

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



A MID-OCEAN MEETING

*The American S. S. "SONOMA," bound for Sydney, Australia, meets her sister ship
the "VENTURA," in the South Seas in order to effect the transfer
of two stowaways*

Vol. V March, 1923 No. 3

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The American Consular Association

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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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WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1923

Fifth Centennial of the Discovery of Madeira

By Consul Stillman W. Eells

MADEIRA has just celebrated the five hundredth anniversary of its discovery.

The actual date of the discovery of Madeira is unknown. There is one story that Robert Machim, while eloping with his lady love in 1344 (according to some writers 1370), was driven by the sea to the shores of Madeira. It is now believed, however, that it was on the Island of Porto Santo (one of the islands which now comprise the Madeira archipelago) that they were wrecked. Here the story runs the bride died and after a period of mourning Machim built himself a boat out of a tree and sailed to the coast of Africa.

Another opinion is that during the reign of Alfonso IV the Spanish admiral, Manuel Pessanha, in a voyage to Africa, discovered the island in 1351. This land is also believed to have been Porto Santo.

It is said, although not duly recorded in history, that Machim while in Africa told of his discovery of an "island in the midst of the ocean" to the Spanish pilot, Juan de Morales, who repeated the history to his companions, among whom was Joao Goncalves Zarco.

It is pretty well verified that by the beginning of the fifteenth century the island of Porto Santo was inhabited by persons of Italian, Portuguese and Spanish nationalities.

During the reign of Dom Joao I, Bartholomeu Perestrelo, Donee of Porto Santo, Joao Goncalves Zarco, Donee of Funchal, and Tristao Vaz Teixeira, Donee of Machico, having made many exciting voyages to new coasts, set sail from Sagres

(the southern cape of Portugal) in the warship "San Lourenço" "to discover new lands in the ocean." They sailed under the white flag with the red cross—"The Cross of Christ." The date of their sailing was during the latter part of the year 1419 (variously stated 1420, 1421 and 1422).

Arrived at Porto Santo, their attention was called to the bank of fog which ever rested to the west of the island. Determined to investigate this phenomenon, they sailed towards it and landed at what is now known as the Bay of Machico, named after Tristao's title. The island itself was named by Zarco "Madeira" on account of the thick woods with which the island was covered. (Madeira is the Portuguese word for wood.) The fog was simply the clouds above the high mountains of the island.

Thus was Madeira discovered.

It is interesting to all Americans as it was at Porto Santo that Christopher Columbus married the daughter of Perestrelo. They lived prior to his voyage in Funchal and it was here that, through information furnished by his father-in-law, he conceived the idea of a western continent and here that he planned his voyage of discovery.

On the evening of August 2, 1922, having been invited by several prominent citizens of Funchal, a large public meeting was held at the Theatre Manuel de Arriaga to plan fitting celebrations for the historical event.

The "Festas" took place during the week from December 29 to January 4.

They opened at 1 o'clock on the first day with



Photograph by Perestabos.

WINDOW, COLUMBUS' HOUSE, MADEIRA

a Te-Deum in the Cathedral, after which a pilgrimage was made to the tomb of the discoverer. Subsequently the foundation stone of a monument to Zarco was laid in the Avenida Manuel de Arriaga. During the week of festivities there were balls, fireworks display, athletic games, fairs, exhibitions of art and crafts, etc., ending on January 4 with an historical cortege.

Funchal was tastefully decorated in Manuelian style, and at the entrance to the city an "Arch of the Discoverers" was erected. At night the whole town was ablaze with electric lights.

The committees asked the Consuls, as well as all business houses, to decorate by day and illuminate at night their buildings during the centennial week.

Noteworthy among the decorations of the Consulates were the French, British, and American.

Over the gateway of the French Consulate appeared the arms of France in electric lights.

The British Consulate had on the front wall of the building the Union Jack made of colored electric lamps.

Over the roof of the American Consulate appeared "500" in figures one meter in height, the five being in red, the first cypher white and the second cypher blue. The garden wall was lined with Japanese lanterns electrically lighted alternating in red, white, blue, red and green, the colors of the United States and Portugal. The Consulate being situated on a hill overlooking the town, the effect was very favorably commented upon.

WITH REFERENCE TO GENERAL INSTRUCTION, CONSULAR, NO. 801.

"And when they bore me overmuch, I will not shake mine ears,

Recalling many thousand such whom I have bored to tears.

And when they labor to impress, I will not doubt nor scoff;

Since I myself have done no less and—sometimes pulled it off.

Yea, as we are and we are not, and we pretend to be,

The people, Lord, Thy people, are good enough for me!"

Index under :

Kipling, Rudyard.

Kitbag, Pack up in.

Oh, Oh, Oh.



RECENT PROMOTIONS AND NEW APPOINTMENTS

Consul General, Class 3 to Class 2: Carlton Bailey Hurst.

Consul, Class 1, to Consul General, Class 2: Horace Lee Washington.

Consul General, Class 4 to Class 3: DeWitt C. Poole, Albert W. Pontius (deceased), Claude I. Dawson.

Consul, Class 3, to Consul General, Class 4: Homer M. Byington, Tracy Lay, Clarence E. Gauss, Frederick T. F. Dumont.

Consul, Class 4 to Class 3: Addison E. Southard, John A. Gamon, Henry P. Starrett, Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., George S. Messersmith, Theodore Jaeckel, Thomas D. Bowman.

Class 5 to Class 4: Keith Merrill, Felix Cole, Ernest L. Ives, Paul Knabenshue, Irving N. Linnell, J. Klahr Huddle, Samuel W. Honaker, Thomas H. Bevan, George K. Donald, Hamilton C. Claiborne.

Class 6 to Class 5: Harry M. Lakin, Henry B. Hitchcock, Thomas M. Wilson, S. Pinkney Tuck, Jr., Coert du Bois, Erle R. Dickover, David B. Macgowan, Carol H. Foster, Homer Brett, Charles R. Cameron, Avra M. Warren.

Class 7 to Class 6: Alfred T. Burri, Walter A. Adams, George Wadsworth, Romeyn Wormuth, Karl de G. MacVitty, Cecil M. P. Cross, John Corrigan, Jr., John G. Erhardt, Dudley G. Dwyre, George Orr, Monnett B. Davis, W. M. Parker Mitchell, Clinton E. MacEachran, Herbert O. Williams, Fred R. Robinson, Marshall M. Vance.

Consuls, Class 6, first appointment: Norman L. Anderson, Alfred W. Kliefoth.

Vice Consul de carrière, Class 1, to Consul, Class 7: Charles B. Hosmer, John F. Simons, Robert B. Macatee, Ralph H. Tompkins, Edward M. Groth, Clarence J. Spiker, John R. Minter, Raleigh A. Gibson, Richard F. Boyce, Eliot B. Coulter, Hooker A. Doolittle, Harry E. Carlson, Edmund B. Montgomery, Herndon W. Goforth, Hugh S. Fullerton, A. Wallace Treat, William J. McCafferty, Don S. Haven, Leroy Webber, Digby A. Willson, Reginald S. Castleman, Maynard B. Barnes.

Vice Consul de carrière, Class 2 to Class 1: Edward B. Thomas, Robert D. Longyear, J. Lee Murphy, Robert D. Murphy, Jack Dewey Hickerson, George P. Shaw, Charles A. Bay, Donald R. Heath, Donald F. Bigelow, Walter S. Reineck, Charles H. Heisler, James R. Wilkinson, Harold D. Finley, Ray Fox, Clark P. Kuykendall, Howard K. Travers, Nathaniel P. Davis, Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, James V. Whitfield, Joseph A. Marquis, Sydney B. Redecker.

Vice Consul de carrière, Class 3 to Class 2: Howard Donovan, Robert R. Patterson, Hiram A. Boucher, Charles I. Graham, Edward P. Lowry, Earl L. Packer, Albert Halstead, Jr., Carlton Hurst, Rollin R. Winslow, Frederick L. Thomas, Harold Shantz, E. Talbot Smith, Richard B. Haven, Harold S. Tewell, Robert Y. Jarvis, William I. Jackson, Sidney E. O'Donoghue, Francis H. Styles, Henry R. Brown, Edward Caffery, Willard L. Beaulac, Fletcher Warren, Harry J. Anslinger.

Consular Assistant to Vice Consul de carrière, Class 3: Herbert S. Bursley, Christian M. Ravndal.

Vice Consul and Clerk to Vice Consul de carrière, Class 3: Curtis T. Everett, Harry L. Troutman, Harvey Lee Milbourne, Winfield H. Scott.

Vice Consul de carrière, Class 3, first appointment: John McArdle, Joel C. Hudson, Granville O. Woodard, George R. Hukill, E. Kitchell Farrant, Fred C. Eastin, Jr., Richard Ford, Charles W. Lewis, Jr., Alfred D. Cameron.

Consular Assistant, first appointment: William H. Wright, Paul Bowerman, Arthur F. Tower.

Student Interpreter to China, first appointment: George R. Paschal, Jr.

LEST WE FORGET

"No promotion shall be made except for efficiency, as shown by the work that the officer has accomplished, the ability, promptness, and diligence displayed by him in the performance of all his official duties, his conduct, and his fitness for the Consular Service."

(Paragraph 10 of the Executive Order of June 27, 1906, governing appointments and promotion in the Consular Service.)

WHAT'S NEW IN BOOKS

The widening public interest in foreign relations is reflected in the publishers' lists, which have contained during the past year or two a large number of books in this field which are of extraordinary interest. These may be roughly divided into (1) treatises in political science dealing with the conduct of foreign relations under particular governments; (2) histories or descriptions of diplomacy in its international aspect; and (3) memoirs and biographies.

Under No. 1 mention should be made first of Bryce's *Modern Democracies* (New York, 1921), a work in two volumes, which is commended to the perusal of all in the Foreign Service. Then there is a book of special interest to American



diplomatic and consular officers by Professor J. M. Mathews of the University of Illinois—*The Conduct of American Foreign Relations* (New York, 1922). A review of this by Gaillard Hunt, the Editor of the State Department, appears in the *Journal of International Law* for last October. Closely related to this treatise is one by Quincy Wright, *The Control of American Foreign Relations* (New York, 1922). Mention should also be made of an earlier book, E. S. Corwin: *The President's Control of Foreign Relations* (Princeton, 1917). Professor Wright's book, which received the prize of the American Philosophical Society, is a searching and scholarly inquiry into the dispositions of American constitutional law in the field of foreign relations and will probably be used more for reference purposes than for light instruction in the evening hours. There has just come from the press McBain and Rogers; *The New Constitutions of Europe* (New York, 1922), which contains a chapter on *Democrats and Diplomats* and much of what the highbrows call "source material" concerning the machinery set up by the new states of Europe for conducting their foreign affairs.

In the field of diplomacy, viewed internationally rather than in reference to particular states, there is again a volume by Bryce—*International Relations* (New York, 1922), being the lectures delivered by this distinguished political philosopher at the Williamstown Institute of Politics in 1921. The subject of international relations is approached in rather a new manner and very exhaustively in Potter: *An Introduction to the Study of International Organization* (New York, 1922). A review of this will be found in the *Journal of International Law* for last July. A most interesting volume has just come from the press in London—A. L. Kennedy: *Old Diplomacy and New*. Mr. Kennedy, who is described as coming from a "diplomatic family" and has had long service in the foreign department of the *London Times*, gives a vivid and illuminating account of British, and incidentally Continental, diplomacy from Lord Salisbury to Lloyd George. *A History of European Diplomacy*, by R. B. Mowat (London, 1922), covers the period from 1815 to 1914 more in the manner of a textbook.

Of diplomatic memoirs and biographies there is no end these days. Hendrick: *Life and Letters of Walter H. Page* (New York, 1922), needs only to be called to mind. Then there is Henry Morgenthau's *All in a Life-Time* and Oscar S. Straus's *Under Four Administrations*. Baron Rosen's experiences as a Russian diplomatic officer are contained in two volumes entitled *Forty Years of Diplomacy* (New York, 1922), while

the experiences of a German diplomatist may be found in Freiherr von Schoen's *The Memoirs of an Ambassador* (London, 1922). This is intended by no means as an exhaustive enumeration, but mention must finally be made of the extraordinarily interesting *Social and Diplomatic Memoirs* of Sir James Rennel Rodd, who recently retired as British Ambassador to Italy after a long career in many posts.

These few notes suffice to show that Foreign Service Officers at posts which leave a little spare time—if such there be—need not want for reading matter which may be at the same time instructive and entertaining. When particular officers desire advice or information about books in particular fields, they are invited to write to the Editor of the BULLETIN, who will gladly look into the matter and endeavor to supply titles and comments.

A RETROSPECT

A reading of the address delivered by Mr. Carr at the Consular Association dinner on the evening of August 10, 1922 (CONSULAR BULLETIN, September, 1922), has suggested this retrospective contribution. I offer no more than a brief record of my early impressions of and passing acquaintance with the Old Service; and then a reference to my appointment in the New one. I have a happy experience to look back upon, and every day I seem to be finding something new to look forward to. What I have to tell may help or interest some of my colleagues. That is all I hope for.

The Consular Service interested me for about twelve years before my appointment in it. I was first attracted, like many young men, by the glamour and distinction, the suggestion of romance, that seemed to be associated with the office of Consul. Service life allured me because of "the magic charm of foreign lands," waving palms and shining sands; the remote and fascinating places where Consuls seemed always to be sent, and because of the new and extraordinary situations that—according to the stories I had read—frequently confronted consular officers. It appeared to offer an unusual career, full of rare interests and activities.

Now, on looking back, it strikes me as strange that I did not give much thought to the practical problems which necessarily would be connected with a consular position. My ideas about the Service were, perhaps, those of an average youth with limited experience in life who plans vaguely for the future.

(Continued on page 72)



Photo by Harris & Ewing
MR. J. BUTLER WRIGHT



Photo by Harris & Ewing
MR. ROBERT WOODS BLISS

New Diplomatic Appointments

There is a feeling of general satisfaction in the Foreign Service over the recent appointments of Robert Woods Bliss as Minister to Sweden and J. Butler Wright as Third Assistant Secretary of State. This action of the President would seem to be an additional indication of the desire of the Administration to perpetuate the merit system in the Foreign Service and to make it possible for experienced and competent "career men" to aspire to the highest diplomatic posts.

The appointment of Mr. Bliss to the rank of minister comes after a long and varied experience in the Foreign Service. Just twenty years ago he was assigned to his first post, that of American Consul at Venice. In 1904 he was transferred to Petrograd as second secretary of the embassy. In 1920 Mr. Bliss was transferred from Paris, where he served as counselor throughout the entire period of the war, to the Department and was designated as Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, which position he held until

March, 1921, when he was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. J. Butler Wright, who will succeed Mr. Bliss, has also had unusually wide experience in the Service, which he entered in 1909 as Secretary of the Legation at Tegucigalpa. From there he went to Brussels and in 1913 was Secretary of the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro. After another brief stay in the Department, as Acting Chief of the Division of Latin-American affairs, he was promoted to the rank of Counselor of Embassy and sent to Petrograd and in 1918 to the Embassy at London. 1921 saw him back again in the Department on special duty in connection with the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Mr. Wright is now one of the American Commissioners at the Brazilian Centennial Exposition, but he will shortly proceed to Chile, where he will act as Secretary of the American Delegation at the forthcoming Pan-American Exposition.



A RETROSPECT

(Continued from page 70)

By the time I reached my early twenties I was employed in one of the foreign divisions of an American corporation. My position brought me into contact with our Consuls in different countries, and enabled me to acquire some first-hand knowledge of consular problems. The glow of romance that first attracted me still surrounded the Service. But I had a new view-point. And from that different angle I saw a little of and commenced to understand the business side of the consular organization.

Although the Service was then apparently marking time and undergoing little development, I saw it as a helpful working department of the Government. I grasped the fact that it had been established to deal with practical problems; to assist in the extension of our country's commerce; to aid in the creation and building up of new enterprises; to protect American interests abroad, and to take some part in every phase of international affairs. It was intended to prosecute an endless search for facts; to gather from many sources the latest knowledge available regarding perpetually changing political and economic conditions. I strongly desired to enter it as a career.

The advantages of the Service were apparent. But so were the disadvantages. Tenure of office was uncertain. An appointment could then be obtained through political support. And I had cultivated no political friends. My conclusion was that the Service offered a doubtful future, even for one possessing qualities which likely would lead to success in business life. So I abandoned the idea of attempting to enter it.

Several years later, in 1906, the newspapers were devoting considerable space to a discussion of foreign relations, and urging the need of improved and more efficient consular representation abroad. These articles revived my old interest in the Service, and I read everything I could find on the subject.

About the end of 1906 I obtained a copy of the Executive Order of June 27 of that year. I read and re-read paragraphs ten and twelve. The order, and particularly paragraphs ten and twelve should, I think, be read over and thought over by all young men who are considering the Service as a career; by all the young men now in the Service whose future—as they themselves shall make it—lies before them; and by the men who have had years of Service experience. The New Service was founded on those two paragraphs, and the growth and development of the past sixteen years have come from them.

I again considered the possibilities of the Service as a career. I was obliged to give serious thought to the problem that confronted me as I had a very desirable position with every prospect of a successful business future. I sought advice and information from many business friends. And the unfavorable opinions of men whose judgment I respected somewhat disheartened me.

I was told that the Service was, in a greater or lesser degree, likely to be filled by political partisans. Of course I knew what that meant. The best posts always would be reserved for the "deserving" of the party in power. My friends laid stress on the low salaries paid consular officers. They referred to the transient, expensive conditions associated with consular life—a life which would cut one off from every connection at home. I was urged to remain in business.

I tried to see the matter as my friends saw it. But I could not. I saw instead an Executive Order offering a career. A career open—regardless of political leanings—to all who would choose it, qualify for it, and then depend upon industry and intelligence for advancement. Even though I had to work for smaller pay, I had the feeling that there was something more than money to be gained from Service life. A consular appointment promised to carry with it a rich scholarship—an opportunity for gaining an all around practical education such as no university in the world could equal. Business was attractive, but the Service was more interesting—there was more development to be had from it. I believed that my future was in the Service; that the Service would suit me and that I would suit it.

I believed also in the Executive Order of June 27th, 1906. It appealed to me as a courageous and constructive measure. I can give no reason for my faith in the sincerity of the order. But I have believed in it ever since I entered the Service. I believe in it—particularly in paragraph ten—right now. The "unequaled record of adherence to the merit system in consular appointments and promotions" which Mr. Carr referred to at the consular dinner on August 10th simply means that the Order of June 27th, 1906, has been carried out in letter and spirit. My own experience proves it.

There may be a few officers in the Service who question the application of the merit system, who doubt that promotions are given for work well done and manifestation of ability. Such men, if there be any, should resign. They have no place in the Service. If they do not believe in the merit system, they can not believe in the President, or in the Secretary of State, or in Mr. Carr, or in Mr. Hengstler. And that's all there is to it.



A SUNDAY MORNING ON THE GOLF LINKS AT SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

*Left to right: Consul Henry S. Waterman, the American Minister,
Roy T. Davis, the President of Costa Rica, Señor don Julio Acosta,
and the Minister of Finance, Señor don Rafael Huete*

I applied for designation for examination. That was my first test of the Executive Order of June 27, 1906. I was able to furnish good business references, but nothing of value in the way of political recommendations. I did, however, forward a letter from the Governor of my State. And I wrote to one of the Senators from _____, informing him of the filing of my application.

The letter from Governor _____ could hardly be considered helpful. I did not know the Governor, but at the instance of friends he kindly sent me a letter which, in very general terms, requested the Department's favorable consideration of my application for designation for examination. As a matter of fact, I was urged to withhold the Governor's letter; my friends thought it would do more harm than good. I sent it, nevertheless. I relied altogether upon my business references. These showed that I had had some experience in dealing with problems which consular officers would ordinarily meet. To sum up: In return for all the Service seemed to offer me I could bring to it a good working knowledge of one foreign language, and eight years of foreign business training. But I could not bring one word or a line of recommendation from anyone in a political position.

I was designated for examination. I took the examination—and passed. Within two weeks thereafter I received my appointment as a Consul of class nine.

One of my happiest memories is connected with that examination for appointment in the Service. I was a member of one of the first classes designated under the Executive Order of June 27, 1906, and the spirit of kindly helpfulness in which the officers of the examining board performed their duties greatly impressed and encouraged me. In this respect my classmates felt as I did.

During our short stay in Washington my classmates and I gave considerable thought to the situation we had thrust ourselves into. I think we appreciated the difficulties ahead of us, for every discussion invariably

returned to one question: Was the Service really on a merit basis, and would it remain so?

With one exception, I remember, we believed in the regulations set forth in the Executive Order of June 27th. One candidate, however, was emphatic and insistent in his statements that the Service would remain as theretofore—under the control and at the disposition of the political party in power—to provide places in satisfaction of political services rendered. Our classmate did not give us any facts to prove that he was in possession of "inside knowledge" regarding the future of the Service. But he modestly hinted at a near and powerful relative, and gave us to understand that, in his case, the taking of the examination was merely a matter of form; that his appointment was arranged for. When, however, the list of successful candidates was published, the name of our confident classmate did not appear therein. He had failed to pass the examination.

How conditions have changed! Up to 1906 the Service developed slowly. There were long periods of relatively little change. Now at short intervals there are important changes. The Service is growing—and developing. How I wish I could visualize the Newer Service that is even now revealing itself!

The New Service has developed Service Spirit—an interest in and a loyalty to the organization, a willingness to cooperate with the Department in



all things, a spirit which leads its officers to subordinate self-advancement to the advancement of Service ends; an enthusiasm, ambition and working efficiency which the Old Service did not possess. And yet, the Old Service gave us a few men who looked ahead and labored for and helped create our present organization. Our merit system in no small degree was bequeathed to us by these predecessors who worked faithfully when merit was rarely recognized.

We of the New Service have every chance that our predecessors did not have. We have the stimulus of a career. We know that we shall be rewarded according to our worth. Our minds can constantly be trained by analyzing the vital problems which now come to us. In our work nothing is routine; nothing is commonplace. We can find in our work what few men are given to possess—a continual education. That should develop our openmindedness, adaptability, balance and judgment. I shall not enlarge upon these points. Most of us can appreciate the truth in them.

I look back with pleasure and profit upon nearly fifteen years of Service life. The old "glamour and distinction" which I, when young, associated with the office of Consul, still remains with me. I like to see the coat of arms above my office door; and to stop sometimes and look at my flag when it is waving over foreign streets. I love the work in all its variety and wonderful interest. And each new difficulty seems to bring a new incentive for finding a way through or around it.

The Service has given me more than I have been able to give it. I used to think that advancement depended upon what I—or my colleagues—gave the Service. Now, I think that advancement depends upon what we take from the Service. The Service offers us unlimited opportunities and at work of our own choice. If we take advantage of these opportunities, we shall continue to grow, to expand, to keep up with the demands made upon us—to be a little in advance of them. "He who can receive little will be given little; he who can receive much will be given much."

And so, the Service of tomorrow will be just what I—and every one of my colleagues—make of it. Every duty must be faithfully discharged; every responsibility, no matter how wearisome or distasteful, must be met; every difficulty must be overcome.

It is still rather an easy matter to be a Consul. But it is hard to be a good one. Still, the determination to be a good one—to rank among "the best men in the Service," is the only way to success. There is no other way.

[74]

STILL WORTH REMEMBERING

The following extracts are taken from a circular on Consular correspondence touching matters of trade which was brought to the attention of Consular officers in the European inspection district by former Consul General at Large Heaton W. Harris (1909-1912):

Be truthful above all.

Raise no false hopes of a market where in fact there is none; do not claim a demand exists in your district for everything inquired about.

Prepare a reply that you would desire to receive if you were the inquirer.

Tell your correspondent not only what he wants to know but also what he ought to know about the market.

Go to original sources for information.

Never trust to one firm's information. Fear of competition may affect or color its statements about the market.

Make each inquiry the subject of a special investigation; remember that commercial conditions are constantly changing.

Avoid generalities. Give working information on which the inquirer may determine to act or not.

Ascertain the facts and state them freely.

CONSULAR POSTS OF YESTERDAY

The Manual of United States, by J. Sidney Henshaw, published in New York in 1849, from which the quaint admonitions to Consuls printed in last month's BULLETIN were taken, also contains something of interest in the table of "Consular stations established by the United States in foreign countries." According to that table, in 1845, '46 and '47, the following offices appear as at places where there are now no consulates or agencies: Cowes, Isle of Wight; St. Helena; St. Christopher's; Antigua, W. I.; Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land (Now Hobart, Tasmania); Pictou, N. S.; Sedan and Bayonne, France; Macao, Portuguese China; Elsinore, Denmark (shades of Hamlet); Augsburg and Nuremberg in Bavaria, and Cassel in nothing less than the Grand Duchy of Hesse and Hesse-Darmstadt; Tripoli, Tripoli (one of the Barbary States), where there was a consul when the U. S. Navy wasn't bombarding it; the Arabian Nights cities of Muscat and Zanzibar in the now extinct "Dominions of Muscat"; Port Mahon, Balearic Isles; San Juan de Nicaragua, near where the old Nicaraguan Canal was to have had its Caribbean exit; Rio Negro in the Argentine "Confederation"; Aux Cayes in what was called Hayti or



San Domingo; Cyprus, Syria; Honolulu, Sandwich Isles, and Saint Catherine's Isle, Brazil.

The men who made up the list of consular "stations" in those days seem to have had a particular leaning toward "isles," as a number of them figure, such as Isle of Wight, Navigator's Isles, the Feejee Isles (note the spelling), Saint Catherine's Isle, Naranham Isle, Brazil, and the Sandwich Isles. Those days were before Bismarck united Germany or Cavour, Italy, so Augsburg and Nuremburg were in Bavaria, Stuttgart in Wurtemberg, Cassel in the Grand Duchy mentioned; Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort-on-Main were designated as "Hans" Town, and we had only one office in Prussia, at Stettin, with none at Berlin.

The offices in what is now Italy were accredited to various states, such as Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, Tuscany, and the Roman (Papal) States, where, beside Rome, we had two offices not now known—Ravenna and Ancona. Both Venice and Trieste were at that time ruled by Austria. Several Consuls had pretty large beats, such as the Consuls for "Basle and Geneva," or the man at the Feejee Isles, or the Consul for Damascus. Bayroot and Saida, who must have spent quite a bit of his time camel-commuting. What we now know as Santiago, whether in Cuba or Chile, was known in the old days as St. Jago.

It is also of interest to note a comparative table of the number of salaried and unsalaried Consuls General, Consuls, and Vice Consuls of the United States, Great Britain, and France:

	Great		
	U. S.	Britain.	France.
Consuls General, paid....	23		24
Consuls, paid.....	121		87
Consuls, unpaid.....	153	2	..
Vice Consuls, paid.....		82	..
Vice Consuls, unpaid....		253	..
Commercial Agents.....	14
	167	468	111

This table shows quite a difference between the Consular Service of 1845 with no paid Consuls, Consuls General, or Vice Consuls, and only 167 in the service in all, compared with 468 in the entire British service of whom 226 were paid, or with 111 paid officers in the French service. There is also quite a difference between the old-time non-career U. S. Consular Service and the present, with its 518 career officers.

THE POSTS OF TOMORROW

In what places will the posts of tomorrow be established? There may be a Consulate General at Spitsbergen, with supervisory jurisdiction over all officers in the Arctic Ocean. And busy consulates at Swakopmund, Kabul, Mossamedes, Calicut, Futa-Hiva, Lake Chad, Calabar, Fez, Omsk, Biisk, Tomsk, Kashgar, Lhasa and Samarcand—names that are now as unfamiliar to us as those of some of the places where our predecessors lived and worked over seventy years ago.

Who says that Romance is dead?

F. C.

MANDALAY

By Consul Lawrence P. Briggs

Far away across the ocean, underneath the tropic skies,
Clad in Oriental splendor, Burma the enchantress lies;
There she weaves her spell of magic over all who pass her way
From rainy, rock-bound Mergui to smiling Mandalay.

When the summer rains are ended by the dry, north-east monsoon,
And the Irrawaddy steamer blows its whistle at Rangoon,
Oh, it's then I'd pack my kit-bag and lay my work away,
And set forth to drown my cares in genial, joyful Mandalay.

When the fronded palms are mirrored in the lotus-lined lagoon,
By the flood of ambient silver from the mellow Burma moon,
And round the princely palace which of old was Thibaw's throne,
The patient, pious hpongyis chant in dreary, drawling drone.

Then the tiny, temple hti-bells tinkle faintly from afar,
By the Arakan pagoda and the Shwe-ta-chaung bazaar,
And hand in hand together the silk-clad lovers stray
Through the fairy, magic maze of mystic, moonlit Mandalay.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

Under date of January 31, 1923, the Comptroller General of the United States, in deciding whether a seaman to whom a consular officer has furnished passage from a foreign port to a port in the United States at the expense of the appropriation for the relief of seamen and who at an intermediate port deserts the ship on which he was being furnished transportation to the United States is entitled to be furnished at the intermediate port relief as a destitute seaman, held that "if the desertion at the intermediate port was voluntary on the part of the seaman and without fault on the part of the vessel he thereby forfeited his right to further relief. That is to say, a seaman cannot after being furnished at the expense of the Government all the relief provided for under the statutes voluntarily refuse to avail himself of a part of said relief and thereby impose upon the Government an obligation to furnish additional relief to him. On the other hand, if the failure of the seaman to complete the voyage on which he had been furnished passage to a port in the United States was not due to fault, negligence, or voluntary action on his part and he is found destitute at the intermediate port and applies to the proper officer there for relief, the appropriation is available for furnishing sufficient subsistence and passage to some port in the United States, in the most reasonable manner, as provided in section 4577, Revised Statutes."

CONSULAR CONFERENCE AT BUDAPEST

The officers present at the Consular Conference held at Budapest on November 30-December 2, 1922, were Consul General William Coffin, Consul General Leo J. Keena, Consuls John L. Bouchal, Carol H. Foster, Robert W. Heingartner, Joseph E. Haven, Wilbur Kablinger, James B. Young, John F. McGurk, Kenneth S. Patton, Edwin C. Kemp, and Vice Consuls Robert Y. Jarvis, Walter A. Reineck and Richard C. Beer.

The Conference was formally opened by an address by the American Minister, the Honorable Theodore Brentano, whose kind remarks were appropriately replied to by Consul General Keena. Consul Kemp was elected secretary of the Conference, and Vice Consul Willson reported the proceedings for the **CONSULAR BULLETIN**.

Appreciation of the **BULLETIN** and of its work was expressed by everyone, and it was the desire of all that assistance in encouragement and material should be given the Editors upon every occasion.

[76]

A NOTE ON CONSULAR PRACTICE

Requests for Copies of Depositions

In connection with commissions to take testimony in certain cases pending before Courts in the United States, consular officers frequently are in receipt of letters from attorneys stating that they are interested in these cases and request to be given copies of the depositions upon their completion. The question arises as to whether the officer should comply with the requests of the attorneys and mail the desired copies to them, or forward the copies with an explanatory letter to the Court which issued the commission.

It appears that commissions usually contain explicit instructions for taking the testimony, and sealing and mailing the papers when completed; and copies of testimony together with the original should be forwarded to the Clerk of the Court of issue with the request that they be delivered to the particular attorneys providing the Court has no objection to such procedure.

This method obviates the possibility of the testimony falling into unauthorized hands, and leaves the question of delivery to the decision of the Court. The attorney should, however, be informed of the action taken and the suggestion offered that they may apply to the Court for the copies requested.

Copies of testimony should be charged for at the same rate as originals (and the proper fee collected and represented by fee stamps affixed thereto) in accordance with Fee No. 40 of the Tariff of United States Consular Fees.

COMMERCE'S ANNUAL REPORT

The following extracts from the Annual Report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, for the year ended June 30, 1922, are of particular interest to consular officers:

All articles relating to a given commodity or class of commodities are grouped together under the appropriate heading, such as "Automotive products" or "Electrical equipment" or "Petroleum." In general, each of these sections in Commerce Reports corresponds to a commodity division of the bureau, and that division supplies, recasts, or at least appraises and verifies the material before it is edited and sent to the printer.

NUMBER OF REPORTS RECEIVED

The number of reports received from the Consular Service (including trade opportunities) in-



LOOKS LIKE A HAMMOCK

But it's only a few miles of macaroni being carried out of a factory to dry in the sun

creased from 19,825 in the fiscal year 1921 to 29,535 in 1922.

From the commercial-attaché and trade-commissioner services 5,512 reports were received during the fiscal year 1922, as compared with 4,962 during the preceding year.

The number of Foreign Trade Opportunities published in Commerce Reports increased from 1,926 to 2,960.

The indexing and routing of the reports has entailed a great amount of work. Each report is sent to all such divisions as appear to be concerned with its subject matter, and a system of numbered tags has been devised whereby the editorial division can tell just where a report is at any time.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

There have been several developments in connection with the publication of the annual reports of American consular officers, containing detailed accounts of commercial and industrial conditions in each district during the preceding calendar year. On January 1, 1921, the practice of publishing these as supplements to Commerce Reports was discontinued, and thereafter the more important ones appeared in condensed form in Commerce Reports itself. After Commerce Reports became a weekly several of these annual consular reports were included in early numbers. It became ap-

parent, however, that there was available for the magazine a great quantity of timely, pertinent material of immediate interest applying to recent conditions, and therefore much more suitable for publication than the annual reports, which discuss conditions in the last calendar year. There was really no room for the annual surveys in the pages of Commerce Reports itself; they were crowded out by more urgent matter. Subsequently the bureau resumed their publication as supplements to the weekly. They are being issued in the former octavo size.

Great progress was made during the year in the matter of distribut-

ing official trade reports to business men through the medium of the daily press. If one takes the advertised circulation of daily papers that now publish this information regularly in space ranging from a column to more than a full page every week, it may be calculated that approximately 5,000,000 readers have access to the foreign-trade work of the representatives of the Departments of State and Commerce. The service is put out in mimeographed form every Thursday, marked for release the following Saturday. Letters are on file from a good many publishers complimenting the Department on the value of the service. This development means most effective distribution (at practically no expense to the Government) of timely information concerning conditions abroad and the specific opportunities to sell American goods.

BUREAU'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

Cooperative relations with the other departments of the Government whose activities are closely associated with those of the bureau have made very satisfactory progress during the year. An effective arrangement has been established between the bureau and the Consular Service in the

(Continued on page 88)

AMERICAN
CONSULAR BULLETIN

VOL V

MARCH, 1923

No. 3

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.

THE ROGERS BILL

THE Rogers Bill has failed of passage! After a phenomenal series of achievements in which its merits were definitely established, it became entangled in the Senatorial log-jam at the end of the Sixty-seventh Congress, as did many other important measures, and died on the calendar for want of sufficient time for its proper consideration. The story of its several triumphs, which caused such widespread confidence in its passage at the short session, is as follows:

The bill, reported to the House by the Committee on Foreign Affairs on January 30, 1923, was called up under a special rule on February 6, and on February 8 it was passed by a vote of 203 to 27. No amendments were made on the floor except those of minor importance which had the approval of the committee as tending to perfect or clarify the measure. On February 13 the bill was reported favorably and without amendment by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and took its place on the Senate calendar.

Rarely has a bill of this character aroused so little opposition or elicited such fulsome praise and commendation throughout the entire course of its journey upward toward final enactment. The Committee on Foreign Affairs had labored earn-

estly and with great effect in shaping its provisions towards the ends which it was sought to achieve. At every turn the legislative intent was clear; America must have a Foreign Service equal to that of any other country, and to do this the Service should be made to appeal to the best material the country affords.

Embodying as it did an attractive new salary scale on the basis of which the two branches of the Service became interchangeable, a provision for representation allowances and a retirement system, it seemed that an instrumentality had been evolved which would bring the desired ends within easy reach.

In the closing days of Congress there came to the fore several measures of major importance demanding the right of way. These were: The British debt refunding agreement; the Ship Subsidy Bill, against which a prolonged and successful filibuster was waged; the Civil Service Re-classification Bill; the Alien Property Bill, and the President's proposal for participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

To those of us who regret the postponement of Foreign Service reorganization there remains the great satisfaction that the plan of such reorganization has itself been definitely established. The status attained by the Rogers Bill in the Sixty-seventh Congress should assure it of an easy passage in the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, which will convene next December. There has been a delay, but nothing more. Nothing could be more erroneous than to assume that Congress has in any wise taken action adverse to the proposals of the Rogers Bill. On the contrary, at no stage have the merits of the bill been assailed. Those who have shaped its provisions are to be congratulated upon the very signal achievement of having established the merits of an important reform.

T. L.

Upon the arrival of the S. S. George Washington at Plymouth, England, on February 11, it was learned that Consul General Skinner had been injured during a violent storm on the voyage from New York. Mr. Skinner was thrown to the floor of his cabin and received a wound on the head which required surgical treatment. The Editors of the BULLETIN regret to learn of the accident and send every good wish for Mr. Skinner's prompt recovery.



The following consular officers registered at the Department of State during the period from January 10 to February 12:

Chester W. Martin, Consul at Toronto; Robert F. Fernald, Consul at Stockholm; Joseph A. McOsker, Vice Consul at Hamilton; Claude R. Michels, Vice Consul at Montreal; Francis M. Sack, Vice Consul at Niagara Falls; Alan T. Hurd, Vice Consul at Birmingham; Harold L. Smith, Vice Consul at Antwerp; T. Monroe Fisher, Vice Consul at Habana.

The following diplomatic officers have lately registered at the Department:

William Walker Smith, Secretary of Class 1, Tegucigalpa; Myron A. Hofer, Secretary of Class 3, Peking; George A. Gordon, Secretary of Class 3, Paris; Frederic D. K. LeClercq, Secretary of Class 4, London, and G. Harlan Miller, Secretary of Class 4, Rome.

A daughter, Beverly, was born December 27, 1922, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Arthur H. Cawston, at Capetown, South Africa.

A daughter, Aline Isabelle, was born November 28, 1922, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Albert Halstead at Munich, Germany.

A son, John Colgan, was born January 11, 1923, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Alfred T. Nester, at Naples, Italy.

A son, H. Earle, Junior, was born January 9, 1923, to Consul and Mrs. H. Earle Russell, at Rome, Italy.

A son, Ronald Stanley, was born December 8, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Taggart at Glasgow, Scotland, where Mr. Taggart is Clerk in the Consulate.

A daughter, Priscilla Livingston, was born September 23, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Hallett Johnson at Stockholm, Sweden, where Mr. Johnson is Secretary of Legation.

A daughter, Annette Evelyn, was born on January 23, 1923, at Ghent, Belgium, to Consul and Mrs. Charles Roy Nasmith.

The following transfers, appointments and resignations have occurred in the Service during the period from January 11 to February 10, 1923:

Herbert S. Bursley, Consular Assistant, now Vice Consul at Sofia, appointed Vice Consul, Constantinople; Ernest E. Evans assigned Vice Consul, Mexico City; Edward M. Groth, now Vice Consul, Belgrade, assigned Vice Consul, Beirut; John C. Moomaw re-assigned Vice Consul at Montreal from St. Stephen; Robert L. Smyth's commission as Vice Consul at Chungking cancelled; Rollin R. Winslow, now assigned Vice Consul, Vladivostok, assigned to Batavia.

Consul Maurice Parmelee detailed Berlin and Vice Consuls Charles H. Thorling assigned to Singapore, and Francis Wells, assigned Manchester, have resigned.

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

Einar T. Anderson from San Luis Potosi to Habana; Edwin N. Atherton from Trieste to Stockholm, Albion W. Johnson from Barcelona to Dublin, relieving Lucius H. Johnson, who goes to Bilbao; L. Dale Pope from Halifax to Sault Ste. Marie and Millard L. Thomas from Vladivostok to Foochow.

The following clerks have been appointed Vice Consuls at their present posts:

Harry H. Morgan at Vienna and William J. Rouse at Arica.

John R. Barry has been reappointed Vice Consul and Clerk at Montreal from Campbellton and John F. Claffey has been reappointed similarly at London from Leeds.

POLAK-BEYERLY.—Miss Henriette Polak, of Rotterdam, and Mr. Harold S. Beyerly, Clerk in the Consulate General at Rotterdam, were united in marriage on December 14, 1922, by the Civil Registrar in the City Hall of Rotterdam.

Robert Lincoln Jennison, Vice Consul and Clerk at Montevideo, died on January 1, 1923, at Denver, Colorado. Mr. Jennison was born in Dighton, Kansas, September 25, 1887, and attended the public schools of Lane County, Digh-



ton Norman Institute and the Kansas State Agricultural College. For two years he taught at Healy, Kansas, and for three years was employed by an electrical company at Kansas City. He then went to Argentina, where he was connected with various electric and telephone companies as assistant engineer before becoming an Interpreter in the Legation at Montevideo. He was appointed Vice Consul and Clerk on April 27, 1920, in the Consulate at Montevideo.

The BULLETIN extends its deepest sympathy to his bereaved family in their loss.

Consul Carl R. Loop is reported to be regaining strength satisfactorily. The infection that resulted through the inhalation of polluted sea water (when he rescued two persons from drowning last Summer) led to an abscess of the lung which three operations apparently failed to relieve. A fourth operation was considered necessary, but in view of Mr. Loop's unexpected progress has been postponed, and may not now be necessary. The BULLETIN, on behalf of the Consular Association, sends sympathy and best wishes for Mr. Loop's speedy and complete recovery.

On January 8, 1923, Mr. William Peter, American Consular Agent at St. Lucia, West Indies, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment at his post. The BULLETIN extends to Mr. Peter its sincere congratulations and good wishes on the completion of this long period of service.

Lieut. Col. Harry N. Cootes, Cavalry, sailed on February 3 for Vienna, Austria, to relieve Lieut. Col. Allan L. Briggs as Military Attaché.

Capt. Harry M. Gwynn, Infantry, has been detailed as Military Attaché to Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Salvador and Nicaragua, and will soon leave for Guatemala City.

Capt. Elwood M. S. Steward, Infantry, has been detailed to relieve Lieut. Col. Frank L. Case, Cavalry, as Military Attaché to Peru and Bolivia.

Major Charles B. Moore, Infantry, has been detailed to relieve Major Elbert E. Farman, General Staff, as Military Attaché to Poland and Hungary.

Vice Consul Quincy F. Roberts informs the BULLETIN that American radio equipment has placed the Consulate at Apia, Samoa, in direct communication with the United States, and on



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• • •

SHOREHAM HOTEL

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New Year's Eve a little group of Americans gathered at the Consulate to listen for a message from home. The "Happy New Year" greeting spoken at Los Angeles during the first seconds of 1923 was heard at 8.45 p. m. December 31, 1922, Western Samoa time, and the musical program that followed was eagerly followed by the few Americans who reside on the little island in the South Seas.

"Delightful," was the consensus of opinion of all who attended the Department of State Club concert and dance on Tuesday evening, January 23, when Mr. Fritz Kreisler complimented the club by attending its function and entertained its members with an admirable program. Mr. Kreisler was greeted with an ovation when he entered the hall accompanied by Mr. Phillips, the Under-Secretary of State. In a graceful speech, Mr. Phillips presented Mr. Kreisler as the foremost violinist of our day, and expressed a grateful appreciation of Mr. Kreisler's act of signal friendliness toward the club.

Accompanied by Mr. Carl Lamson, Mr. Kreisler began his program with a "Minuet." Other selections of the evening were the "Spanish Dance," "Liebeslied," the Londonderry Air, "Farewell to Cucullain," and the "Caprice Viennois."

The large audience which assembled to hear Mr. Kreisler included representatives of all branches of the Department, and many diplomatic and consular officers on detail at Washington.

TESTIMONIAL GIVEN TO CONSUL GENERAL
HENRY H. MORGAN

At a Consular banquet given in Brussels on December 9, 1922, Consul General Henry H. Morgan, the dean of the local Consular Corps, was presented with a gold cigarette case bearing an inscription testifying to the high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues at the Belgian capital.

The evening's program contained a sonnet addressed to Mr. Morgan, and the BULLETIN has pleasure in reprinting two stanzas:

Dès vers, après diner, sont un mets délétère:
"Caveant consules!" dirait un arrogant.
Non pas!—Car—par vous tous, tous les coins
de la terre

Sont venus célébrer notre très cher Morgan.
Chers amis! Reunis en la douce Belgique,
Au nom de nos pays: pour lui, pour l'Amérique
Portons un double toast à notre cher doyen.



Leisure Hours Made Profitable

The National Geographic Magazine is eagerly seeking from all corners of the globe fascinating descriptions of native life, together with good pictures, especially of natives performing their daily tasks or engaged in their own forms of recreation.

Other Consular Contributors

Frederick Simpich, Robert P. Skinner, A. T. Haeberle, Ernest Lloyd Harris, Harry A. McBride, Maurice P. Dunlap, and Alexander Weddell.

In each case, the State Department, to which all articles from consular writers are submitted, has been glad to approve publication.

Perhaps some native photographer or some friend is seeking a magazine outlet for pictures or articles. Tell them also of this market in *The Geographic*.

All material accepted is paid for promptly at attractive rates, and that which is unobtainable is returned promptly by insured post.

*Brochure descriptive of material desired and booklet about The Society and Magazine mailed on request. Address, The Editor.**

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



PRISONER RELIEF

How One Consular Officer Assists Americans Who Have Run Afoul of Local Law

When I assumed charge of this office in 1920, I found that on account of the proximity of this port to the United States, the many American ships entering it, and the absence of laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, all contributed to a larger number of cases in which American citizens are charged with crimes before local courts than at most other consular posts. I have been endeavoring since that time to evolve an efficient system of assisting American citizens under such circumstances and assuring them of fair and adequate trial without seeming to condone any crime of which Americans are clearly shown to be guilty.

During the period in question 34 cases have arisen in which American citizens have been charged with felonies, and 159 cases in which they have been charged with misdemeanors. The 34 cases referred to as felonies include 11 cases of persons serving sentences in the Federal Penitentiary when I arrived here, regarding several of

whom there is reasonable doubt concerning their American citizenship. As there are at present only 15 persons in the penitentiary claiming American citizenship and 10 of the cases started before my arrival here, and as there are but four American prisoners in the local jail, I believe these results demonstrate that the system now used is satisfactory.

It has been found that it is to the advantage of an American citizen charged with crime in the local courts that an American consular officer be present at his trial. It has been the policy of the Consulate General to make it clear to the court that the attendance of such an officer is not for the purpose of seeking to intervene in the functions of the tribunal, but to put the Consulate General in possession of first-hand information that the defendant had been accorded a proper trial. I am convinced from repeated acquittals and the imposing of lighter penalties than originally asked by the prosecution that this procedure has effectively interested the courts in the cases without arousing any antagonism. A consular

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.

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officer has attended trials as described in 36 instances during the period in question.

Since November 1, 1920, 12 pardons have been granted to American citizens in cases where the Consulate General has drawn up the petitions for pardon and submitted them, together with supporting evidence to the American Legation here. Six of the persons pardoned had been sentenced to serve from three to six years in the penitentiary. The other six were pardoned for misdemeanors. At the present time a careful investigation is being made in the case of three American prisoners in the penitentiary to ascertain whether evidence can be adduced justifying petitions for pardon in their behalf.

There has been just cause for complaint at times that American citizens have been obliged to remain in jail for long periods before being tried, and in four such cases the Consulate General has been able, with the cooperation of the Legation, to expedite the trials.

At the present time a member of the Consulate General calls at the jail and at the penitentiary once each week, or oftener in case of emergency, when the American prisoners can converse with him. This consular officer makes a typewritten

report regarding all such interviews for the files of the office and keeps a card index of each case, giving the important facts regarding it. Many of the prisoners are seamen from American vessels, and arrangements are made to take certain effects to them and pay the wages due them. These prisoners frequently need clothing, writing materials, and sometimes toilet articles.

It is gratifying to state—in view of the time, care, and money privately expended—that in some cases the persons benefited are really grateful.

Someone from the Consulate General has gone to the prisons on each Christmas Day since I came here, with a representative, at my solicitation, from the Legation and the American Red Cross, to distribute among the Americans detained there small gifts consisting of soap, towels, cigarettes, reading matter, and stationery. The gifts were purchased from subscriptions made by members of the staff of this Consulate General and from a few outside contributions. Although many are rough characters, the prisoners appreciate this special attention on the part of their countrymen and Government's representatives on a day of general festivity when the rest of the world is free and they are confined.

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COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS

Expenses for Medical Treatment of Seamen Injured Through Own Fault

An American seaman, while intoxicated, ran amuck on board his vessel in a foreign port and was wounded while resisting arrest. He shortly thereafter died in a local hospital. The funeral expenses were paid from a sum of money found among the deceased seaman's effects. Subsequently, a hospital bill was presented and the Consul inquired whether it might be paid from the balance of wages due the seaman.

The Comptroller held that the expenses in question would not be a proper charge against any appropriation under the control of the Department, adding that if the hospital bill was reasonable in amount for services actually rendered it should be paid from the deceased seaman's wages. (April 9, 1922.)

It later appeared that the balance of wages remaining in the Consul's hands was insufficient to pay the hospital bill. The Comptroller wrote that whereas "upon the facts presented the expense in question is not a proper charge against any appropriation under the control of the State Department," the consular officer "is authorized to pay



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the reasonable expenses for medical and hospital treatment to the extent that the accrued wages or other funds of the seaman in the hands of the consular officer are adequate for that purpose. When such funds are exhausted the consular officer would appear to be under no obligation to take any further action in the matter." (April 25, 1922.)

PROGRESS FROM PROGRESO

The recent circular issued by the business management of the BULLETIN for the purpose of increasing the non-member subscription list is bearing early fruit and incidentally calling forth counsel of encouragement and wisdom from the field.

Consul O. Gaylord Marsh, writing from his post at Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico, and inclosing his allotted two non-member subscriptions, says:

"There are very few Americans in this consular district, but they are of the right sort. I have therefore been able promptly to render my allotted assistance to the BULLETIN.

"If more assistance is needed, just issue another circular in stronger terms, and I shall give you two subscriptions at my own expense if necessary. I would rather pay ten or more dollars a year to our BULLETIN than for any other purpose I can think of.

"Considering the ability of the members of the Consular Association and the fact that they cover the entire world, it would seem that the BULLETIN could be made one of the most interesting and valuable illustrated magazines of commerce and travel, in addition to its present excellent contents.

"Now that we are asking the public to share our expenses and benefits we should be ashamed not to make our BULLETIN one of the very best magazines published—one that people would hasten to subscribe for without being solicited."

In addition to the splendid spirit of cooperation radiated by our colleague's letter there is particular food for cogitation, and especially for ACTION, in paragraph No. 3 quoted above. Our Colleague Marsh has confidence in us. Betray it not. In other words, send in your allotted minimum of two columns of literary (?) contribution for 1923 at the same time the two extra subscriptions are directed to our expectant hands.

A. E. S.

Consul General E. N. Gunsaulus has been elected President of the American Club of Halifax, Nova Scotia.



During the month of January, 1923, there were 3,020 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,091 in December, 1922. The Consulate General at Habana, Cuba, took first place in the number of trade letters submitted, having 62, followed by Georgetown, British Guiana, with 61; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 50; Mexico City, 40; and La Paz, 40. Of the total of 3,020 Trade Letters transmitted, the Department rated 18 as excellent.

During the period from January 1 to 31, inclusive, 1,448 miscellaneous and general letters were received at the Department from Consulates for transmission to the addressees in the United States. The office at Riga led with 395, followed by Prague with 108 and London with 86.

Consul Carol H. Foster submitted recently an interesting description of the organization of the work of the American Consulate at Vienna which now comprises six sections: (1) Correspondence; (2) economic reports; (3) trade promotion; (4) American service; (5) invoices, notarial services and accounts; (6) alien visas.

The work of the American section of the Consulate at Vienna is thoroughly explained in a memorandum prepared by Vice Consul Stephen E. C. Kendrick. Mr. Kendrick's complete and exhaustive notes should be of practical value to officers who may hereafter be detailed for duty at Vienna to perform services connected with citizenship cases, passports and registrations.

COOPERATORS

There follows a list, with an indication of the number of new subscriptions obtained by each, of those members of the Association who are successfully cooperating in the campaign for an increased BULLETIN subscription list:

Vice Consul H. W. Goforth, Santos.....	4
Consul O. Gaylord Marsh, Progreso.....	2
Consul Keith Merrill, Madrid.....	10
Consul Ernest L. Ives, Paris.....	11
Leslie E. Reed, London.....	1
William E. Chapman, Mazatlan.....	1
G. E. Woodward, Campbellton.....	1
Thomas W. Chilton, Barcelona.....	1
Chas. C. Eberhardt, at large.....	1
Maxwell K. Moorhead, Stuttgart.....	5
F. M. Ryder, Vancouver.....	9
R. D. Longyear.....	12
H. C. Claiborne, Dept.....	2
LeRoy R. Sawyer, Cartagena.....	2
Ely Palmer, Bucharest.....	14
W. M. Parker Mitchell, Chihuahua.....	2



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COMMERCE'S ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from page 77)

State Department, the helpful results of which have been clearly apparent.

The efforts of the Consuls have, therefore, been more and more widely appreciated; the quantity of their commercial reports transmitted to the bureau has doubled during the year, and the quality has been very materially improved. Large numbers of consular reports, which can not be given space in Commerce Reports and which formerly were filed in archives in Washington, are now placed in trade journals and leading commercial papers through contacts established by the various experts of the bureau. The contact work incident to these relations with the Consular Service has been in charge of F. R. Eldridge, Jr., of the bureau's staff, who is also serving as contact officer to expedite relations with other departments, in order to eliminate duplication of effort,

unnecessary correspondence, and possible misunderstanding.

Consular commercial reports and other similar material are distributed directly and twice daily to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through DC-2. This section of Mr. Carr's office has an established informal contact with the bureau which enables it to encourage all possible use and publicity for the material submitted by Consular officers, and to discuss directly and bring to the attention of the acting liaison officer of the bureau many appropriate suggestions or comments relative to the commercial work from officers in the field which are not of such administrative or other character as to require formal treatment. The liaison officer of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce also confers informally with DC-2 relative to the quantity and form of its questionnaires for purpose of such revision or restriction as may seem necessary in order best to adapt them to the reporting capabilities of the various offices as limited by other known demands upon their time and attention.



JOHN L. MERRILL, *President*

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La Libertad.
NICARAGUA:
San Juan del Sur.
PANAMA:
Panama.
Balboa.
Colon.
COLOMBIA:
Buenaventura.
Cartagena.
CUBA:
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Santiago.

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President

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THE Charles E. Hires Company, Philadelphia, recently announced that the past year was the largest in the history of the company, which was founded in 1869. More than 700,000,000 glasses of "Hires" were sold throught the World.

LIKE so many men in high position, Mr. Hires is a staunch advocate of the necessity and value of systematic business training. At the age of fifty-five, when his product was already well known all over the world, and his fortune assured, Mr. Hires enrolled for the Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Later he wrote:

"In my long business experience I have never subscribed to anything from which I received greater inspiration for my work."

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**COOPERATION BETWEEN INCOMING
AND OUTGOING OFFICERS**

*Helpful Suggestions by Consul Frank Anderson
Henry, Barcelona*

For the smooth working of the Service few things are more important than complete and cordial cooperation between incoming and outgoing officers. "A stranger in a strange land," as a new coming Consul so often is, feels at first peculiarly at a loss in his new surroundings, and it may take him weeks to acquire a thorough grip of things.

The post report is a step in the right direction in giving advance information as to what may be expected, but, unfortunately, it is very frequently not available to the newly-transferred officer, as the only copies are on file in Washington or in the office concerned. If extra copies of these reports could be filed in a number of the principal consular offices throughout the world from which they could be loaned to inquirers from the same geographical region, their usefulness might be considerably extended.

However, the post report is necessarily limited in its scope. Personal assistance and advice to the newcomer are even more valuable. A departing Consul can give his successor many hints in regard to both business and social relations, sources

of information, cost of living, etc., which would save a great deal of lost motion. Some officers make a practice of doing this. In a few rare cases, the opposite attitude has been taken and the impression is given that "I have sources of information which you could not possibly tap," implying the narrow-minded spirit that it is not desired that the newcomer do as well as himself. Such cases are very rare, and usually the omissions that are made are the result of thoughtlessness.

On the other hand, the newcomer can do much to facilitate the change by writing or telegraphing the probable date of his arrival and by intimating in advance whether or not he would like to purchase any of the outgoing officer's effects, if any are for sale. Also arrangements between the two concerning a house and servants can also be made. Perhaps the questions of sales of effects has caused more ill will at these times than any other, but there should be no real difficulties if both approached the subject in a spirit of reason and justice. The seller should not try to make a profit out of his colleague or exploit his ignorance of local values, nor should he emulate the tactics of the horse trader and apply the principle of caveat emptor. The simple and thoughtful application of the Golden Rule is sufficient.

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There is hardly a quarter of the world but knows the Hupmobile in the way we know it here, and gives it the same high regard for the same sound qualities we Americans give it high regard.

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 Each member of the Service to
 Reflect that Duty brings reward
 In building up the Nation's fame.
 Constructive progress is the aim
 And object which all men pursue.
 No laggard wins a place today

Careless of what the future brings.
 On every hand the world's astir
 Noting how weaknesses abound;
 Seeking solutions; and in time,
 Undaunted by the first defeats,
 Learning the road where, steadily,
 Armies of Peace may boldly march,
 Raising humanity's soul on high—

Braving the blows that seek to stay
 Unassailable sowers of Truth.
 Long may the BULLETIN be like unto
 Lucifer: holding the Consular rays
 Emblematic of strength and right
 Tireless of toil for the goal in sight,
 Impelled by resolve (when challenged, held fast)
 Naught shall excel it—from first to last.

ALFRED NUTTING,
American Consulate General, London.



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An American landed in La Ceiba, Honduras, a short time ago, and, after looking the country over, decided to stay. So he rented a house in the outskirts of the city, and started housekeeping. After being in the country a month or two, he picked up a smattering of the Spanish language, which seemed to him all sufficient.

One night some ladrones got into his house and stole a number of personal belongings, including his clothes. Much perturbed and agitated, he called up the police station and the following conversation took place:

"Hello . . . I mean, oye; last noche at half past ocho—"

The police officer broke in, "Como?"

The American started all over again.

"I say, last noche at half past ocho, robbers broke in mi casa and robádoed mi clothes—"

"Como dice Ud.?" broke in the perplexed officer.

Again the American started all over, feeling quite exasperated that his "Spanish" was not better understood.

"Oiga to me, if you sirvase! I say, last noche, and half past ocho—Oh, what's the good of my having learned this Spanish language, anyhow!"

—*Guatemala Tidings from Consul A. C. Frost of Guatemala.*

WELFARE AND WHERE-ABOUTS

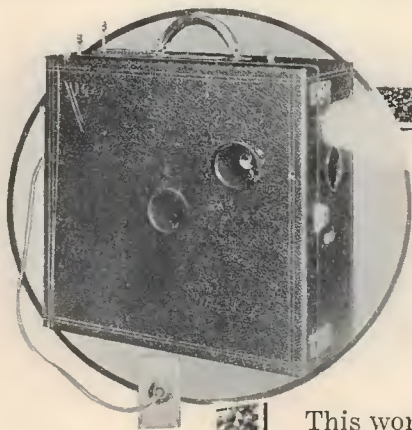
(Appreciation of Consular assistance)

A resident of the State of Texas who, after a separation of nine years, was recently reunited with his wife and three children largely through the efforts of an American consular officer, expressed his appreciation in this manner:

"I speak the languages of several nations, yet in none can I find the words to express the feeling for the Government and consular service which has brought about this reunion. If loyalty can repay the debt of gratitude which I gratefully acknowledge is due the United States of America, then that debt shall be paid daily throughout our life."

THIRTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE BULLETIN

The United States Steel Products Company is a recent entrant to the select company of BULLETIN advertisers and has further shown its appreciation of our service publication by placing subscriptions for thirty of its branch offices in the United States and abroad.



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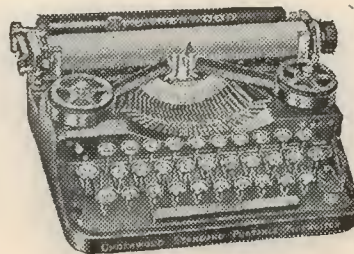
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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Protection of American citizens
Protection of American interests
Political and economic reports
Consular Courts in extraterritorial countries
Notarial services
Depositions and commissions
Relief of American seamen
Estates of American seamen

Citizenship
Registration of Americans
Passport services, Americans
Alien visa control
Deaths of Americans
Estates of deceased Americans
Witnesses to marriages
Recordation of vital statistics
Miscellaneous correspondence

Treasury Department

Protection of revenue
Documentation of merchandise
Valuation of imports
Landing certificates
Protection of Public Health
Bills of Health
Sanitary reports
Disinfection of merchandise
Prohibited importations
Smuggling
Prohibition laws
Valuation of currencies
War Risk Insurance
Investigations, reports, payments

Department of Commerce

Extension of American trade
Voluntary trade reports
Called-for reports and investigations
Trade opportunities
Navigation
American vessels; entry and clearance
American seamen, shipmen, discharge, desertion
Marine protests
Reports on
Fiberics
Lighthouses
Measures and standards
Coast and Geodetic surveys

Navy Department

Reports on
Hydrographic data and charts
Lighthouses
Harbor and coaling facilities
Wireless stations
River and Harbor markings
Port rules and regulations
Geographic and marine data
Movements of vessels

Department of Agriculture

Crop reports and estimates
Market reports
Plant introduction
Weather reports
Disinfection hides, rags, etc.
Plant quarantine
Insecticide and fungicide regulations
Reports on
Irrigation projects
Entomology
Biology
Horticulture
General agricultural matters

Post Office Department

Reports on
Postal conventions and regulations
Parcels post
Postal banking
American postoffice at Shanghai

Department of Justice

Extradition
Estates American seamen
Crimes on high seas
Notarial services
Depositions and commissions
Reports regarding anarchists, etc.

War Department

Purchases of
Raw materials
Supplies and equipment
Geographical data
Topographical data
Philippine matters
Military inventions
Military progress

Interior Department

Pension matters
Patent applications
Patent interference cases
Reports on
Education
Geological surveys
Mines and mining
Reclamation
Conservation

Department of Labor

Immigration
Chinese Exclusion laws
Section Six Certificates
Reports on
Labor conditions
Labor legislation

Shipping Board

Financing vessels
Purchase supplies, coal, etc.
Shipment and discharge of crews
Settlement of disputes
Aid in obtaining cargoes
Acting as Agent for Shipping Board
Protection of interests of Board

Federal Reserve Board

Financial reports
Exchange matters
Commodity reports

Panama Canal

Marine data
Health conditions nearby countries
Canal tolls and regulations

The American Citizen in General

General correspondence
Replies to individual trade inquiries
Answers to miscellaneous inquiries
Receipt and forwarding of mail
Advice and assistance to travelers, tourists and salesmen
Representation
Notarial acts
Protection of interests so far as laws and regulations permit
Welfare and whereabouts

American Consuls serve practically every branch of our Government, every business man and, either directly or indirectly, every private citizen.

This chart shows how information gathered by them is concentrated in the Department of State and then distributed to the various governmental agencies and to private concerns and individuals.

A Consul's more important duties are shown, but by no means all of them.