

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



OLD NUREMBERG

Photograph taken and contributed by Joseph C. Grew, American Minister to Switzerland

Vol. IV December, 1922 No. 12

\$4.00 A YEAR

35 CENTS A COPY

The American Consular Association

OFFICERS

WILBUR J. CARR.....*Director of the Consular Service*
Honorary President
HERBERT C. HENGSTLER....*Chief of the Consular Bureau*
Honorary Vice President
Consul General CHARLES C. EBERHARDT..... President
Consul General STUART J. FULLER..... Vice President
Consul DONALD D. SHEPARD..... Secretary-Treasurer
Consul TRACY LAY..... Chairman
Consul FREDERICK SIMPICH..... Vice-Chairman

COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE

Consul General NATHANIEL B. STEWART..... Chairman
Consul General DEWITT C. POOLE
Consul General EDWARD J. NORTON
Consul EDWIN L. NEVILLE
Consul TRACY LAY

RECEPTION

Consul General EDWARD J. NORTON..... Chairman
Consul FREDERICK SIMPICH
Consul EDWIN L. NEVILLE
Consul FRANK C. LEE
Consul LOWELL C. PINKERTON

BULLETIN STAFF

Consul FREDERICK SIMPICH..... Editor
Consul ADDISON E. SOUTHARD..... Business Manager
Consul HAMILTON C. CLAIBORNE..... Treasurer

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



AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

VOL. IV, No. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1922

The Geographical Divisions

By William Phillips, Under Secretary of State

A RECENT order transforming the Division of Russian Affairs into the Division of Eastern European Affairs not only brings a new name into the roster of the Department's geographical divisions, but directs attention to the rapid growth of these units since the organization of the first of them fourteen years ago. Today the geographical divisions, together with the offices of the Solicitor and the Economic Adviser, deal in the first instance with the great bulk of the Department's business outside of the administrative field and have a more direct part than may be generally understood in the official life of the members of the Foreign Service, consular as well as diplomatic.

The geographical divisions are engaged not only with the current diplomatic business of the Government, but also with the non-administrative functions of consular officers, including their work in the field of trade reporting. Of the great mass of cablegrams, letters, dispatches, reports and other papers which reaches the Department daily from foreign diplomatic missions in Washington, from other Departments of the Government, from private persons at home and abroad, and from American diplomatic and consular officers stationed in every part of the world, all which is not of an administrative or primarily legal character or does not relate to a few special subjects handled directly by the Economic Adviser, is routed to the geographical divisions for action or other necessary disposition.

DIVISIONS HANDLE TRADE REPORTS

These papers include not only the despatches and reports of Consuls touching political matters, but also their trade reports. Before 1921 consular

trade reports were dealt with in the office of the Foreign Trade Adviser (earlier the Bureau of Trade Relations). The work was done by a corps of economic experts each of whom specialized in a particular geographical region. During 1921 these experts were detached from the office of the Foreign Trade Adviser and incorporated in the several geographical divisions. At the same time the Consular Commercial Section of the Office of the Director of the Consular Service, commonly known as DC-2, was created and charged with the administrative aspects of consular commercial work.

Under the existing system consular trade reports are distributed upon receipt directly to the geographical divisions and are read there by the economists, who edit the reports, indicate the distribution to be made of the various copies to the Department of Commerce and other branches of the Government, and assign to each report a grade—excellent, very good, good, etc. The reports with these markings are then turned over to DC-2, which makes the necessary entries on the records, including the gradings, and carries out the distribution indicated. The economists of the geographical divisions and the officers of DC-2 confer as to instructions to Consuls embodying constructive criticism of their trade work. Trade letters or replies to commercial inquiries are dealt with entirely in DC-2, but are referred in particular cases to geographical divisions when questions of policy seem to be involved.

The work of the geographical divisions involves constant use of all sources of information relating to political and economic conditions in the regions of their respective jurisdictions. The divisions prepare memoranda for the Secretary, Under



Secretary and Assistant Secretaries, keeping them advised of the main developments of a political and economic nature in the countries with which they are charged. They consult on matters of policy. They prepare for the signature of the Secretaries notes to the foreign diplomatic missions in Washington, with whose members they are also in frequent personal contact. They draft instructions to American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, communications to other branches of the Government, and answers to the letters of private citizens touching their several spheres of responsibility.

Prior to 1908 the diplomatic side of this business, embracing correspondence with foreign diplomats in Washington and with American diplomatic officers abroad, was handled in the Diplomatic Bureau, while consular correspondence on all subjects was referred to the Consular Bureau. Sidney Y. Smith, now one of the principal drafting officers of the Department, was then Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau and was assisted by some fifteen clerks. The clerks were divided into four sections, designated A, B, C and D, at the head of each of which was a senior clerk. Each section handled the correspondence relating to a designated group of countries. Matters of policy were usually dealt with by the Secretary himself.

"F. E." IS CREATED

The volume of departmental business had been rapidly increasing since the Spanish-American war, and the need for some form of systematic decentralization was felt more and more keenly. In 1907 and 1908 Mr. Root was Secretary and Huntington Wilson Third Assistant Secretary. The latter concerned himself especially with this problem. It chanced that I was associated with the first steps taken. Since 1905 I had been serving as Second Secretary of the Legation at Peking. Percival Heintzleman, now Consul General at Hankow, had been in China since 1902 as a Student Interpreter and Vice Consul. In June, 1907, we were both transferred to the Department as assistants to the Third Assistant Secretary on Far Eastern Affairs. The following March the Division of Far Eastern Affairs was regularly organized and was charged, as stated in the Register of that year, with "diplomatic and consular correspondence, on matters other than those of an administrative character, in relation to China, Japan, Korea, Siam, the Strait Settlements, Borneo, East Indies, India, and, in general, the Far East." I was made its first chief and Mr. Heintzleman became an assistant. There were two clerks, one of whom, Emmett C. Hall, had been previously with the Diplomatic Bureau.

In the following year Mr. Knox became Secretary of State and Huntington Wilson Assistant Secretary. The Far Eastern Division having proved a success, the policy which its success justified was further developed. The Division of Latin American Affairs was established in November, 1909, and the Divisions of Western European and Near Eastern Affairs in the following month.

THE GENESIS OF "L. A."

The practice had not then grown up of assigning diplomatic and consular officers for service in the Department of State. The first step in this direction was taken about this time in the assignment to the Department as so-called Resident Diplomatic Officer of Thomas C. Dawson, who had held various diplomatic posts in Latin America and had most recently been Minister to Chile. He was given the additional duty of Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs.

The Division of Western European Affairs was not provided with a chief at the time of its organization, but was placed under the direct supervision of the Third Assistant Secretary, who was described in the Register of 1909 as having the added duty of Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs. In the following year Charles Lee Cooke, now in charge of ceremonials in the office of the Third Assistant Secretary, was made assistant chief.

The Near Eastern Division was organized under the direction of Evan E. Young, a Consul General now and recently Commissioner to the Baltic States. This division had originally a very large geographical scope, which the Register of 1909 described as including "Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Abyssinia, Persia, Egypt, and colonies belonging to countries of this series."

In the beginning the Division of Latin-American Affairs had jurisdiction over Mexico as well as all the other countries of the western hemisphere south of the Rio Grande. As the Mexican situation became acute, however, it was felt that it required particular attention and the Division of Mexican Affairs was organized in July, 1915, with Leon J. Canova as Chief and Richard C. Tanis as Assistant Chief.

HOW THE WORLD IS DIVIDED

The subsequent development of a special situation in Russia gave rise to the sixth and last division, which has now been made into the Division of Eastern European Affairs. This division existed first as a special section of the Near Eastern



Division under the direction of Basil Miles, a former diplomatic officer of wide experience and now American Commissioner in the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris. A separate office under the name of Russian Division was definitely organized in August, 1919, and was given general supervision under the Secretaries of all matters pertaining to Russia, including Siberia. Under its new name it now has supervision, in addition, of "relations, diplomatic and consular, political and economic," with Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.

The Division of Near Eastern Affairs has supervision at present of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia in Europe, as well as the Asiatic and African countries of the Near East. The remainder of Europe falls within the jurisdiction of the Western European Division, which has supervision also of the British Empire and the colonial possessions of the other Western European powers. Diplomatic and consular officers would be well advised to consult the Register of the Department in order to ascertain

(Continued on page 362)



©Post Photo Service

MR. PHILLIPS AND THE DIVISION CHIEFS

Left to right—*Frederick Simpich, Acting Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs during the absence of Mr. Castle in Europe; Francis White, Acting Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs; Matthew E. Hanna, Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs; J. V. A. MacMurray, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs; Allen W. Dulles, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs; Mr. Phillips; D. C. Poole, Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs.*

The Service's Only Samurai

By Vice Consul George P. Waller, Recently at Kobe, Japan

"SAMURAI? Oh, yes; it's a kind of Daimyo, isn't it? I mean one of those cunning little figures you see on ancient Japanese fans and tapestries. But there aren't any now, are there?"

This is the reaction you'd get ninety-five times out of a hundred if you put the question to the average inhabitant of any country except Japan. The latter part of the response is almost true, more's the pity, for the passing of any knightly order since King Arthur's days has always been attended with a certain pathos, even if it has meant a speeding up of so-called progress.

Happily, there *are* a few left, and our Service in Japan has for nearly forty years had the faithful and loyal services of a perfectly good Samurai, a diplomatist, moreover, who fifty-seven years ago helped to negotiate with the Tsar of All the Russias one of the earliest of Japan's international treaties, while at Petrograd in the train of his liege Lord, the Prince of Yamato.

Watari Ebiharah, Chief Clerk in the American Consulate at Kobe, since 1884, and commissioned Interpreter by President Cleveland in 1887, was born at Tokyo on May 15, 1849, of a family of the lesser nobility, and went through the spartan education of a Samurai, or Knight, owing homage to the Prince of Yamato. He was born just in time to enjoy the last gleams of the sunset of feudal Japan. Having acquired an excellent knowledge of English, when his Lord, the Prince, was sent to Petrograd in 1865 as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to settle the Saghalien Boundary Question with the Tsar, Mr. Ebiharah, though only seventeen by Japanese counting, was attached to the Mission as Interpreter.

It may be of interest in this connection to observe that French has never had any vogue in Japan, and that for many reasons, English is the second language.

How the young knight journeyed with his Prince by junks and paddle-wheel steamers down by Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, Indian Ocean and Red Sea to Suez, we have not space to tell here. The Canal had not then been cut, and passengers were carried overland across the isthmus; thence they proceeded on to Marseilles. We can imagine how France, in the splendid afternoon of the Second Empire, impressed the young knight; at all events, his description of the Emperor Napoleon's court, then the gayest of the

world, lacks nothing in his telling. The Embassy was received by H. I. M. the Emperor, whom Mr. Ebiharah vividly remembers.

From Paris, the Embassy proceeded to Petrograd, then at its apogee of splendor and brilliance. One may realize something of the luxury and comfort, however, when it is recalled that the emancipation of the Serfs had not yet been carried out, that no servant question existed, and that, even had the Embassy not carried gold and precious stones and princely gifts in its well-stocked coffers, life was cheap and good cheer abounded even for the poorest in those halcyon days. The photograph taken in Petrograd in 1865 shows the young Samurai-diplomatist, with his *two* swords. Arms were not permitted in Old Japan to the common people. No one under the rank of knight was permitted to have any deadly weapon or to fight, and these swords, apart from being badges of rank, were for the purpose of decapitating any who failed to fall down before the Samurai or his Master, to fight duels with other Samurai or noblemen, and to disembowel himself if he ever made a mistake, dishonored himself, or angered his Lord.

After his return from Petrograd, Mr. Ebiharah was attached to the Imperial Japanese Foreign Office, where he remained until the Restoration sounded the death knell of Japan's Age of Chivalry.

After the downfall of the Tokugawa régime, a Samurai's occupation was, like Othello's, gone, and, making the best of things, Sir Watari, quitting his work in the Foreign Office, which in Japan in 1867 paid no better than service under Foreign Offices elsewhere, started in as Attaché in the Imperial Ministry of Home Affairs and Finance. After ten years' service here, he was transferred to the Postoffice Department, where he started as Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Correspondence, and in 1882 was appointed by the Emperor Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, serving also as Director of the International Postoffice. Ill-health forced him to resign after a few years, and following the advice of his physicians he retired to his estates. Far from the hectic life of a high official in Tokyo, however, his health improved amazingly, and he welcomed an appointment in the American Consulate at Kobe. Our service in Japan in those days by no means flowed in the prosaic channels of today, and when President Cleveland by an appointment

WATARI EBIHARAH



At the age of sixteen, when, a Samurai of two swords, he was an interpreter for the Japanese Embassy to Petrograd.



At the age of seventy-two, Chief Clerk in the American Consulate at Kobe.

dated November 23, 1887, commissioned Watari Ebiharah Interpreter in the "Consulate of the United States at Osaka and Hiogo"—as the Kobe Consulate was then styled—the former Assistant Postmaster-General entered upon even wider fields of activity.

The next twenty years saw the golden age of the foreigner in Japan; while communication was easy and quick, and all foreign comforts could be obtained, the Old Japan with its perfect servants, amazing cheapness, happy and contended populace, still lingered. Industrialism had not begun on any large scale, and extra-territoriality had not been abolished. Mr. Ebiharah, it may be mentioned, assisted at the original production of "Madame Butterfly," performed for the first and only time by the living characters themselves. It was not at Nagasaki, as John Luther Long's story says, but—that's another story.

He sits at his big desk at the end of the Chancery at the Kobe Consulate, all day, every day, generally Sundays too, for ships come and go in this biggest port on the Pacific with a fiendish predilection for the Sabbath. Consuls and Vice Consuls come and go . . . for 39 years Mr. Ebiharah has served the United States certainly as faithfully and as disinterestedly as any Consul has ever done. One by one, his wives have died, and today he is practically alone. The little private income which in the good old days permitted him to serve in the Foreign Office and then to work with us has dwindled with Japan's progress until it has long since reached the vanishing point, and he cheerfully faces life on \$960 per annum in the most expensive country on earth today—the Nestor of our Far Eastern Service, and easily of all alien members thereof, the noblest Roman of them all.

MORE ABOUT THE ROGERS BILL

In connection with Secretary Hughes' endorsement of the Rogers Bill, which was published in the BULLETIN for November, there is given below the correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Julius H. Barnes, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on this subject:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON

October 17, 1922.

HONORABLE CHARLES E. HUGHES,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

You are familiar with the interest which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has taken in the improvement of the diplomatic and consular services of the United States Government, concerning which you made such a convincing address at our Tenth Annual Meeting. You may recall that at that meeting the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States went on record regarding the Department of State as follows:

"The leadership of our Government in the Conference on Limitation of Armaments and Far Eastern questions, and the great contributions made by the conference toward peace and in the reduction of burdens of taxation, cause us deep gratification. All such achievements are enthusiastically supported by declarations of the Chamber and of its membership in favor of constructive steps by which governments may unite in the establishment of methods for the prevention of war and the maintenance of permanent peace.

"These great achievements by the diplomatic branch of our Government are transcendent, yet the business men of our country are most appreciative of the valuable services rendered to them day by day both by the diplomatic and consular branches of the Department of State. For these services adequate support should at all times be given."

In the staff of the Chamber there has been some study of two bills introduced in Congress by Representative John J. Rogers, of Massachusetts, namely, H. R. 10213 and H. R. 12543. Our

Board of Directors at its meeting on September 28 and 29 considered these proposals relating to the foreign service, especially the proposal aimed at establishing consular and diplomatic salaries on a comparable basis, and making, in some respects, provision for one foreign service, with consular and diplomatic branches.

I wonder if you would be willing to let us have a statement of your views as to H. R. 10213 and H. R. 12543?

Very truly yours,

JULIUS H. BARNES,
President.

October 27, 1922.

MR. JULIUS H. BARNES,
PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE
UNITED STATES,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BARNES:

I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 17, 1922, in which you bespeak the interest of your organization in providing adequate support for the diplomatic and consular service and request an expression of my opinion as to the merits of the two bills, H. R. 10213, now awaiting consideration by the House, and H. R. 12543, now pending before the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

As you are aware, I have devoted considerable attention to this subject and on several occasions have expressed my views in no uncertain terms as to the desirability, if not indeed the necessity, of an adequate Foreign Service machinery.

I fully realize the keen interest of your organization in these proposals. Apart from considerations of a general character which touch the national welfare, the business man has the most direct interest in the successful conduct of foreign relations.

No one is so quick to feel the consequences of foreign conditions and the results of international transactions, whether these be of a political or of an economic character.

The two measures to which you refer are complementary, although differing widely as to purport.

The bill, H. R. 10213, is a technical measure designed to meet the convenience of Congress in handling appropriations under the committee adjutment which followed the inauguration of the Budget System. Through the accretion by which the present appropriating practice has been built up, a number of important items of expenditure have become established, although contrary to, or



unsupported by, the provisions of statute. For instance, Section 1682 of the Revised Statutes provides:

"There shall be but one minister resident accredited to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua; and the President may select the place of residence for the minister in any one of those states."

Manifestly this statute is out of harmony with the practice of sending a minister to each of the above-named countries, and should be repealed. The primary object of the bill in question (H. R. 10213) is to eliminate these inconsistencies by adjusting the provisions of statute to the established legislative practice in making appropriations for the Department of State and the diplomatic and consular service.

In that sense it is more corrective than constructive, as it does not purport to reorganize or to improve the Foreign Service. There is, however, one highly constructive provision in this bill, namely, Section 1, which proposes an amendment to Section 1675 of the Revised Statutes by classifying the grade of minister into two classes.

The classification of ministers is in my opinion correct in principle, as it prepares the way for an extension of the career service to include the grade of minister, without encroaching upon the constitutional powers of the President in connection with appointments to that grade. One of the essential requirements in any scheme of general improvement must be the incentive of promotion to the highest grades for officers in the career service who have demonstrated their ability and fitness for such positions.

Apart from this provision, the bill, although containing many features that would be helpful in administration, cannot be said to represent the character of legislation which is so urgently needed for the building of a broader and more efficient foreign service machinery.

On the other hand, the bill H. R. 12543 is designed particularly to provide for a fundamental reorganization of the foreign service.

In answer to a recent letter from Honorable John Jacob Rogers, in which he requested an expression of my views on his former bill, H. R. 17, I discussed in detail the merits of the proposals, stating that H. R. 12543 represents textually my views on foreign service legislation.

For your information I enclose herewith a copy of my letter to Representative Rogers which you are at liberty to use as you think proper.

It is indeed gratifying to feel that your organization is prepared to support these measures. I am very deeply interested in their early enact-

ment, the immediate effect of which would be appreciable in bringing the service abreast of present day requirements.

We must maintain an adequate foreign service. The ultimate cost of an inadequate foreign service is so much greater than that of an adequate one that the slight additional expenditures which would be required to raise the standard of our present organization is insignificant in comparison with the benefits that would accrue.

I will be greatly pleased to learn of any steps which the Chamber may take toward furthering the educational work among its members as to the importance and the merits of these bills.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

CONSULAR ASSOCIATION LUNCH

A luncheon was given by the Consular Association at the Madrillon Restaurant, Wednesday, November 1, 1922, the occasion being primarily to welcome into the service the members of the new consular class which had just completed the period of instruction under Consul General Totten. Besides the members of the class there were present Mr. Carr, Mr. Hengstler, the officers on duty at the Department and those present in Washington on leave.

Mr. Lay presided and gave to the luncheon the usual genial informality as he introduced the speakers. Mr. Carr made the first address which, although very short, carried great encouragement, dealing principally with the promising outlook for the passage of the Rogers Bill with its provisions for the general improvement of the service. Mr. Hengstler made a short address to the members of the class and was followed by Consul General Letcher with some sketches of the life and the people of Copenhagen. Tense excitement, with a threat of stampede, prevailed, however, when the speaker went so far as to express his actual satisfaction with his post.

Following the luncheon, elections were held to elect two members of the executive committee, vacancies caused by the departure from Washington of Consuls General-at-Large Tredwell and Johnson. Voting was by secret ballot and the result showed the election of Consul General Norton and Consul Neville. Consul Simpich was elected by unanimous acclaim Vice Chairman of the Association to succeed Consul McBride, who recently retired from the service.



AMONG THE CONSULS

The best-known man in the Service, Charles C. Eberhardt, is on vacation with his family, in Kansas. Incidentally, it's the first real vacation this popular Consul General has had in many years. Through a long, arduous decade—when he was inspecting in Latin America—he worked without pause, penetrating every nook and cranny of South America. Few men of any age ever traveled as many miles, or saw as many different towns, tribes—and Yankee Consuls—as Mr. Eberhardt. Compared with his wide wanderings, the historic feat of Marco Polo—who walked only from Venice to Peking and back, and took over 20 years to do it—becomes a mere Sunday morning stroll.

"On this vacation I hope to get in some shooting," said Eberhardt. "Years ago the hunting around our home in Kansas was excellent—and unless the country has settled up too much, there ought still to be game enough there to afford me a little amusement."

In the Spring this veteran inspector will get back into his official stride again—and put more miles and more map spots behind him. This time his district embraces Eastern Europe.

It's a long walk from Batavia, Dutch East Indies, to Sydney, Australia—especially if you go by way of Washington. So Consul Henry P. Starrett, who has just been transferred from rubber to rabbits, so to speak, is resting a few weeks in Washington—and reading up on his new district. Few reports—from any Consul anywhere—have been of more interest to economists in the Department than Starrett's while he was stationed at far-away Batavia.

Every man afield—who's been inspected by Ralph Totten—sighs regretfully when he realizes that there will be no more official visits, no more stimulating lectures on How To Be Happy Though a Consul, by this well-known Cheeruptimist. There comes a sinking sensation, a distinct sense of personal loss, when one reads that Totten is no longer an inspector—that he's just a Consul General assigned to Barcelona. "He was gay and sprightly to the end," said a friend who was with him during his last moments—in Washington. "Admitted he was booked to sail on a boat called the *Madame Calve*—whose captain had a grudge against our 18th Amendment."

Many old-time Americans down Argentine way—and up in Uruguay—were happy when they heard Dawson was coming back. "They think the

world of Billy Dawson down there," said an American resident of Buenos Aires, now visiting in Washington. "More than one fatted calf will be out of luck, when the new inspector comes to town."

Typical of the Consul's career is this sudden shift for Dawson—this striking contrast between life in one of Europe's gayest capitals—and the wandering route of an inspector in South America, up one side of the Andes and down the other! In spite of its big cities and splendid civilization—in spots—it still seems a long leap to South America from Munich.

But he's a sort of Diogenes, this new Inspector Dawson, a philosopher with sporting instincts. Of course, he'd rather enjoy the sopranos and bassos of Munich opera than the mournful bray of burros, or the bleats of llamas on the cold southern uplands—who wouldn't!—but he rode away smiling, just the same, puffing a new Dunhill pipe and poring over a map from the National Geographic Society—a map showing all the festive seaports from Panama to Punta Arenas.

F. S.

BRINGS CROESUS TREASURE

When George Horton, American Consul General at Smyrna, arrived in the United States early in November, he brought with him a priceless treasure in thirty small gold coins minted during the reign of Croesus in the sixth century B. C.

The thirty specimens were found at Sardis in ancient Lydia, about 60 miles from Smyrna, recently in a small glass jar by members of the American Archeological Society and given to Dr. Horton for safe keeping in his safe in the Consulate at Smyrna.

On one side of each coin is a bull's head and on the other a lion's head. The outlines are quite discernible. They were evidently cast in a die of pure gold, he said, and then trimmed down by hand. The coins are very crude but round. They will be turned over to the American Archeological Society at once. He said he thought it advisable to remove them from the safe in the Consulate when the building started to burn, along with the official documents which are being brought back on a United States naval destroyer.

The American Consulate at Chihuahua, Mexico, was destroyed by fire on the morning of November 4. The spread of the flames was so rapid that all the Consulate's records were burned.

Vice Consul Harry B. Ott, who was in charge at the time of the fire, established the Consulate temporarily at his residence.

Egypt Sends Students To America

By S. Bertrand Jacobson, American Consul, Alexandria, Egypt

CONSUL LESTER MAYNARD at Alexandria, Egypt, through his very cordial relations with officials in the Egyptian government, recently learned that several young Egyptian students were about to be sent abroad for practical technical training in railroad transportation and in other industries. A number of the young men were to be placed in locomotive works, some in electrical shops and still others in ship-building plants. Upon learning of this projected action on the part of the Egyptian government, Consul Maynard immediately undertook to use his influence in an unofficial capacity with the object of inducing the Egyptian government to send several of these young men to the United States for technical training.

The Egyptian government received the American Consul's suggestions with enthusiasm and proffered its hearty cooperation, and it was finally arranged that ten young men were to be sent to the United States.

One of the young men will be placed in the locomotive department of an American railway for a period of two years for practical training; one will devote two years to the study of internal combustion engines with a view to their use in Egyptian railway power stations and principally in traction; one will take a four-year course in marine engineering; an-

other will specialize for two years in telephone construction, with particular reference to automatic exchanges; and the remaining six will devote three years to the theoretical and practical study of automobile repairing and maintenance.



CONSUL LESTER MAYNARD

and six of the ten members of the Egyptian student mission to the United States.

AMERICAN
CONSULAR BULLETIN

VOL. IV NOVEMBER, 1922 No. 11

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

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

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

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

Contributions should be addressed to the American Consular Bulletin, c/o Consular Bureau, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

In our August issue the Editor pointed out the need for good contributions to make your BULLETIN interesting and useful.

This appeal—which sketched in some detail the classes of material desired—brought in only a small number of manuscripts suitable for publication. To those few writers of spirit who responded promptly—some of whose stories have already been used—the Editor gives sincerest thanks. And he cherishes the fond hope that somewhere on the map somebody else is engaged in writing something for the BULLETIN this very minute.

It's an old saying in the publishing world that "there's a good story in every man." There's one in every Consul, if only it can be discovered, and extracted!

Experience since the BULLETIN was first launched has established two facts, at least, in connection with its editorial policy:

First, that the men in the field like to read about what is going on in the Department itself—intimate sketchy descriptions of events which are not mentioned in official instructions or discussed in full in the press;

Second, that the man in the field likes to know what the other fellow is doing. There is just enough of the "Babbitt" or the spirit of "Gopher Prairie" in all of us to make us enjoy personal

items—such as used to run in the columns of our old home paper.

The BULLETIN wants serious articles, of course, including useful hints on short cuts and new methods of office work or system. It wants travel and descriptive articles, too, and personal impressions of strange, far-away places; and it wants interesting photographs. But most of all it wants contributions of a personal character, descriptive of consular adventures and experiences, especially of a constructive or informative nature.

If you have something on your mind you think other Consuls should know, whether for their amusement, guidance or instruction, write it down and send it to the BULLETIN now. A death-bed confession might find the material out of date.

But don't feel hurt if what you send is not printed right away, or if it is rewritten before publication. It is not easy to select and edit 25,000 or 30,000 words of copy every month—and yet always print only what is interesting and safe—in view of the peculiar character of our journal. When you compare the BULLETIN with other magazines, remember that they PAY for contributions; and the BULLETIN cannot. Its brightness and entertainment must always be measured by the skill of the Consuls in the field on whose contributions it must depend to fill its columns.

The BULLETIN is always anxious to know what the men in the field think of it. Constructive criticism is welcomed as warmly as is praise. But, being only human, the editors cannot refrain from publishing the following comments:

From Consul R. S. McNiece, Penang:

"The CONSULAR BULLETIN has grown in the past year from a timid publication to a magazine that merits and must win support from consular officers."

From Vice Consul George P. Waller, Bizerta:

"I should like to take this occasion to express to you my feeling that the BULLETIN is doing more to promote and maintain the excellent esprit de corps which is increasingly manifest in the Service than any other single agency."

During the month of October, 1922, there were 3,452 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,512 in September.

The Consulate at La Paz, Bolivia, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (130), followed by Habana (82); Tananarive (70); London, England (62); and Guayaquil (59).

Of the total of 3,452 Trade Letters transmitted, the Department rated 64 as excellent.



Transfers, promotions, and resignations in the consular service during the period October 11 to November 10 are:

Charles H. Albrecht, now assigned Reval, assigned Danzig, while Harold B. Quarton, now detailed Riga, relieves him, and Earl L. Packer, now assigned Reval, temporarily, assigned Riga; Herbert O. Williams, now assigned Brest, detailed Havre; Chas. A. Bay, now assigned Dublin, assigned Casablanca; Harman L. Broomall, now V. C. and Interpreter Yokohama, appointed V. C. and Interpreter Kobe; Arthur B. Giroux, now assigned Halifax, assigned Charlottetown; Hugh S. Miller, now assigned Cornwall, assigned Quebec; and Gilson G. Blake, of Md., and Erik W. Magnuson, of Ill., newly appointed Vice Consuls of Career, Class 3, have been assigned to Ottawa and Stuttgart, respectively.

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

John R. Barry from Montreal to Campbellton (temp.); William A. Hickey from Maracaibo to Barranquilla; Garcia D. Ingells from Quebec to Riviere du Loup (temp.); Davis B. Levis from Brest to Boulogne-sur-Mer; John H. Lord from Singapore to Penang (temp.); and Frank H. Smith from Clerk Belgrade to V. C. and Clerk Turin.

Henry L. Fitts, of R. I., and Alfred P. Lothrop, of N. Y., have been appointed Vice Consul and Clerk at Calgary and at Kingston, Canada, respectively.

F. E. Fitzpatrick has been appointed Consular Agent at St. Marc, Haiti, and Robert A. N. Jarvis, of Great Britain, now Acting Consular Agent at Newcastle, N. B., has been appointed Consular Agent there.

Resignations from the Consular Service are as follows: Frederic E. Lee, Class 4; Thomas B. L. Layton, Class 5; Theodore B. Hogg, Class 6; and George W. Shotts, Class 8.

The BULLETIN regrets to announce the death at St. Paul, Minn., on September 23, 1922, of Christopher Columbus Andrews, American Minister to Norway and Sweden from 1869 to 1878, and Consul General at Rio de Janeiro from 1882 to 1885. Mr. Andrews was one of the first members of the

Service to prepare exhaustive trade reports on the countries to which he was accredited, and he was said to be the first foreign representative of the United States whose trade reports were reprinted abroad.

In 1887 he wrote a book on Brazil which is still extremely valuable in many respects. At the time of his death, he was 93 years of age. He is survived by one child, Miss Alice E. Andrews, of St. Paul.

A daughter, Gabriella Hellen, was born July 26, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Gunsalus Baptiste at Naples, Italy. Mr. Baptiste is clerk in the Consulate at Naples.

A daughter, Evelyn, was born September 11, 1922, to Consul and Mrs. Henry B. Hitchcock at Taihoku, Taiwan, Japan.

A son, Sigurd Evans, was born October 1, 1922, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Sigurd E. Roll at Koenigsberg, Germany.



Chuckling in anticipation of seeing "Daddy" James P. Davis, Consul detailed at Shanghai, formerly at Bangkok. James, Jr., was born in Marseilles and Edwin in Siam, but this does not stop the enjoyment of playing in the sands.

A Washington wedding of interest to the Service was that of Miss Betsey E. Baird, of Ohio and New Hampshire, to Consul Edwin L. Neville, now assigned to the Far Eastern Division of the Department, which took place on November 12.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by her sister and by six little flower girls. Ray Atherton, diplomatic secretary on duty in the Far Eastern Division, was best man. The ceremony was followed by an informal reception and a buffet wedding breakfast.

Among those present from the Department were Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, Mr. and Mrs.

J. V. A. MacMurray, Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Lockhart, Mr. D. C. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Simpich, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Perkins, Mr. H. H. Dick, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Mr. William L. Hurley, and Miss Ethel G. Christenson.

The following transfers have occurred in the diplomatic service:

Stokeley W. Morgan, First Secretary, from Bogotá, Colombia, to the Legation at Riga.

Gordon Paddock, First Secretary, from the Department to the Legation at Belgrade.

Richard B. Southgate, Second Secretary, from the Legation at Guatemala to the High Commission at Constantinople.

Pierre deL. Boal, Second Secretary, from the Legation at Belgrade to the Legation at Warsaw.

Cord Meyer, Third Secretary, from the Legation at Habana to the Department.

G. Harlan Miller, Third Secretary, from the Embassy at Rome to the Department.

Leon H. Ellis, Third Secretary, from the Department to the Legation at Peking.

Gerhard Gade, Third Secretary, from the Department to the Legation at Riga.

John Harrison Gray, Third Secretary, to the Department.

John Sterett Gittings, Jr., Third Secretary, from the Department to the Embassy at Santiago.

Edward S. Crocker, 2d, Third Secretary, to the Department.

William H. Taylor, Third Secretary, from the Department to the Legation at Budapest.

Walter T. Prendergast, Third Secretary, from the Department to the Embassy at Brussels.

John Stambaugh, 2d, Third Secretary, from the Department to the Embassy at Rome.

Waldemar J. Gallman, Third Secretary, from the Department to the Legation at Habana.

An incident illustrative of the late Lord Northcliffe's good opinion of the American consular service appeared in an article by Theodore Tiller in the *New York Evening Telegram* of October 31, as follows:

"William Warwick Corcoran, American Vice Consul at Boulogne-sur-Mer, is back in Washington on leave of absence and brought to his friends in the State Department a story of the high esteem in which the late Lord Northcliffe held the American consular service.

"Lord Northcliffe, always an observant and progressive Britisher, was chatting with Vice Consul Corcoran one day in France. An Italian mer-

chant was brought over and introduced to the small group. The Italian and Mr. Corcoran fell into conversation. As the former handed the consular officer his card, Lord Northcliffe turned to a fellow Britisher standing nearby and said:

"Within forty-eight hours the American consular headquarters will know all about the business of our Italian acquaintance, what American goods he may purchase, his line of credit, capital stock, financial standing and everything else."

Lord Northcliffe's trip around the world, concluded a few months before his death, gave him an opportunity to see American Consuls at work. On December 28, 1921, he wrote in the *London Times*:

"The ability with which the American consular service is conducted should shame us into action."

While bathing at the beach near Catania, Italy, this Summer, Consul Carl R. Loop joined the ranks of consular heroes by saving the life of a young Sicilian girl who was being carried out to sea by the strong undertow. Noticing the girl's distress, Mr. Loop went immediately to her assistance and succeeded in bringing her safely to the shore after an exhausting struggle against the current. A large crowd of bathers watched Mr. Loop's efforts with interest, but offered him no assistance until he had reached shallow water.

Since October 10 the Department has been visited by:

Charles C. Eberhardt, Consul General at Large; George Horton, Consul General at Smyrna; Marion Letcher, Consul General at Copenhagen; North Winship, Consul at Bombay; Henry P. Starrett, Consul at Sydney; Ralph C. Busser, Consul at Plymouth; Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Consul at Dresden; Jose de Olivares, Consul at Hamilton, Ontario; Benjamin F. Chase, Consul at Messina; Samuel W. Honaker, Consul at Lourenco Marques; Charles H. Albrecht, Consul at Danzig; C. C. Broy, Consul at Cherbourg; James G. Carter, Consul at Tananarive; Henry D. Baker, Consul at Trinidad; George D. Hopper, Consul at Rotterdam; John Randolph, Consul at Constantinople; Orsen N. Nielsen, Consul at Berlin; E. C. Soule, Consul at Cartagena; George Orr, Consul at Panama; Charles Forman, Consul at Nueva Gerona; W. W. Corcoran, Vice Consul at Boulogne-sur-mer; Sydney B. Redecker, Vice Consul at Rotterdam; Donald R. Heath, Vice Consul at Bucharest; David C. Elkington, Vice Consul at Algiers; Arthur A. Gunning, Vice Consul at Nottingham; Edward C. Holden, Vice Consul at Para; Paul L. Gross, Vice Consul at

Shanghai; J. Frank Points, Vice Consul at Toronto; Hiram E. Newbill, Vice Consul at Tsingtau; H. L. Milbourne, Vice Consul at Tsinan.

Commercial Attaché Julean Arnold, assigned to the American Legation at Peking, arrived in San Francisco November 15. Mr. Arnold is returning to take a vacation as well as to confer with business men interested in promoting trade with China.

Assistant Commercial Attaché A. A. Osborne of the American Embassy in Rome, Italy, has been in the United States for the past three months and is returning to his post in Italy.

Trade Commissioner P. L. Bell, who has been preparing an economic handbook on Mexico, has been forced to discontinue this work, and is returning to Washington.

Trade Commissioner H. Lawrence Groves of the American Legation in Riga, Latvia, has been visiting in the United States during the last three months and will return to his post in the near future.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Richard T. Turner, from the American Embassy in Lima, Peru, has arrived in the United States.

Mr. William G. Collins, who has been on duty for the Department of Commerce in Athens, Constantinople, and Rome within the past year, returned to the United States for a short visit.

Major Fred T. Cruse, General Staff, has been relieved as Military Attaché to Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Salvador, and his successor has not yet been appointed.

DECISIONS RELATING TO SEAMEN

On comparatively recent dates there have been issued by the Office of the Comptroller General several decisions regarding seamen which may be of interest to the consular officers in extending relief. One of the most interesting of the decisions is that of the Comptroller of the Treasury under date of August 19, 1920, wherein it is provided that a seaman shipped on an American vessel at a point in the Panama Canal Zone is to be put on an equal footing with seamen shipped in an American vessel in a port of the United States and is to be considered as an American seaman within the meaning of the laws for the protection and relief of American seamen. It is further pointed out that after the discharge of a seaman for illness or injury, he is entitled under Section 4581, Revised Statutes, as amended, to

maintenance and return to the United States. Under maintenance may properly be included necessary treatment and subsistence. The right to maintenance "is only until such time as the seaman can be returned to the United States. If the seaman elects not to return to the United States when an opportunity is offered him, his right to maintenance terminates."

On March 29, 1921, the Comptroller of the Treasury, in reply to an inquiry as to whether a consular officer is authorized to pay the expenses of transportation to the United States rather than to the port of shipment, in the case of a shipwrecked seaman who had shipped in a foreign port, decided that while the statutes referred to in Section 4526, Revised Statutes, as amended, all relate to the transportation of seamen to a port in the United States, and that while the section does not give to a shipwrecked "American seaman who had shipped in a foreign port a vested right to transportation at government expense to a port in the United States, yet if he is willing to accept such transportation in lieu of transportation to the port of shipment, and the consular officer deems it in the interest of the United States, transportation may be furnished to the United States instead of to the port of shipment in such cases."

Under date of June 27, 1922, the Comptroller General of the United States decided as follows: "The purpose of the statute in question (4577, R. S.), was to promote service in the United States merchant marine by providing relief for American seamen who might become destitute as a result of their calling and by returning said seamen to the United States in order that they might again engage in the service of the United States merchant marine. While it is not necessary in order to obtain relief that the seaman's (American citizens) last employment before application for relief be as a seaman on an American vessel, yet it cannot be assumed that it was the intent or purpose of the law that a person who had once been a seaman of the United States should forever thereafter, upon becoming destitute, be entitled to the relief provided. The law contemplated that the relief authorized thereunder should be provided only to those who at the time of application for relief are by habit and intent bona fide members of the American merchant marine. An American seaman who, after being discharged as such in a foreign country, accepts employment on land and does not return to the sea nor apply to the Consul for relief for more than a year after his discharge as a seaman must be presumed to have abandoned his former vocation."

L. C. P.

Up The Orinoco River

By Henry D. Baker, American Consul at Trinidad, B. W. I.

THE Orinoco River and its metropolis, Ciudad Bolivar, are much more readily reached from Trinidad than they are from Caracas and the towns on the northern coast of Venezuela. The steamer "Delta," a flat bottomed stern-wheeler belonging to a company understood to be chiefly owned by General Gomez, the President of Venezuela, makes the trip from Port of Spain, Trinidad, about every ten days to Ciudad Bolivar, this taking only about 40 hours. Through the vast valley of this river—an area equal to that of Texas and California combined—there are no railways, and very few roads. While an overland trip across the llanos from Caracas to Ciudad Bolivar is possible by motor car during the dry season, and takes about four days, yet those who wish to see the giant river of Venezuela, its charming scenery, abundant wild life, and get some idea of the great resources of the regions

the Orinoco and with rising tides there are always foamy waves and whirlpools due to the clash between the ocean and the Orinoco drainage. The great delta region of this river, a short distance southwest of Trinidad, and about four times as large as this island, opens out like a huge fan whose sticks are comprised in about 10 main channels radiating from Barrancas on the main river. The most convenient channel from Trinidad is the Macareo, about 150 miles long.

In March of this year, I left Port of Spain on the "Delta" at about 9 o'clock in the evening, and the next morning before daybreak was forcibly reminded that the steamer must be passing the bar at the entrance to the Macareo Channel, the turbulent contest of waters over the shallow bottom bumping the boat about as if it were shooting rapids, and almost throwing me out of my bunk. I hastily dressed, and went out on deck to get my

first eager glimpses of this great river of northern South America.

The sun was just beginning to rise, and the heavily wooded banks of the Macareo Channel, with shadowed reflections in the water, made a duplication of panorama of wild and picturesque charm. All through that day the steamer meandered its way up into the Delta through low-lying, swampy regions, very scarce of all inhabitants except wild animals and birds and a few almost unclothed Indians.

There was always something new and interesting in the delta scenery, especially in its wonderful wild bird life. Great numbers of brilliantly colored macaws,

parrots and other kinds of bright and attractive birds were flying about in all the various glorious tints of the rainbow. Also numerous egrets were patiently fishing along the banks, sometimes with only their heads above the water. Occasionally we passed only a few feet from the heavy vegeta-



AN EGRET SUBURB OF CIUDAD BOLIVAR

through which it flows, will find it more convenient to take the river steamer from Port of Spain.

Not only in the Gulf of Paria between Trinidad and Venezuela, but for many miles outside of the Bocas or entrance to this Gulf, the water shows muddy evidences of the enormous discharge from



tion of forests and swamps, and could clearly see beautiful wild flowers, some of a very bright red kind and others much resembling lilacs. Sometimes pretty butterflies would fly from the shore directly over the ship. Here and there would appear the outlets of beaten tracks evidently used by jaguars, pumas, and other wild animals for the purpose of coming to the river to drink. In recesses by these tracks, the alligator, hard to distinguish from a fallen tree trunk, will await his victims.

Many of the trees remind one of the night before Christmas when all the family stockings are hanging out, awaiting the kind attentions of Santa Claus. These stockings hanging from the trees, sometimes half a dozen from a branch, are the nests of the yellow-tailed bird. Large yellow lumps, the nests of ants, are sometimes noticed in the trees.

The only human beings noticeable on most of the lower stretches of the river are Indians, whose lack of clothing might give serious offense to Mrs. Grundy, except that fortunately she is not about. These Indians paddle about in light canoes dug from the trunks of trees. Occasionally their open huts are visible, thatched with palm leaves, and surrounded by small cultivation of maize. In the lower part of the delta, the only signs of products of commercial value and importance are heaps of mangrove bark, used for tanning purposes. Somewhat higher up, however, there is an occasional cultivation of cocoa. I understand that such cultivation, wherever practised, is extremely prolific, and of excellent quality. The production is said to be steadily increasing, and the time may come when the delta region alone will produce more cocoa than Trinidad.

At nightfall of the first day out, we reached the main broad waters of the Orinoco River, near the small town of Barrancas, the breadth here being probably about three miles. We were warned to shut cabin doors and windows while lying off here, as the air would be found thick with voracious mosquitoes. But in such a hot climate shutting off the air turns one's cabin into an oven.

Consequently, while temporarily sealing up my cabin, I stayed on deck until nearly midnight or long after we had passed Barrancas, fighting off the mosquitoes the meantime as best I could. Later going into my cabin, mosquitoes followed me in, and in the morning I was covered with red and itchy souvenirs of their persistent attentions. Just a little further up than Barrancas is the small village of San Felix, on the South side of the river, which has an important strategic position as being an outlet for the great balata industry which is steadily moving back from the south bank of the river, and also for the gold mining industry which extends into British



FALLS OF THE CARONI RIVER, NEAR THE LOWER ORINOCO

Guiana. The cost of transport on carts through a roadless, difficult country is a great impediment to the profitable opening up of vast rich regions. On the Caroni River, only about five miles from its junction with the Orinoco near San Felix, are some wonderful falls, from which enormous horse power might be developed, should the industrial needs of the region ever require it.

Above Barrancas, the land scenery becomes more open and hilly, and not quite so heavily wooded. Many little islands appear in the river, and sometimes also huge rocks stick out, belted with horizontal lines, which indicate various water levels. A friend on the steamer, familiar with the bauxite formations of British Guiana, stated that there was a striking resemblance to the same at certain places on the river. The country on both banks has been inadequately explored, and probably great mineral riches are yet to be discovered.

The river narrows as Ciudad Bolivar is approached, and the current becomes more rapid, so that the steamer is a long time reaching a landing, after the hill on which the city is located first appears. The first houses seen are those of the prosperous German merchants who live in a small community by themselves. Their homes, of most pleasing architecture, are surrounded by beautiful gardens and ornamental fences and gateways, and each one has a windmill to pump water from wells.

At Ciudad Bolivar, the river is hardly a mile wide, and at low water is intersected by several huge rocks, rising from the river level, one of them looking like a whale swimming in the water. The telegraph line from Caracas to Bolivar here crosses the river, being suspended from a high pole on one of these rocks. Should a bridge ever be constructed across the Orinoco River, this is the place where it could most easily be done. The narrowness of the river here gave rise to the old name of Angostura, now chiefly associated with the bitters manufactured and exported from Trinidad, although first made here nearly a hundred years ago, by Dr. Siegert, a German doctor who had become a specialist in the medicinal and flavoring values of tropical herbs. Also Angostura hides and Angostura balata have become well established trade terms for such products exported from Ciudad Bolivar.

Although it seems rather a pity that the metropolis of the Orinoco River valley does not still bear its old euphonious name, yet General Bolivar was certainly entitled to the compliment of having this place named after him, in view of its having become the turning point in his career from continuous disaster to victorious progress until he had freed all of northern South America from the dominion of Spain. His having control here enabled him to control the entire Orinoco River valley, and to secure sufficient recruits successfully to take the offensive as the "great liberator." Several imposing monuments to Bolivar recall the historical associations of this place, as the "cradle" town of South American independence.

At low water, it is a long, hard climb from the

steamer up to the main avenue fronting the mercantile establishments of Ciudad Bolivar. At high water, however, one can step from the steamer to the avenue.

There is a splendid promenade or "Alameda" along this river front, and here, late in the afternoon and evening, especially when the band plays, pretty señoritas walk up and down, and can be observed and admired by persons sitting at tables drinking beer, locally manufactured, from an up-to-date brewery.

Ciudad Bolivar is a quaint old town of about 20,000 people, entirely Spanish in its appearance, with red tiled roofs and windows with iron bars abutting about 6 inches, sufficient to allow señoritas to peep up and down the street at passers-by. It is very interesting to watch the quiet heart-to-heart chats which go on between young ladies through these iron bars, and their gentlemen admirers, whom the conventions of local society apparently forbid invitations to the drawing room inside.

It would seem that courtships here must be physically rather tiring, as the gentlemen have to stand up so long, while expressing all the emotions of their hearts. Young ladies, when they go out for

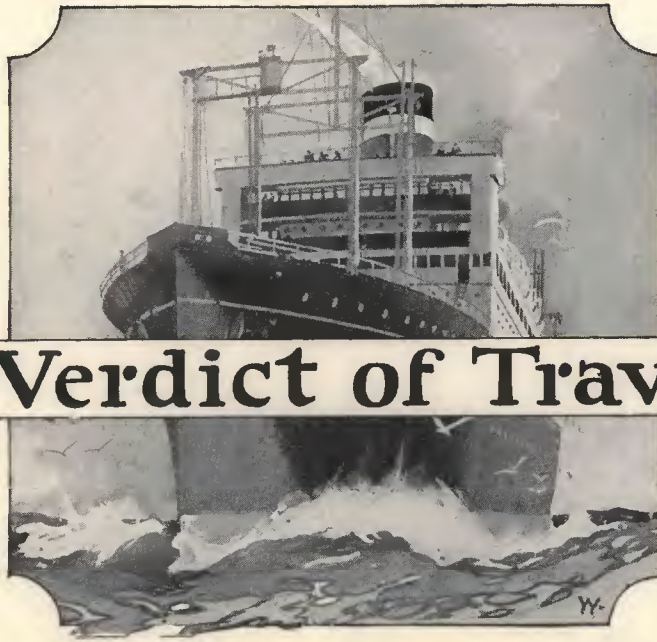
exercise, usually go in groups together, or in the company of a duenna or chaperone, and are not supposed to meet or talk with men.

The streets of Ciudad Bolivar are more picturesque to the eye than they are useful or comfortable for traffic. Motor cars have to go up and down steep hills, with very rough stone pavements, in the middle of which are always water drains. There are probably not over 40 motor cars in Ciudad Bolivar, if as many, and yet there are about half a dozen garages, which do a lucrative repair business. Out in surrounding llanos, a road is made to appear, through guiding stakes being placed along at intervals. The traffic follows these stakes, and finally makes its own road.

The shops at Ciudad Bolivar are good without being pretentious, and the many luxurious articles offered for sale show high standards of living. But one does not need to go into shops to buy souvenirs of the place. As soon as the presence of the tourist is known, he is constantly waited



A STREET IN CIUDAD BOLIVAR



The Verdict of Travelers

U. S. Government Ships are among the finest afloat

EVERY American can be proud of the great fleet of new and sumptuous U. S. Government ships. It is establishing America on the high seas as one of the foremost maritime nations of the world. Its standards rank supreme! On the basis of "service rendered" these ships have achieved a magnificent success; their popularity among fastidious and seasoned travelers grows with every trip they make!


It has been said that if Americans knew about their ships every room on every Government ship would be filled—with waiting lists besides. Every U. S. Government freighter would be loaded to capacity.

It is the pleasant duty of all American Consuls to make known the advantages of their ships to Americans abroad. Business men with business shipments, tourists and travelers should use U. S. Government ships.

Write for the Governments literature which describes them with many actual photographs. Learn about the great American fleet. Every modern device for efficiency and comfort renders them aristocrats on the seas. When you recommend them you aid your Government and your countrymen.

Recommend U. S. Government ships!

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
Emergency Fleet Corporation Washington, D. C.



1
9
0
5

1
9
2
2

A NECESSITY

Public Men and Women


Use Photographs in their everyday life
as much as they do visiting cards

*Make YOUR photograph
available through a call at*

HARRIS and EWING

Photographers of National Notables

1311 F STREET N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.



PAPER FEED

The paper feed is so constructed that a sheet of tissue paper or a large number of sheets of paper and carbons can be rolled in. There are four rubber pressure rolls in the rear, each one acting independently of the others. Being high up, they form a straight edge and when the paper is dropped in, it is automatically righted up and goes through in the proper position.

Gov't Contract Item 18610, General Supply Schedule

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

upon by persons anxious to sell him birds, monkeys, egret feathers, gold nuggets, diamonds, hammocks, and even interests in concessions to various large slices of the country.

There is a large lagoon just at one side of Ciudad Bolivar, which at the time of my visit was crowded with egrets fishing and flying about. At sundown they fly to nearby woods, sleeping on the tops of trees all night, but return to the lagoon next day. They seem to have no fear at all of coming so near to human population. The Venezuela government now strictly forbids the killing of egrets, and permits export only of such moulted plumes as have been obtained at places where the birds are properly protected. Several live egrets were brought back with me to Port of Spain, and are kept at large in the garden of the leading club here. They consume a large quantity of raw meat and fish. From sundown until sunrise they sleep on top of a tree within these grounds. They are about to give me some very pretty and delicate tail feathers as my reward for their keep, and will probably repeat this with fair frequency. A collection of smaller birds of all colors of the rainbow was brought back with me also, as well as a little monkey of rare species from the upper Orinoco. It shows a dislike for other kinds of animals, including even other varieties of monkeys, but for human beings a remarkable friendliness.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

(Continued from page 347)

precisely the countries assigned to each geographical division.

PART PLAYED BY CONSULS

In looking back over the fourteen or fifteen years which have elapsed since this development began, it is interesting to note some of the personalities, diplomatic and consular, in addition to those already mentioned, who have played conspicuous parts. Consular officers have been particularly prominent in developing the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. Mr. Heintzleman served again in the Division in 1909 in connection with the foreign trade and treaty relations, and was assistant chief of the Division from 1911 to 1914. Ransford S. Miller, Consul General at Seoul, served as chief of the Far Eastern Division from 1909 to 1913, and again in 1918-19. E. T. Williams, who was earlier Chinese Secretary at Peking and Consul General at Tientsin, became assistant chief of the Division in 1909. In 1913 he

Globe-Wernicke

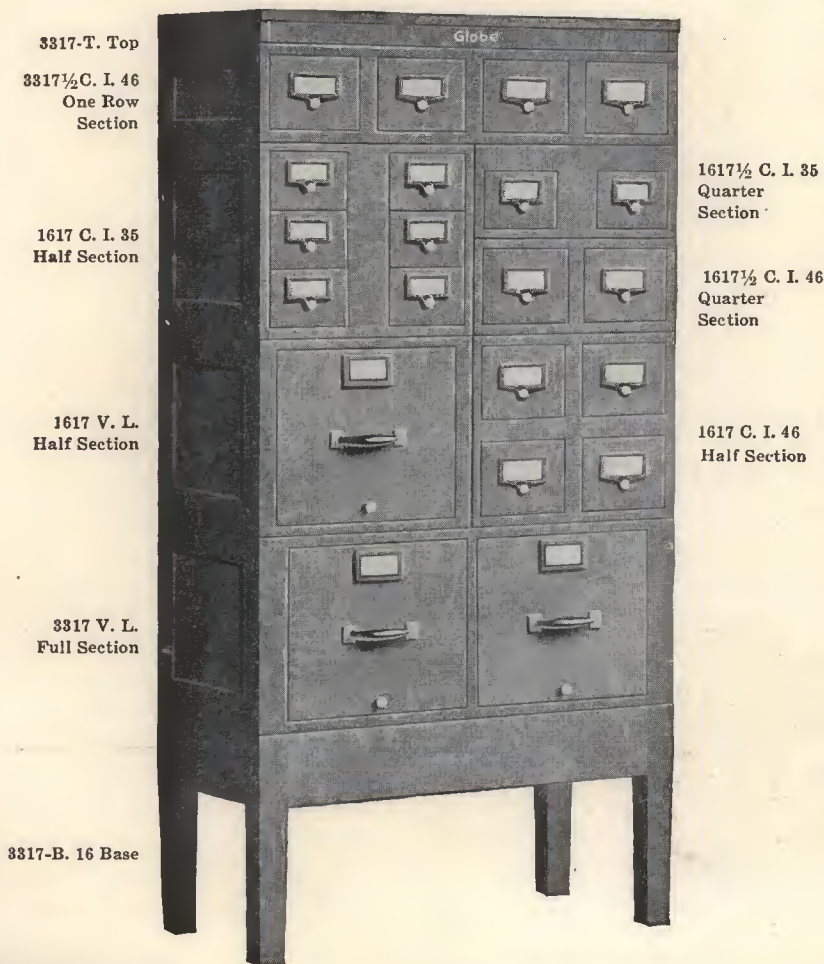
SECTIONAL FILING CABINET

"Built-To-Endure"

STEEL OR WOOD

"Built-To-Endure"

Most Artistic in Design, Durable in Finish, Efficient in Service---they are the Strongest Filing Cabinets made



A COMBINATION CAN BE ARRANGED TO INCLUDE EVERY FILING DEVICE

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

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

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

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SALESROOM

1218-1220 F STREET N. W.

[363]



was appointed chief. Frank P. Lockhart became assistant chief at about the same time, and still serves in that capacity. Miss Christenson, who is well known to all callers at the Far Eastern Division, began her service in that year. The present chief of this Division is John V. A. MacMurray of the Diplomatic Service, Counselor at Tokyo in 1917 and Chargé d'Affaires at Peking in 1918. Mr. Lockhart, Consuls E. T. Neville and M. F. Perkins, and Ray Atherton of the Diplomatic Service are his assistants, while Consul General N. T. Johnson has just retired from the Division, after a four years' tour of duty, to begin work as a consular inspector. Mr. Dawson was succeeded as chief of the Latin-American Division in 1910 by H. Percival Dodge, who is now our Minister at Belgrade. The next year William T. S. Doyle became chief and served until 1913. He had been assistant chief since the inception of the Division and had been connected in a number of ways with the conduct of our Latin-American relations. At this time F. M. Dearing, recently Assistant Secretary of State and now Minister to Portugal, served as assistant chief. George T. Weitzel, later Minister to Nicaragua, was another assistant.

PERSONALITIES IN "L. A."

In 1913 Boaz W. Long, who recently retired as Minister to Cuba, became chief of the Latin-American Division, and Calvin M. Hitch, now Consul at Nottingham, his assistant. The practice was developing of assigning diplomatic and consular officers to the Department without transferring them to the departmental rolls, and the names of Rutherford Bingham and J. H. Stabler are found among the officers dealing with Latin-American affairs. J. Butler Wright served as acting chief in 1915, following William Heimke. During the three succeeding years Mr. Stabler was chief. Leland Harrison, now Assistant Secretary of State, was on duty in the Division from 1915 to 1918, and Warren D. Robbins, later chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs and at present Counselor of the Embassy at Berlin, also served in the Division at this period. In 1917 Consul General Julius G. Lay was assigned there. Leo

S. Rowe became chief of the Latin-American Division in 1919 after a term as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, during which he had interested himself especially with the work of the Inter-American High Commission. He resigned to take up his present duties as Director-General of the Pan-American Union, and Sumner Welles, diplomatic secretary, succeeded him. Mr. Welles has just completed a tour of special duty in Santo Domingo, and Francis White, recently First Secretary at Buenos Aires, serves now as acting chief of the Latin-American Division. The other officers of the Division at this time are Dana G. Munro, Economist Consul; William R. Manning and W. R. Willoughby, economists, and E. C. Wilson, Charles B. Curtis and Walter H. Schoellkopf, diplomatic secretaries of Latin-American experience.

Consul General Young served as chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs until July, 1911, when he was appointed Minister to Ecuador. He was once more in charge in 1912, prior to his appointment as Consul General at Halifax. Charles W. Fowle, who had been assistant interpreter at the American Embassy in Constantinople from 1906 to 1910, served as assistant chief of the Near Eastern Division until 1912, when he returned to the Embassy at Constantinople as interpreter. Mr. MacMurray, now chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, became assistant chief of the Near Eastern Division in 1911 and acting chief and chief during

1912 and 1913. Subsequent heads of this Division have been Albert H. Putney, who entered the Department from the legal and educational field and returned thereto in 1920; Sheldon Whitehouse, now Counselor at Paris; Mr. Robbins, now at Berlin; and Allen W. Dulles, the present chief, whose last previous service was as diplomatic secretary with the American High Commission in Constantinople. The present staff includes also H. D. Dwight, a specialist of wide experience in Near Eastern affairs; K. E. Carlson, economist; and E. B. Christie, drafting officer.

The Division of Western European Affairs continued under the immediate supervision of the



©Garriss & Brown

WILLIAM R. CASTLE, JR.

Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs

Third Assistant Secretary until the despatch of the vast amount of work developed by the World War required a distinct organization. William Walker Smith, now First Secretary at Tegulcigalpa, was designated acting chief in March, 1915, and was succeeded about a year later by Fred A. Sterling, who is now Counselor of the Embassy at Lima. Joseph C. Grew, at present our Minister in Switzerland, was made acting chief in March, 1918, and had the assistance of Albert Ruddock and Louis Sussdorff, diplomatic secretaries, and nineteen clerks. The Department was then in its full war strength, the total departmental personnel numbering more than 700. Mr. Grew went to Paris in the autumn of 1918 as Secretary General of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and Mr. Ruddock carried on in the Western European Division until his assignment to Peking early in 1920. William R. Castle, Jr., who entered the State Department as a special assistant in March, 1919, was appointed acting chief of the Western European Division in March, 1921, and chief in the following December. The present staff includes also Consul Frederick Simpich; R. Henry Norweb, Alan F. Winslow and Elbridge D. Rand, diplomatic secretaries; Dorsey Richardson, economist; and F. J. McFadden, drafting officer. The trade reports of no less than 181 Consuls are handled in this Division.

Mr. Canova, the first chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs, served until 1919, when Boaz W. Long was in charge for a time. Charles M. Johnson was then appointed chief. He resigned in April, 1921, and Mr. Tanis took charge. M. E. Hanna, who had been an assistant and then a secretary at the American Embassy in Mexico City since 1917, was appointed acting chief of the Mexican Division September, 1921, and chief three months later. Mr. Tanis, the assistant chief, has served continuously in that capacity since its organization in 1915. E. D. Keith is Mr. Hanna's other assistant.

"R." EMERGES FROM "N. E."

The organization of a special section of Russian affairs within the Near Eastern Division under the direction of Basil Miles began in 1917, soon after the Russian revolution. A separate Division of Russian Affairs was definitely constituted in August, 1919. In October of that year Mr. Miles resigned and Consul General D. C. Poole, who had just returned from two years' service in Russia, was made chief in his stead. When Mr. Poole went on an extended leave of absence in March, 1920, Consul Felix Cole, who had also served in Russia and had been in the Division for some time, became its chief and was succeeded in turn by Arthur Bullard. Mr. Bul-



**Make Pen and Camera
Add to Your Income**

There is a ready market for those photographs descriptive of native life and customs at your post which so interest your friends back home. If they are good pictures—suitable for reproduction—they will interest the more than 700,000 members of the National Geographic Society. Its official journal, the National Geographic Magazine, is always ready to pay good prices for good travel photographs and articles on foreign lands.

Even if you do not use a camera, you will perhaps meet with unique pictures taken by others.

Substantial payment is made in full upon acceptance for suitable material. A credit line to the photographer is published beneath each reproduction.

Other Consular contributors have used this means of adding zest and additional income to leisure hours.

Although a good picture will practically tell its own story, an explanatory title should be given for the guidance of the editors.

National Geographic Magazine
WASHINGTON, D. C., U.S.A.



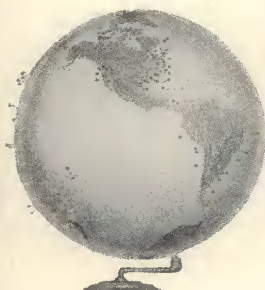
lard had had an extensive experience in Russia and Siberia in connection with the work of the Committee on Public Information. F. L. Belin, Second Secretary at Paris now, was on duty in the Russian Division during 1919-20, and E. L. Packer, now a Vice Consul attached to the Legation at Riga, served from 1920 to 1922, latterly as assistant chief.

In April, 1921, Mr. Poole was again appointed chief of the Russian Division. He continues as chief of the new Division of Eastern European Affairs. Consul General Douglas Jenkins, who served as Consul at Riga until forced to evacuate by the German advance and then as Consul at Harbin, is attached to the Division, and is especially concerned with matters relating to Finland and the Baltic States and the Russian Far East. A. W. Kliefoth, passport control officer and Vice Consul and later Assistant Military Attaché in Russia, 1917-19, has been economist since 1920.

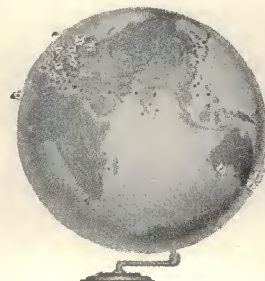
FIELD AND DEPARTMENT CLOSELY ALLIED

This rather extended sketch of the personalities who have been connected with the growth of the

geographical divisions discloses a well-established policy of maintaining close connection between the headquarters units and the field. There is a frequent interchange of officers between the divisions and diplomatic and consular posts abroad. The special problems of the men in the field are for this reason well understood in the Department and the men who are dealing with the Washington end of particular cases are in most instances personally acquainted with the foreign *milieu* and often with the foreign officials involved. The organization within each division is usually along geographical lines. The chief exercises general supervision over the whole region, while his assistants concern themselves with the country or group of countries with which each is particularly familiar. There are thus within each division a number of smaller geographical units which may be readily increased or decreased in number or altered as to personnel as fluctuating conditions abroad require, while the main distribution of work among the divisions is maintained without need of change except at long intervals.



Lubricating the World's Power



THE two globes above give an excellent idea of the world wide distribution of Gargoyle products.

Each of the flags indicates the location of a refinery or works where Gargoyles products are manufactured.

The pins indicate some of the 250 important ports of the world where Gargoyles

products can be obtained.

Besides these, there are hundreds of offices, warehouse points and marketers' offices where Gargoyles products are stocked.

Users of mechanical units everywhere in the world are within easy shipping distance of supplies of Gargoyles products.



Lubricating Oils

A grade for each type of service

VACUUM OIL COMPANY NEW YORK, U.S.A.

CHARLES C. GLOVER
Chairman of the Board

MILTON E. AILES
President

The Riggs National Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pennsylvania Ave., opp. U. S. Treasury
7th and Eye Streets N. W.

Dupont Circle
14th St. and Park Road

2477 Eighteenth Street

LETTERS OF CREDIT

CABLE TRANSFERS

TRAVELERS CHECKS

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD

Consular Representatives and visitors to Washington are cordially invited to avail themselves of our unexcelled Banking Facilities.

A BANKING CONNECTION AT THE CAPITAL IS CONVENIENT. BANK BY MAIL

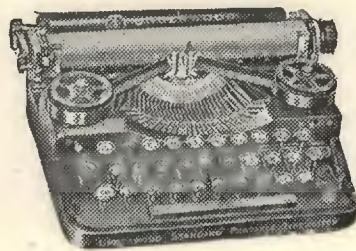
Capital \$1,000,000

Resources, \$28,000,000

Surplus \$2,000,000

The Underwood Standard Portable

Enables anyone to do Underwood Typewriting anywhere. It is essential in the equipment of the business man and traveler.



Built on the same principles as the standard Underwood.

It is non-folding, durable and simple to operate.

The lightest portable when cased for travel.
Weight: Uncased, 6½ lbs. Cased, 8¾ lbs.

Price. . . . \$50.00

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY

1413 New York Avenue, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

*To the Consular Representatives
of the United States:*

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company puts at your disposal its services in writing your bond. Special attention is given to the requirements of consular officers, our Washington manager, Mr. Lee B. Mosher, having formerly been in the Consular Service. When you have in mind any form of bond, this company will be pleased to write it for you.

JOHN R. BLAND, President.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company

RESOURCES OVER \$34,000,000.00

Washington Branch Office

Suite 327, Southern Building, 15th and H Streets, Washington, D. C.

When You Are On Leave

CONCENTRATE the contentment of your Washington sojourn. Here is the social focus of diplomatic and official Washington. Make your stay where elegance and cuisine conspire for your comfort--at the

SHOREHAM HOTEL

15th and H Streets, N. W.



Advice to Travelers—

YOUR advice to travelers will be safe and wise if it leads to voyages by the *White Star Line*, the *Red Star Line*, the *American Line* or their associates in the American-owned International Mercantile Marine Company. Among the 120 ships of this company are many known the world over for their size and beauty. Whether in first cabin, second, or third class, the traveler on our ships secures the utmost in ocean comfort.

The year 1922 is notable in transatlantic travel for the addition of two superb new ocean giants to the White Star Line's New York-Cherbourg-Southampton de luxe service—the *Majestic*, the world's largest ship, and the *Homeric*, which with the world-famous *Olympic* form a magnificent trio, operated in accordance with tradition of highest excellence that characterizes this old and popular line.

The White Star has also inaugurated this year a four-ship schedule between New York and Liverpool, with weekly sailings by the *Adriatic*, *Baltic*, *Cedric*, *Celtic*, all huge vessels of great popularity, offering an unexcelled service.

In services to English channel and Continental ports, the American Line and Red Star Line—with a background of more than 50 years of popularity—maintain frequent and regular sailings, with fine large ships of distinctive character, offering a maximum of solid comfort at reasonable rates.

These lines also operate a world-wide freight service noted for efficiency. High classification of their ships obtains lowest insurance rates for shippers and their dependability and regularity of sailings gives perfect satisfaction.

Passenger and freight sailings are frequent on the following routes:

WHITE STAR

New York to Cherbourg and Southampton

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool

New York and Boston to Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa

Philadelphia and Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool

WHITE STAR-DOMINION

Portland, Me., and Halifax to Liverpool during Winter

Montreal-Quebec to Queenstown and Liverpool during Summer.

RED STAR LINE

New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp and Southampton Westbound.

AMERICAN LINE

New York to Hamburg via Queenstown and Cherbourg

LEYLAND LINE

Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool
New Orleans to Liverpool.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York-London
(Passenger Service To Be Resumed)

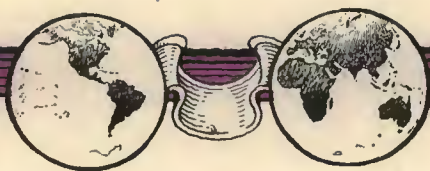
International Mercantile Marine Co.

Largest American Steamship Company—120 Ships, 1,300,000 Tons

1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

AND 1208 F ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

R. M. HICKS, Manager



Tiny Character Sketches of
Great American Hotels

Each of these hotels is in an important center of its community,—
 and a center of importance in *itself*. Excelling in hospitality, in com-
 fort, in equipment, in service, and bearing the "Sterling" mark of
 hotel operation.— *Under the Direction of L. M. BOOMER.*



Waldorf-Astoria

NEW YORK

WALDORF-ASTORIA

*The aristocrat of hotels. More famous peo-
 ple stop at the Waldorf than at any other
 hotel in America*

ROY CARRUTHERS, *Managing Director*

HOTEL McALPIN

*A hotel operated for business men and busy
 people. A city in itself, hospitable as an old-
 time inn, and nearer than anything to every-
 thing*

J. F. CARNEY, *Manager*

THE MARTINIQUE

*Everything that makes a hotel first-class in
 service, convenience, comfort and entertain-
 ment. A modern hotel, with moderate prices.*

FRANK E. JAGO, *Resident Manager*

HOTEL WOODSTOCK

*For gentlefolk who appreciate the best, and
 come to New York to be within reach of
 Broadway, yet where they may leave it easily.*

A. E. SINGLETON, *Resident Manager*



Hotel McAlpin



Bellevue-Stratford

PHILADELPHIA

BELLEVUE-STRATFORD

*Beautiful and big—in everything it IS and
 DOES. After a visit, Philadelphia suggests
 only one hotel—the Bellevue-Stratford*

JAMES P. A. O'CONNOR, *Managing Director*

WASHINGTON

NEW WILLARD

*A step from the Executive Center, a ren-
 dezvous for officials, diplomats and society
 leaders—the meeting place of notables from
 all over the world.*

FRANK S. HIGHT, *Managing Director*



Woodstock



New Willard



Martiniue