. That, within the discretion of the President, Foreign Service officers of class one may be appointed to act as commissioner, chargé d'affaires, minister resident, or diplomatic agent for such period as the public interests may require without loss of grade, class, or salary.

SEC. 16. That any Foreign Service officer of whatever class detailed for special duty outside the city of Washington shall be paid his actual and necessary expenses for subsistence during such special detail not exceeding an average of \$8 per day: *Provided*, That such special duty shall not continue for more than sixty days, unless in the case of international gatherings, congresses, or conferences, when such subsistence expenses shall run only during the life of the international gathering, congress, or conference and the necessary period of transit to and from the place of gathering.

SEC. 17. That the provisions of the Act approved May 22, 1920, entitled "An Act for the retirement of employes in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," are hereby made applicable to Foreign Service officers with the modifications hereinafter stated, to wit:

(a) The age of retirement, instead of 70 years as provided in section 1 of the said Act, shall be 65 years in the case of Foreign Service officers.

(b) The maximum and minimum annuities under the several classes, instead of those stipulated in section 2 of the said Act, shall be as follows:

Class A, maximum annuity \$4,800, minimum annuity \$1,500; class B, maximum annuity \$4,400, minimum annuity \$1,375; class C, maximum annuity \$4,000, minimum annuity \$1,250; class D, maximum annuity \$3,600, minimum annuity \$1,125; class E, maximum annuity \$3,200, minimum annuity \$1,000; class F, maximum annuity \$2,800, minimum annuity \$875.

(c) In lieu of section 3 of the said Act the following provision shall apply:

That for the purposes of this Act the period of service shall be computed from the date of original oath of office as secretary in the diplomatic service, consul general, consul, vice consul of career, consular assistant, or student interpreter, and shall include periods of service at different times in either the diplomatic or consular service, or while on assignment to the Department of State, but all periods of separation from the service and so much of any period of leave of absence as may exceed six months shall be excluded: *Provided*, That service in the Department of State prior to appointment as a Foreign Service officer may be included in the period of service, in which case the officer shall pay into the civil service retirement and disability fund a special contribution equal to 5 per centum of his annual salary for each year of such employment after this Act goes into effect, with interest thereon to date of payment compounded annually at 4 per centum, less a deduction of the amount of all contributions and accrued interest thereon previously paid by such employe into the civil service retirement and disability fund under the Act of May 22, 1920.

(d) Any minister or person holding any official position in the Department of State at the time this Act becomes effective who subsequent to November 26, 1909, occupied the position of secretary in the Diplomatic Service and any Foreign Service officer who may hereafter be promoted to the grade of minister or appointed to any official position in the Department of State shall be entitled to all the benefits of this Act in the same manner and under the same conditions as a Foreign Service officer.

(e) The rate of deduction in the case of Foreign Service officers shall be a sum equal to 5 per centum of the basic salary.

(f) In lieu of section 15 of the said Act the following provision shall apply:

That there is hereby authorized to be appro-



appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000 for the payment of annuities provided for in this Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

The Secretary of the Interior shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary to continue this Act in full force and effect.

SEC. 18. That all provisions of law heretofore enacted relating to secretaries in the Diplomatic Service and to consular officers, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby made applicable to Foreign Service officers when they are designated for service as diplomatic or as consular officers; and that all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 19. That all money heretofore appropriated for the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States for fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, is hereby reappropriated and made available for the same year for the Foreign Service of the United States and for the same purposes and in the same amounts as first appropriated.

SEC. 20. That this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1923.

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

As explained by Mr. Gruber, in the October issue of the BULLETIN, World Trade Directory Reports are handled in the commercial Intelligence Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Trade opportunities, however, are first handled in the commodity divisions, where recommendation is made as to their disposition, and the information contained in them is also made use of in the Commercial Intelligence Division, particularly in connection with World Trade Directory Reports. The opinion of commodity chiefs is, therefore, of value in this connection.

Mr. Oxholm, of the Lumber Division, considers the most important feature of a trade opportunity to be "exact specifications as to the class or classes of goods desired." "Of course," he states, "Consuls cannot be expected to know all the technical terms of trade, and hence must rely to a great extent upon interviews abroad with men of the trade and also upon a reading of American trade journals."

Exact specifications as to the class or classes of goods desired have not always been given. For instance, it must be recognized that an opportunity for the sale of American lumber abroad is

valueless, unless it is specifically stated what kind of lumber and what quantity are desired. As regards the "kind of lumber," it is not sufficient, for instance, to say "American pine," because of the many varieties thereof. "Pitch pine," "Oregon pine," "white pine," et cetera, should be used. It is not sufficient to say "American spruce," because "Pacific coast spruce" and "Eastern spruce," for instance, are radically different as regards texture and uses. When the American trade term for quality is not known by the consular officer, he can properly refer to the foreign standard; for instance, the American equivalent of "Swedish third grade" in certain kinds of lumber would be clear to the American trade. Also, the uses for which the product is intended to help to indicate the quality wanted. As regards the "quantity" of lumber, for instance, it is essential that some measurement indicating the width, thickness and length be used. Although the American measure is usually "board-feet" (i. e., 1 inch thick and 1 foot square), it is realized that in foreign countries cubic meters or cubic feet are more commonly used. It is quite satisfactory to use such foreign terms of measurement, because their equivalents are well known in the United States. For instance, a cubic meter of lumber is equivalent to 424 board-feet.

Mr. Althoff, the Assistant Chief of the Machinery Division, believes with Mr. Oxholm that exact specifications of the goods desired are of prime importance. For instance, Mr. Althoff states that it is not sufficient to say merely "mining machinery," but that it is essential to know details concerning mines, namely, type of ore, method of operation, the output, transportation facilities, whether shaft work, et cetera. Further, in the case of "milling machines," it is important to know whether they are for the purpose of grinding wheat, maize, rice, et cetera, and also their capacity, measured usually in tons per hour. Trade opportunities for "road-building machinery" should indicate the number of miles of road it is contemplated to build. If the road is to be built in quarter-mile sections, the amount of equipment needed would be small as compared with the equipment needed if built in five-mile or larger sections.

Further, concrete results cannot be expected of trade opportunities which fail to give financial references. Aside from bank or other references, a general statement should be made regarding the local reputation of the foreign firm concerned. This need for complete and specific information applies likewise to all of the fourteen points on Form 476.—W. A. L.

# A Day At Acapulco

By John A. Gamon

*This is the third 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.*

WORRYING over the never-ending puzzle of General and Circular Instructions in tropical Acapulco, far away from my native land and home, I could see, from the windows of the consulate, the ducks in flight from lagoon to lagoon. The natives had told me startling stories of myriads of water birds in the neighboring marshes,—and I determined to seize the first opportunity to brush away the gathering cobwebs of office routine for a day with the gun. My opportunity soon came in an invitation from a local Spanish merchant.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ahead of us but half a mile and cut off from the ocean by a very narrow sandy ridge lay the lagoon. These expanses of water extend for miles along the coast, lying between the first elevation of hills or mountains and the ocean shore line. At some points they are but narrow channels widening out to lakes five miles or more in width. Great depths at some points can be sounded. The ever-flowing mountain streams replenish the waters of the lakes constantly evaporating under the heat of the tropical sun. The margins of these lakes are often thick with "mangle" growth which without the aid of axle and "machete" are impenetrable to the would-be explorer. Rushes, cattails, waterlilies, sedges and grasses fill up vast acres of the lakes and these spots are veritable paradises for the feathery tribe. Snowy ibis, ducks of many varieties, white and grey herons rise and fall, circle, dive and again come to rest in trees or on the surfaces of the water. Plover wimbrels and the little spurred wing marsh hen whistle and call along the shores, carefree of all danger. The waters are filled with many fish, both large and small, and a common denizen of the waters is the timorous but at times wily alligator.

A half hour in the saddle brought us to a small settlement of natives living in thatched huts, and here the trees and undergrowth were cut away and there was free access to the waters of the lagoon. Leaving our horses in the shade of a large thorn tree, we were soon at the swampy margin. A mongrel dog called "Tejon" followed us, and, when one of the party dropped a pintail duck, he broke away with a yelp and in a moment was back with the bird. The discharge of the



THE TOWN OF ACAPULCO

gun brought into life thousands of birds, small and large, dull plumed and bright. With a chattering noise they circled about over the trees and the water. In a few moments they were back at rest again to take up their feeding. For a short time they kept up a chatter as though thoroughly disgusted at being disturbed in their morning meal. I had pushed ahead of the party some fifty yards when suddenly I ran into a large flock of "pechichis" intent at feeding. With a first shot I brought down four, and, as the others rose out over the water, I tried a second and third shot, bringing down first one and then two. "Tejon" sprang out into the shallow water and was soon back with the single duck, but, coax as I might, he would not go out into the water to bring in the others. We disliked to lose a bird, but were not

prepared to take to the waters ourselves, and José, the owner of the dog, who had followed along with us, was in no wise inclined to help in recovering them. One of our party turned to him and remarked that his dog was not much good for duck hunting, and received the reply that the dog knew what he was doing, for he had a decided dislike for "lagartos." I had had but little experience with alligators, but know that a good share of their anatomy consisted of a mouth well filled with business-like teeth. José then expounded a tale of how a dog of his friend "Pablo" but a few days before had met with a sad end by incautiously trying to swim ashore from a boat well out in the lagoon. It now seemed worse than useless to shoot a bird on the wing out over the water, and so we saved ammunition and passed by several good shots. We soon ran into an impassable "mangle" growth that reached far out into the water and so we returned to the little settlement with eight ducks and again mounted our horses for the last stretch to "La Barra," where we had arranged for the loan of a canoe.

While the natives were uncovering the boat, upturned and topped with palm leaves as a protection against the sun, I strolled along the lagoon, here quite clear for several hundred yards. I had gone only a short distance when, turning a point, I ran unexpectedly into an enormous flock of ducks and wading birds, feeding in a grassy spot. There was a sudden flutter of wings and as they rose I cut loose with two successive shots and brought down seven birds. The temptation to follow up with the third shot was too great, and I winged two more well out over deep water. It was probably fifteen minutes before the canoe was launched. When we paddled up to the spot where but a few minutes before the birds had been floating, not a sign of them was to be seen. José was the first to explain the riddle as he grunted out "lagarto." Plausible as this might be, I was still doubtful and remarked something about Missouri.

As we turned our canoe about and started toward a marshy spot in the middle of the lagoon several small, black objects, very much like floating logs, were to be seen scattered about on the water, and, as I was about to ask José what they were, he surprised me with the exclamation "lagarto." Like with a magic word they disappeared below the water, leaving only a slight ripple to mark the spots where they had been. So these little log-like objects that so timorously withdrew to their watery cover upon being named were the vicious saurians of which I had heard so many tales. When I remarked to José that they were

far too frightened to think of attacking a dog he replied "the velvet foot of the cat has sharp claws." And soon, very soon, I was to see that they were not so timorous as they appeared to be, for hardly had he grumbled out those words when a large flock of snowy ibis came floating past us a few yards above the water. I ventured a very long shot with No. 5s and winged a stragler of the flock. Although the ibis is not considered proper food for man, nevertheless I wished to make sure the bird was dead before leaving it behind, and so I ordered the boat about. As I spoke there was a sudden flutter as the wounded bird rose slightly from the water and dropped back. Just at that instant a log-like object poked above the water and bird and all disappeared into the depths. As I looked at José he smilingly remarked, "no es verdad?"

Either these water birds are very watchful when swimming about on the water or the alligators, like so many animals, have that primitive instinct of taking advantage of a wounded or injured victim. Our boatman told us he had never seen a bird capable of flight being caught by an alligator, but still insisted that he knew of several instances where they had made away with dogs caught in the deep waters of the lagoon.

As we pulled along in our rough-built canoe, the bird life became more active and flocks of ducks and other birds would rise, circle and pass ahead of us a few hundred yards and again settle down upon the water or among the weeds. We had approached the marshy place in the center of the lagoon when a large flock of "pechichis" rose from the water hardly twenty yards away. One of the party got into action and dropped two birds with a first shot and a second shot brought down three more. As he fired, another flock rose on the opposite side of the canoe, and to this I gave my attention, bringing down nine birds with three shots. We had pulled on to gather the ducks shot down by my friend when José shouted "ve los lagartos," and as I turned I saw two snouts rising to seize two of the birds I had winged. We needed no further evidence to support José's story. On four occasions the alligators "beat us to the game." As the afternoon sun, becoming scorching hot, made further hunting unprofitable, as well as uncomfortable, we pulled to the landing and spread our lunch.

In the shade of the thorn trees where we were having an after-lunch cigar, the mosquitoes hummed and buzzed and with the advancing afternoon became more numerous. We shook ourselves together and started on a tour of inspection of the settlement and the small wattle-



built dwellings. In some huts the floor served as a bed, while others had home-made cots made by placing stout reeds or slender sticks, bound with cord, across to supporting end-pieces. As we looked through the huts I was surprised to see that none had mosquito bars over the beds, and so asked if the mosquitoes did not bother them at night. It seemed that the mosquitoes were a veritable pest when the wind blew from certain quarters. With all this there seemed to be absolute ignorance of the danger that lies hidden in the sting of certain mosquitoes. I asked if they had much malaria, known locally as "fiebre," and learned that there was always some about. As I had discovered a number of the malaria-bearing mosquitoes in the shade during our lunch hour, I pieced the riddle together and decided to give our native friends a little talk on the cause and prevention of the disagreeable "fiebre," and, incidentally, give one of our party, who kept a mercantile establishment in town and had laid in a good stock of American-made mosquito nets, a chance to talk trade. I very soon had a good portion of the settlement about me listening to a simple exposition of the transmission of the malarial germ by the mosquito. I then explained the advisability of sleeping under a net. They listened attentively and asked many child-like questions, and, at the end, I turned the meeting over to my friend to talk trade. As I returned from a stroll to the beach I found the merchant highly elated over his conquest. "If the natives of this coast only knew what a fine thing those mosquito nets are, I would soon have to place a hurry-up repeat order," he ventured. "It is up to you, and don't fail to give the art of advertisement some attention," I replied.

With the sun dropping into the western ocean, we mounted our horses and bade "adois" to the people of the little settlement who had gathered about to help pack our equipment and wish us quick return. José ran along behind and kept up a constant chatter about the day's hunt, "los bandidos mosquitoes" and "los malditos lagartos." Four hours in the saddle and the day's hunting excursion was at an end. The boyhood dream had again become a reality and the oft-repeated accounts of swarming bird life in the lagoons were verified; but more, we had learned something new about the alligator.

## CITIZENSHIP LAW CHANGED

American women married to aliens after the coming into effect of the Cable Act, signed by the President September 22, will, unless the contrary

is shown, retain their American citizenship and will be entitled to passports, registration, and the protection of their own interests in the same manner as though they had remained single or had married American citizens.

The condition of an alien woman married to an American citizen after the passage of the Act will be exactly the reverse. Under American law they will have no rights to documents indicating the right to protection or to intervention in her behalf by American officers stationed abroad.

A few of the practical effects of this Act are:

An American woman married to an alien prior to the passage of the Act loses her American nationality and the husband's naturalization subsequent to the passage of the Act does not have the effect of conferring American citizenship upon his alien wife.

An American woman married abroad to an alien will be able to register or obtain a passport.

An alien woman married in the United States to an American citizen will not be included in the husband's passport and under the laws of most countries will cease to be a citizen or subject thereof because of the marriage to an alien and will, therefore, be unable to obtain a passport from a representative of the country of which, according to American law, she presumably is still a citizen or subject.

An American married abroad to an alien woman will be unable to have his wife included in his passport. With reference to her travel to the United States she may make an affidavit describing her lack of nationality and apply in duplicate on Form No. 228 for a visa. The visa, if granted, is placed on the duplicate application which is attached to the affidavit. The alien wife who wishes to travel in a third country apparently will be unable to obtain a travel document unless the country in which she expects to travel will permit her to make an affidavit describing her status attaching thereto her personal description and signed photograph and visaeing such affidavit.

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Through an arrangement with the War Department, several consular and diplomatic officers on duty in the Department of State have been admitted to the Army War College General Staff G-2 (Military Intelligence) course. They are Consul General DeWitt C. Poole, Consul Dana G. Munro, Consul Edwin L. Neville, Consul Addison E. Southard, R. Henry Norweb, first secretary, and Elbridge D. Rand, third secretary. The War College courses have formerly been restricted to specially assigned officers of the Army.

# The PEACOCK and the HORNET

By Chester W. Davis

Some interesting details of this memorable naval engagement collected by the American Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana.

OVER one hundred years ago the American sloop-of-war *Hornet* while on its memorable cruise in southern seas fell in with His Majesty's brig *Peacock* off the Demerara coast. The results of the engagement which followed this encounter are well known to history.

Few, if any, of the chroniclers of this event have appreciated that the "Demerara coast" at this time was occupied by a large and populous British colony and that the engagement, which took place within sight of Mahaica, only 18 miles from the capital, created the most intense local sympathy and interest.

The following extracts from local records still extant in Georgetown vary in some degree from the accepted historical facts, but have been gathered with the purpose of indicating the contemporary local aspect of the battle and as affording interesting side-lights upon the history of the period.

The action between the *Peacock* and the *Hornet* took place in the late afternoon of February 24, 1813. The first published reference to the occurrence is found in the *Demerara and Essequibo Royal Gazette* of February 27:

"On Friday morning the unpleasant intelligence was communicated to the public of the loss of the *Peacock* sloop-of-war, which has lately left this port on a cruise to windward, after an action of two hours off Mahaica with the American sloop-of-war *Hornet*. However, but little is known on the subject at present, as little has officially transpired, and as, of course, all the rest must be merely report."

From the *Royal Gazette* of March 2:

"The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Mahaica, we present to our readers with considerable (if melancholy) satisfaction; partly, as on the score of information it acts as a complete introduction to what appears on the subject from the King's House:

"We have all been much shocked at the capture of the *Peacock*, and the melancholy circumstances attending it. I had the details from four of the crew, who escaped from her (by means of the small boat hanging over her stern, which was

much shattered, and with difficulty kept afloat by them until they were picked up by a colony boat, after having been six or seven hours in that situation) two hours after she had been taken possession of by the American sloop-of-war *Hornet*, of 20 guns, principally thirty-two pounders, and 175 men.

"The action took place a little to windward of Mahaica, in five fathom of water, and commenced about ten minutes before five o'clock on Saturday evening last, and in forty-five minutes the *Peacock* was obliged to strike, being a perfect wreck. About a quarter of an hour before she struck, Captain Peake was in the act of cheering his crew and encouraging them to continue the unequal contest, when he received a four-and-twenty pounder in his breast, and fell with a smile on his countenance.

"The man from whom I received this account was then at the helm, not two yards from where the captain was standing, and sprang forward and took him in his arms to carry him below, when he was knocked down by a splinter. 'Here is some of poor Captain Peake's blood (said he, pointing to his trowsers). I was covered with it, but the salt water has almost washed it out.' No other officer was killed. Early in the action Mr. Lot fell 'Poor Lot (exclaimed the captain), I did not think you would have been the first.' Mr. Lot was taken down to Dr. Whittaker but returned to his quarters before the action ceased, having merely been deprived of his senses for a time.

"When these poor fellows made their escape, the wounded only had been taken out of the vessel; and at that time she had eight foot of water in her hold, and the American lieutenant (whose name is O'Connor) had hailed his ship to say that the prize was sinking, and these lads conceived that all hands on board the *Peacock* were in danger of going down in her, as she had been brought to an anchor and the *Hornet* had drifted to a considerable distance from them, and did not seem to take notice of the lieutenant when he hailed. They conjectured that the *Peacock* had from 20 to 25 killed and badly wounded. The enemy only acknowledged one of each, but they say they do not believe that, as their fire was well kept up and the other did not send their boat to

take possession for twenty minutes after the *Peacock* had struck.

“The plain and apparently sincere testimony of these men, and the regard which they expressed for the captain, were both convincing and affecting. The spokesman, a respectable looking sailor, said that he had been fourteen years in His Majesty’s service, and six with Captain Peake and ‘Sir (said he), a better man, or braver officer, or better disciplined ship never sailed out of England; every man exerted himself to the utmost, but they were too heavy for us.’”

From the *Royal Gazette*, March 2, 1813:

“THE KING’S HOUSE

“DEMERARY

“PROCLAMATION

“By His Excellency, Major General Hugh Lyle Carmichael, Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the United Colony of Demerary and Essequibo and its dependencies, etc., etc.

“Whereas, it has pleased Providence that a melancholy and unfortunate fate should have attended His Majesty’s sloop-of-war *Peacock* by sinking, after a most severe action with a superior force, subsequent to the death of her ever-to-be-loved commander, Captain Peake, whilst in the act of encouraging his brave crew, many of whom fell by his side; and the remainder never quitted their post until the shattered vessel was sinking under them; and as Captain Peake’s writing desk, with papers, as also several other articles belonging to the said vessel, have floated on shore between this river and Mahaica, it is requested that any papers or small articles picked up may be sent to the King’s House, and the boats, spars, or other materials belonging to the wreck, lodged in Fort William Frederick, for the purpose of being secured in His Majesty’s stores.

“Given under my hand and seal-at-arms at the King’s House, Georgetown, Demerary, this second day of March, 1813.

(Signed)                      “H. L. CARMICHAEL.”

“By Command:

“JOHN EYRE,  
“Assistant Government Secretary.”

The following is an extract from the report of Master Commander Lawrence to the Secretary of the Navy, which was published in the *Royal Gazette* on June 8:

“United States Ship *Hornet*,  
 “Holmes’ Hole,  
 “March 19, 1813.

\*           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*

“I then ran down the coast of Maranhan and cruised there for a short time; from thence run off Surinam. After cruising off that coast from the 15th to the 22d February without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerary with an intention, should I not be fortunate on that station, to run through the West Indies on my way to the United States; but on the 24th, in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase—run into a quarter less four, and not having a pilot, was obliged to haul off. The fort at the entrance of Demerary River at the time bearing S. W. distant about 2½ leagues.

“Previous to giving up the chase, I discovered a vessel at anchor without the bar, with English colors flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating around Courabanna bank in order to get to her, at half-past 3 p. m., I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down to us; at 4.20 she hoisted English colors, at which time we discovered her to be a large man-of-war brig; beat to quarters, and cleaned up for action, and kept close by the wind in order, if possible, to get the weather gauge.

“At 5.10, finding I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colors and tacked. At 5.25, in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within half-pistol shot. Observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, run him close on board on the starboard quarter, and kept such a heavy and well-directed fire that in less than fifteen minutes she surrendered (being totally cut to pieces) and hoisted an ensign, union down, from her fore rigging as a signal of distress. Shortly after her mainmast went by the board.

“Dispatched Lieutenant Shubrick on board, who soon returned with her first lieutenant, and reported her to be his Britannic Majesty’s late brig *Peacock*, commanded by Captain William Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action; that a number of her crew were killed or wounded, and that she was sinking fast, she then having six feet of water in her hold—dispatched the boats immediately for the wounded and brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were plugged, guns thrown overboard, and every possible exertion used to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be removed—by pumping and bailing, but without effect, as she unfortunately sank in 5½ fathoms water, carrying

down 13 of her crew and 3 of my brave fellows, viz: J. Hart, Jos. Williams and H. Boyd.

"Lieutenant Connor and Midshipman Cooper and the remainder of my men employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty, saved themselves by jumping into a boat that was lying on the booms as she went down.

"Four men of the thirteen mentioned were so fortunate as to gain the fore-top, and were afterwards taken off by our boats. Previous to her going down, four of her men took to her stern boat that had been much damaged during the action, who, I sincerely hope, reached the shore; but, from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost.

"I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of men killed. Captain Peake and four men were found dead on board. The master, one midshipman, carpenter, captain's clerk and 29 men, wounded—most of them very severely; three of whom died from their wounds after being removed and 9 drowned.

"Our loss was trifling in comparison: John Place killed; Sam Coulton and Joseph Dalrymple slightly wounded; G. Cofe and L. Todd severely burnt by explosion of cartridge.

"Our rigging and sails were much cut. One shot through the foremast, and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.

"At the time I brought the *Peacock* to action, *Espiegle* (the brig mentioned as being at anchor), mounting 16 thirty-two-pound carronades and 2 long-nines, lay about six miles inshore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action.

"Apprehensive she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew that, by 9 o'clock, our boats were stowed, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action; at 2 a. m. got under weigh and stood by the wind to the northward and westward under easy sail.

"On mustering next morning found that we had 277 souls on board (including the crew of the American brig *Hunter*, of Portland, taken a few days before the *Peacock*), and as we had been on two-thirds' allowance of provision for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints per man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United States.

"The *Peacock* was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British Navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the *Hornet*; her beam was greater by 5 inches, but

her extreme length was not so great by 4 feet. She mounted 16 twenty-four-pound carronades, 2 long-nines, 1 twelve-pound carronade on her fore-castle as a shifting gun, 1 four or six pounder and two swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of 134 men, 4 of whom were absent in a prize.

"The cool and determined conduct of our officers and crew during the action and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of the Government.

\* \* \* \* \*

"With the greatest respect, I remain, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"JAMES LAWRENCE."

"To the Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy."

From the *Royal Gazette*, June 15, 1813:

"We gave on Tuesday the American official details of the loss of the *Peacock*, and it certainly corroborates most of the statements already made, we have therefore only two observations to make. The *Peacock*, it seems, is acknowledged on all sides to have been admirably defended; what, then, is in contemplation here, honorable to the memory of Captain Peake and his brave coadjutors, is undoubtedly merited, as it shows a disposition to reward merit. But in immediate reference to the detail in question, though we must admit all in favor of the *Peacock*, the *Espiegle* must not be traduced with impunity.

"The commander of the *Hornet* has not only thought proper to assign his antagonist a consort, but to represent the same as witnessing the action without risking any movement to her assistance.

"Now, the fact is that, soon after the *Peacock* departed on her last cruise, the *Espiegle* arrived here from Europe, and that at the time of the battle is said to have been fought her captain was on shore, and she herself, from the necessity of repairs, almost unrigged. So much for Captain Lawrence's idea of consortship; and Captain Lawrence's knowledge of *when* assistance can be given. As to her having been able to even view the action, we scarcely believe; the reports, however, of the survivors of the *Peacock* and the officers of the *Espiegle* will remove our doubts."

(Lieutenant, afterwards the well-known Captain, Marryat was one of the officers on board the *Espiegle*. Rodway, History of British Guiana, Vol. II, p. 208.)

The following letter was published in the *Royal Gazette* on July 13, 1813:



"Sir:

"New York, March 27.

"We, the surviving officers of His Britannic Majesty's late brig *Peacock*, beg leave to return our most grateful acknowledgments for the kind attention and hospitality we experienced during the time we remained on the United States sloop *Hornet*. So much was done to alleviate the distressing and uncomfortable situation in which we were placed when received on board the ship you command that we cannot better express our feelings than by saying, 'We ceased to consider ourselves prisoners'; and everything that friendship could dictate was adopted by you and the officers of the *Hornet* to remedy the inconvenience we

would have otherwise experienced from the unavoidable loss of the whole of our property and clothes by the sudden sinking of the *Peacock*.

"Permit us, then, impressed as we are with a grateful sense of your goodness, for ourselves and the other officers and ship's company, to return you and the officers of the *Hornet* our sincere thanks, which we shall feel obliged if you will communicate to them in our name; and believe us to remain, with a high sense of the kind office you have rendered us, your very humble servants,

"F. A. Wright, 1st Lt.; C. Lambert, 2d Lt.; Edward Lutt, Master; J. Whitaker, Surgeon; F. D. Unwin, Purser."

CONSULAR CONFERENCE AT LUCERNE



Bottom Row: Consul General A. E. Ingram, Chargé d'Affaires Arthur Bliss Lane, Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, Consul General George H. Murphy, Secretary of Legation Orme Wilson, Jr., Consul G. Willrich, Consul Homer M. Byington, Consul James J. Murphy, Jr.

Second Row: Consul Lewis W. Haskell, Consul Thornwell Haynes, Consul Philip Holland, Vice Consul Maurice Husik, Vice Consul de Carriere James Wilkinson, Vice Consul Charles W. Allen.

Third Row: Mr. H. K. Vaiden, Treasury Attaché St. Gall, Vice Consul de Carriere Robert B. Macatee, Vice Consul Mathee, Clerk Probst, Vice Consul Fletcher Dexter.

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### HOTELS GIVE DISCOUNT

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Among the other hotels in the United States which offer this reduction are: Philadelphia—Lorraine, Majestic, Bellevue-Stratford; Boston—Brunswick, Buckminster, Commonwealth, Lenox, New American, Young's and the Copley Plaza (on rooms above \$8); San Francisco—Manx, St. Francis, Terminal, Whitcomb; Chicago—Bismarck, Chicago Beach Hotel, Congress, LaSalle, Lexington.

### CONSULAR CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

“CO-OPERATION” was the keynote of the conference of American consular officers in Germany held in Berlin from August 7 to 9; co-operation of officers with their consular colleagues, with the Embassy, and with other representatives in Germany of the American Government. In the thoughtful address with which he opened the conference, the Honorable Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador to Germany, emphasized the need of co-ordinated effort and collaboration among officers who, although they may represent different departments of the Government, all are working to a single end. The same subject was treated by Consul General Coffin, the presiding officer, by Consul Hernando de Soto and by the Commercial, Naval and Military Attachés, who attended the conference by invitation.

On each of the three days the conference was in session, morning and afternoon meetings were held. With the exception of Consul John T. Kehl, who was on leave of absence at the time, every principal consular officer in Germany attended and each was required to prepare and read a paper upon a subject assigned to him. The complete program is given below.

Particularly pleasing and helpful was the presence of the Chief of the Consular Bureau. Mr. Hengstler participated in the discussions of the conference and gave to the assembled officers an enduring impression of the keen interest taken by the Department in their problems. Other visitors

*(Continued on page 340)*

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## CONSULAR CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

(Continued from page 338)

welcomed to the meetings were Consul General Marion Letcher from Copenhagen and Consul Walter H. Sholes from Goteborg.

Three recommendations were made by the conference: that the Department negotiate as soon as possible a consular convention with Germany to revive the convention of 1871, which was abrogated by the war; that the Department endeavor to obtain legislation which will make unnecessary the quarterly transcript of fees; and that authorization be granted to extend American passports by mail, or, as an alternative, to issue passports valid for two years. Also, two committees were appointed by the Chairman; the one, composed of Messrs. Dreyfus, Huddle and Schoenfeld, to draw up a plan for co-ordinating the technical details in handling invoices at the several offices in Germany; the other, composed of Messrs. Ferris, Stewart and Dumont, to draw up and recommend a uniform system to be followed by all offices in their notarial work.

Following his paper on commercial reporting in Germany, Mr. Coffin outlined a plan for a division of labor among the different offices in Germany with respect to covering the principal industries in the country. It was proposed that a division of labor be made with a view to presenting to the Department every year as complete as possible a picture of German trade and industry with a minimum of duplication. It is not intended that the reporting work in Germany be divided by commodity subjects, but only that, in an effort to present to the Department an accurate report of the major industrial and commercial features of Germany, a logical division of work be made between such offices as are located in the districts where the key industries of the country are situated. The conference favored the plan, and it was decided that the Consul General should work out a system to be tested as soon as possible.

In his address already referred to, the Ambassador told the consular officers that they were the eyes and the ears of the Embassy, and he impressed them with the usefulness to him of reports upon events and conditions in their districts. Following a dinner which he gave for the visiting Consuls on the night of August 7, Mr. Houghton, in an informal discussion "off the record," took them into his confidence in a way that won for him the loyal and enthusiastic support of every man whose privilege it was to hear him. The Ambassador's chat was a striking illustration of his policy to

co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the consulates in Germany.

On the evening of the 7th, the wives and families of the officers were the guests at the Metropol Theater of the Ambassador and the Consul General. On the evening of the 8th, Consul General and Mrs. Coffin entertained the visitors and other guests at a dinner and dance given at their home, Matthaekirchstrasse 3c. On the 9th, the wives of the officers were entertained by Mrs. Houghton at a luncheon at the Embassy. In the afternoon they attended a tea given by Mrs. N. P. Davis, the wife of Vice Consul Davis, who is assigned to Berlin.

When, on the evening of the 9th, the officers left Berlin for their respective posts, they took with them not alone the feeling that the conference had been distinctly worth while, but also the knowledge that its value and success largely were due to the careful preparatory work done by Mr. Coffin, and to the skill and tact with which he presided at the several sessions.

The conference was attended by the following officers:

H. C. Hengstler, Esquire, Chief of the Consular Bureau.

- Consul General Marion Letcher, Copenhagen.
- Consul Walter H. Sholes, Goteborg.
- Consul A. W. Donegan, Koenigsberg.
- Consul L. G. Dreyfus, Jr., Dresden.
- Consul F. T. F. Dumont, Frankfort.
- Consul Cornelius Ferris, Stettin.
- Consul J. K. Huddle, Hamburg.
- Consul M. K. Moorhead, Stuttgart.
- Consul E. V. Richardson, Coblenz.
- Consul Emil Sauer, Cologne.
- Consul Francis R. Stewart, Bremen.
- Vice Consul Robert D. Murphy, Jr., Munich.
- Consul General William Coffin, Berlin.
- Consul Maurice Parmelee, Berlin.
- Consul Orsen N. Nielsen, Berlin.
- Vice Consul Rudolph E. Schoenfeld, Berlin.
- Vice Consul Joseph G. Groeninger, Berlin.
- Vice Consul F. LeRoy Spangler, Berlin.
- Vice Consul N. P. Davis, Berlin.

The program follows:



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# AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

Address by the Honorable Alanson B. Houghton,  
American Ambassador

Co-operation of the Embassy with the Con-  
sulate General, and the Consulate General  
with the Consulates, Naval, Military and  
Commercial Attachés.....Mr. Coffin

Co-operation of the Consulates with other Con-  
sulates and other representatives of the Gov-  
ernment in Germany.....Mr. de Soto

Commercial relations with Germany. Encour-  
agement to free interchange of products.  
Equality of treatment and of opportuni-  
ty, .....Mr. Dumont

Address by Herr Schneider, of the Reichsver-  
band der Deutschen Industries.

Direct assistance to American business men..  
.....Mr. Richardson

The conformity of the consular offices with the  
policy of the Embassy. The Consulate Gen-  
eral as a point of contact.....Mr. Robbins

Relations with German provincial and municipal  
authorities and with the German public. Ab-

stention of Consuls from controversy, from  
criticism and from praise.....Mr. Stewart

Protection of traveling Americans..Mr. Nielsen

The invoice problem.....Mr. Dreyfus

The authentication of documents..Mr. Schoenfeld

American shipping and seamen in German  
ports.....Mr. Huddle

Treatment of American business letters.....  
.....Mr. Donegan

Commercial reporting in Germany...Mr. Coffin

Settlement of estates and the execution of com-  
missions.....Mr. Davis

The clerical staff: foreign clerks, their efficiency  
and compensation. American clerks..Mr. Sauer

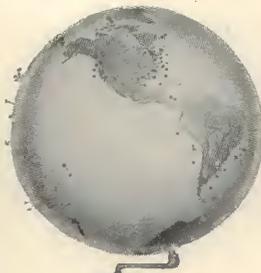
Office organization, economy and efficiency...  
.....Mr. Moorhead

The exchange problem.....Mr. Murphy

Consular rights and privileges in the absence of  
a consular convention.....Mr. Ferris

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