AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



TURKISH MOSQUE AT SOFIA

Located on Maria Louisa Street, the only Turkish Mosque in Sofia. Mt. Vitosha is seen in the background

Vol. V April, 1923 No. 4

$4.00 A YEAR

35 CENTS A COPY

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

RANSDELL INCORPORATED, PRINTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

VOL. V, NO. 4 WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL, 1923

Married Women's Citizenship

By Richard W. Flournoy, Junior

THE Act of Congress of September 22, 1922, entitled, *An act relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women,* has made a very radical change in the citizenship law of the United States. It goes counter to a principle which had been developed through an experience of many years and had been enacted into positive law in the provisions of Section 1994 of the *Revised Statutes* (Act of Congress of February 10, 1855, c. 71, s. 2), and Sections 3 and 4 of the Citizenship Act of March 2, 1907. By sections 6 and 7 of the new act, these statutes have been repealed. The principle referred to is that in general the citizenship of a married woman follows that of her husband. An important exception to this general rule, however, was contained in the provisions of Section 1994 of the *Revised Statutes,* under which an alien woman acquired American citizenship by marriage to an American citizen only in case she "might herself be lawfully naturalized." This exception will be discussed further on.

The passage of the new Citizenship Act will undoubtedly give rise to many difficult questions. It is impossible to foresee all of the complications which will arise out of this act, or to state authoritatively in the present article what will be the proper solution of those which can be foreseen. However, it seems possible from a careful reading of the various provisions of the act in the main to grasp their meaning and appreciate their effect. These provisions will be discussed briefly *seriatim.*

Section 1 provides as follows: "That the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman."

The words, *because of her sex,* were unnecessary, since there was nothing in the pre-existing law which prevented a woman from being naturalized as a citizen of the United States merely because of her sex. Many unmarried women were naturalized in their own right under the old law. However, the words, *because she is a married woman,* do change the law, since, according to the weight of authority, under the old law, a married woman could not obtain naturalization as a citizen of the United States in her own right. Those who promoted the new law argued that not only in many cases alien married women would be desirous of obtaining naturalization as citizens of the United States, while their husbands would be indifferent or opposed to doing so, but also that in many cases the wives would be fitted for naturalization, while their husbands would not be.

Section 2 of the Act reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. That any woman who marries a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, or any woman whose husband is naturalized after the passage of this Act, shall not become a citizen of the United States by reason of such marriage or naturalization; but, if eligible to citizenship, she may be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:

"(a) No declaration of intention shall be required;

"(b) In lieu of the five-year period of residence within the United States and the one-year period of residence within the State or Territory where the naturalization court is held, she shall

have resided continuously in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, or Porto Rico for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition."

This section takes the place of Section 1994 of the *Revised Statutes,* which reads as follows:

"Sec. 1994. Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen."

According to the weight of authority the words, *who might herself be lawfully naturalized,* in Section 1994 referred to race, so that an alien woman did not acquire American citizenship by marrying an American citizen unless she came within the scope of Section 2169 of the *Revised Statutes,* according to which naturalization could be accorded only to "aliens being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent." Thus, under the old law an alien woman did not become an American citizen through marriage unless she belonged to what are commonly known as the white or black races. A Chinese or a Malay woman did not acquire American citizenship by marrying an American. Probably the same was true of a full blooded American Indian woman. As long as ordinary naturalization, that is, naturalization by a court, was limited to persons of the white and black races it was deemed inconsistent not to apply the same limitation to naturalization through marriage. The same principle underlay both provisions, that is, that the citizenship of this country should, as far as possible, be limited to persons racially related to the original settlers and to the descendants of those people who were brought into this country by the original settlers as slaves and subsequently set free. The words, *if eligible to citizenship,* in Section 2 of the new law no doubt have the same meaning as the words, *who might herself be lawfully naturalized,* in the old law.

On Her Own Feet

Section 2 seems to have been inserted as a corollary to Section 1. The idea underlying both sections is that a married woman should stand on her own feet with regard to citizenship. Not only was it argued that many married women would be fit for naturalization while their husbands were unfit, but the remarkable admission was also made by the ladies who promoted the passage of the new Act that some married women might be unfit for naturalization while their husbands were fit. This apparent spirit of humility may, however, merely mean confidence in the belief that married women would prove themselves capable of meeting all of the tests of the Naturalization Act. It is important to note that the alien woman who marries a citizen of the United States is required to reside in this country only one year, instead of five, before obtaining naturalization.

As a result of the provision of Section 2 many alien women who marry American citizens will be left out in the cold, without any citizenship, since it is understood that the nationality laws of the majority of the foreign countries, including Great Britain, provide that women of those countries lose their citizenship by marrying aliens, without regard to the question whether they acquire the nationality of their husbands. However, about a dozen countries, including Belgium, France and Italy, provide that women having their nationality lose such nationality upon marrying aliens only in case they acquire the nationality of their husbands under the laws of the countries to which their husbands belong.

Prospective Complications

Under the new law an American who has married an alien woman on or after September 22, 1922, may find that she is not admissible to the United States because of the quota law, or some other provision of the immigration laws. Also when he attempts to bring her to this country, or to travel in foreign countries, he will find that he can neither have her included in his own passport, since she is not a citizen of the United States, nor obtain for her a passport from her country of origin, since she has ceased to be a citizen of that country. Also, if, during his foreign residence or travels he and his wife encounter difficulties at the hands of foreign officials, or do not receive the protection due to them, he will find that he cannot obtain the full protection of this Government for his wife. Notwithstanding the provisions of the new law, husbands and wives will probably to some extent continue to live and travel together so that complications will necessarily arise. It might be argued that a proper spirit of liberality on the part of the Government would cause full protection to be granted to alien wives of American citizens. However, it would seem that the most that can be done for alien wives in distress is to extend to them unofficial good offices. If they are really entitled to the full protection of this Government it would seem to follow logically that they should be citizens of this country.

American Women Marrying Aliens

"Sec. 3. That a woman citizen of the United States shall not cease to be a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage after the passage of this Act, unless she makes a formal renuncia-

tion of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalization of aliens: *Provided,* That any woman citizen who marries an alien ineligible to citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States. If at the termination of the marital status she is a citizen of the United States she shall retain her citizenship regardless of her residence. If during the continuance of the marital status she resides continuously for two years in a foreign State of which her husband is a citizen or subject, or for five years continuously outside of the United States, she shall thereafter be subject to the same presumption as is a naturalized citizen of the United States under the second paragraph of section 2 of the Act entitled 'An Act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad,' approved March 2, 1907. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or amend the provisions of Revised Statutes 1999 or of section 2 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 with reference to expatriation."

Section 3 of the new Act replaces Section 3 of the Act of March 2, 1907, which reads as follows:

"That any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a Consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States, at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein."

There is a peculiarity in the phraseology of this section, to which attention should be called. The sentence, *If at the termination of the marital status she is a citizen of the United States she shall retain her citizenship regardless of her residence,* does not refer to the women mentioned in the sentence immediately preceding this sentence, that is, those who marry aliens ineligible to citizenship and thereby lose their American citizenship. It obviously refers to those who marry aliens eligible to citizenship and do not, by such marriage, lose their American citizenship.

Expatriation in a New Light

The provision that the presumption of loss of citizenship shall arise in the case of an American woman who marries an alien eligible for naturalization, in case she resides in the country of his nationality for two years or in case she resides for five years "outside the United States" will probably give rise to some difficult questions. It is stated that such a woman shall "be subject to the same presumption as is a naturalized citizen of the United States under the second paragraph of section 2 of the Act entitled *An Act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad,* approved March 2, 1907." This paragraph reads as follows:

"When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: *Provided, however,* That such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: And provided also, That no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war."

Under the existing rules one of the grounds upon which the presumption arising under the provisions of the Act of March 2, 1907, just quoted, may be overcome is that the person concerned is residing abroad because of "some unforeseen and controlling exigency, beyond his power to foresee." It seems possible that a native American woman who has married an alien "eligible to citizenship" and has resided with him for two years in his country may argue that she overcomes the statutory presumption upon the ground that her husband insists that she should live with him. She might contend that this was an unforeseen and controlling exigency beyond her power to foresee when she married him. It does not seem likely, however, that this would be considered a reason for holding that the statutory presumption of loss of citizenship was overcome.

There is one difference between the five-year provision in the new Act and the five-year provision in the Act of March 2, 1907, which should be observed. The former provides that loss of citizenship shall be presumed from a residence of five years "outside the United States," whereas the Act of 1907 provided that such presumption should arise after a residence of "five years in any other foreign state," that is, other than the foreign state from which the naturalized citizen came. According to the Department's construction of the Act of 1907, this related to a residence of five years in a single foreign state, and the presumption did not arise from residence in two or more foreign states aggregating five years. Under the new law, the presumption evidently does arise from such residence.

Perhaps it will be found necessary to prescribe

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ELECTION RUMORS

The political atmosphere was portentously electrical during the last days of the late campaign. The friends of the nine candidates in the field exhorted, orated, canvassed, promised, begged, bargained, babbled and raised, in short, one of the most frightful disturbances to which Room 109 had ever echoed. Many scalps, it is believed, have been noted for future lifting.

Gossip heard in the corridors leads us to believe that the inside facts as to Consul Shepard's reelection (by a large majority) to succeed himself are these:

He refused to go about the country and make speeches, but gave a signed statement to one of our contemporaries (ignoring the BULLETIN, although we were not opposed to his candidacy) to the effect that he had been pulled into the campaign by main strength; and while he wished to help his party, he had made up his mind to leave politics at the end of this term and go to work to earn some money.

Although declining to compromise himself by hasty promises, we have been informed he gave personal pledges that—

He would temporarily bury the hatchet and, if elected, do nothing to embarrass the new administration.

He would positively refuse to wear any man's collar.

He would countenance no bolting of the ticket.

He would not oppose any other successful candidate's getting a fair share of patronage.

He would do all he could (not much, probably) to keep Claiborne and Simpich reasonable.

He would be unrelenting in his prosecution of due-dodgers, and endeavor to extract a contribution of $4 per annum from all visiting non-career officers and all new appointees toward the maintenance of the BULLETIN.

In an interview given to a reporter of the BULLETIN just prior to election day, Consul Shepard pointed with pride to the condition of the treasury which, under his policy of no moratorium for due payments, has accumulated a huge surplus; and he viewed with alarm the possibility of a deficit (even hinted at a receivership) should the control of the Association's funds pass into the hands of the other candidates.

Well, the election is over, and whatever may be its disappointments, in a general sense, the BULLETIN rejoices that the transfer of power was accomplished with little disorder and practically no disturbance to business. The bond market continued to show a firm tone today; railroad earnings are increasing; car loadings are still at record-breaking proportions and other reports were of the same optimistic nature. As might have been expected, there was some reaction in CO, CP and DC-2. Receipts of Form 341 were slightly irregular, but the Boston wool market advanced 30 cents for the week—a slightly suspicious fluctuation, in view of Mr. Shepard's majority.

WHAT IS A FIELD?

"Why go to the *field* this time of year?" demanded the inquirer when hearing that a Consul was about to leave for service abroad in the month of December, and with the destination having been referred to indefinitely as the *field*. The first and obvious counter-question was: "Why *not?*" But then, realizing that the expression had been taken literally, I enlarged upon the definition: "But let me explain. I do not mean that he is going on a daisy-plucking expedition in the valley of the Yangtse nor seeking edelweiss on the wind-blown slopes of the Alps. That *field* which you have taken at its rustic face value, which sounds so calm and quiet and peaceful, is a different institution in Consular catechism. It includes all the industrial and commercial centers in the whole world—the busy places on all continents. It takes in the oyster-bound coves of Brittany, the coral-fringed strands of the Indies, the coconut-iced isles of the South Pacific, the palm-embroidered littoral of the Mediterranean and the frost-covered banks of Albion and Scandinavia. The Gobi and the Sahara, the Taj Mahal and the Leaning Tower, Fuji and the Matterhorn—they are all *field*. Within its vast embrace are found millions of peoples ranging from the inhabitants of palaces and castles to the inmates of tents, huts and igloos.

So you see when a Consular officer starts off with his commission in one hand, in the other he may take, so to speak, the most luxurious of trappings or he may require his Delco plant, a collapsible bathtub and bouillon cubes in order to properly establish himself and proceed to develop his romance of finding new markets and protecting old, and of learning the why, how and whence of all that may pass within his observation."

That is a *field,* and the questions about it are sufficiently numerous to keep several hundreds of officers well occupied in every corner of the globe.

Carnival Season on the Tropic of Capricorn

By E. M. Lawton, American Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil

SAO PAULO is essentially Catholic. With an urban population of nearly 600,000, 60 percent are of European blood, with the Latin races predominating. The week or ten days before Ash Wednesday is the play-time of the year. Rome or Venice, Milan or Naples, in these years of economic upheavals, will possibly find difficulty in keeping pace with the Carnival of Sao Paulo. Sao Paulo is the second city of commercial importance in South America. It is the place where ambitious Consular officers ruin their perfectly good knowledge of Spanish and find themselves jabbering a mixture of Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French and "quem sabe que." It is the coffee center of the world and located directly on the parallel which divides the South Torrid and Temperate Zones.

The extremely cosmopolitan population of this important Brazilian city has greatly influenced its industries and progress. The Italian element especially, originally attracted to Brazil as laborers in developing the coffee industry, now form one-fourth of the population of the state. The richest Italian in the world is a resident of Sao Paulo, his fortune acquired since he came to Brazil some thirty years ago. One sees old colonial Portuguese in the architecture of the older parts of the city, but the new buildings are Renaissance and modern Italian, unless substituted by the more modest bungalow style in the new additions of the city.

One does not, however, have to begin with the Italian influence for the earliest stories of Carnival in Brazil. It originated, naturally, with the Portuguese. Other Latin arrivals have only added to it. The stage setting seems so much more appropriate for its observance here than in the North Temperate Zone. February and even March are summer months south of the "line," with the added fact that the climate on this plateau, 2,500 feet above sea level and only 35 miles from the Atlantic, leaves very little to be desired for perfect carnival weather. It is not unlike Los Angeles in October, except that the grass is greener, roses are bigger and vegetation in general in the thousands of formal gardens all over the city and in the parks is fairly bursting in an apparent effort to join in the carnival spirit, and all Nature seems to lend an eye and an air of approval to the gayety of the occasion.

Reference has been made to the commercial importance of Sao Paulo. Not the least of local industries is the manufacture of carnival goods. It would be difficult to estimate how many hundreds of tons of paper are made into serpentines and confetti, how many millions of glass tubes are fashioned into perfume throwers during the year, or how many thousands of pounds of fireworks are burned in sacrifices to Momus, but numerous large and extensive factories in this city are employed the year around in their manufacture, and they are sent all over Brazil, as well as to other South American countries and even to Europe.

Carnival week begins on the Sunday before Lent and with the Monday and Tuesday following, mark the important days of the feast. Little or no work is done by the average Paulista on those days. It is the harvest time of the taxi drivers and of the vendors of "lance perfumes," confetti, serpentines and other carnival materials. But more ambitious spirits add to the season by at least a fortnight of home celebrations of masked balls, of excursions and of preparation for the big event of the last three or four days.

The industrial section of this city is known as "Braz" (evidently an abbreviation of Brazil), which in itself is a city of possibly 200,000 population, separated from the city proper by a chain of parks. "Braz" is essentially Italian. Here live the great mass of the more humble laborers in the midst of the manufacturing plants of textiles, shoes, china and glassware, chemicals, metals, and a thousand and one industries of greater or lesser importance. On the two Sundays preceding Carnival Week, "little Italy" proceeds to enjoy themselves as if to make up for the arduous toils of the other months of the year. It is a very poor child who does not sport a native peasant garb or the costume of a miniature Pierrot or Pierrette, while dark-eyed beauties flaunting the abbreviated diaphanous skirts of Columbine, frankly smile from behind their masks on swarthy sons of the Adriatic correspondingly garbed as Harlequin or in grotesque costumes not included in the limitations of the second commandment.



CARNIVAL BALL AT SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

American Naval Officers Enjoying the Carnival Festivities in Brazil

These scenes are repeated almost nightly at this or that "Bal Masqué," the functions growing in importance, with a noticeable advance in social prominence until the real events of Carnival Week. By this time all the important dances have passed, because there will be no time for dancing, or staying indoors anywhere, once the final festivities have begun. From now on "let joy be unconfined, no sleep till morn"—and precious little of it even then.

Sunday is the day of the daylight parade. Avenida Paulista, the principal thoroughfare of the city's wealthiest residential section, is the scene of this pageant. It is a wide street, asphalted, two miles straightaway with a "gloria" or circle at either end, and very shortly after noon, "all sorts and conditions of men" are wending their way for points of vantage. By 3 o'clock, on the three or four main arteries of the city, reaching to the "Avenida," are continuous strings of motor cars of every description, from "flivvers" to Rolls-Royces; from ancient French taxis to modern limousines and twin sixes. Every car is loaded to the guards, naturally, but here one sees trucks with loads which overflow the guards and everything else. Some have pyramids, two, three and even four steps or stories high, and each packed with a jolly crew, armed for the most part with unlimited rolls of serpentine paper. The police, of which Sao Paulo boasts a most excellent force, have already manned the entire length of the Avenue, and as fast as they come, the cars are assigned a place in the lines, which, four deep, circle around the drive, two lines on each side of the street, driving in opposite directions.

The great majority of the motor riders are in costume. Many are masked. Here a social club, 30 strong, with uniform costumes, occupy one decorated truck; here a bevy of society girls, with at least five of them sitting on the extreme fold of the lowered top of a seven passenger touring car (it is holding twice seven now); here is Charley Chaplin, "Carlito," doing stunts on the running board, and scaring the people, with his evident danger of being run over any minute; the air for the full stretch of the Avenue is one continual and undeviating paper battle, and curio-

(*Continued on page* 120)

HOW YOUR COMMERCIAL REPORTS ARE RATED

A member of the BULLETIN staff has recently made an investigation of this very interesting subject and has collected informally and, of course, unofficially the following instructive information:

Every Consular office is placed in one of five classes as to the number of reports which are expected each month. This is merely a check upon the activity and is less important in rating the commercial efficiency of an office than the quality of the reports submitted. An office may not fill its quota and yet possibly reach first rank in trade promotion efficiency if the reports actually submitted are outstanding in quality and of a comprehensive range of subjects. On the other hand, an office may exceed its quota and still fail to make a good commercial efficiency record because of inferior quality of its contributions.

EXCELLENT (E) Reports are:

Usually upon subjects of first importance to the district concerned, of timely interest, and especially upon those of apparent *actual trade promotion utility;*

Comprehensive in detail, including information obtained through obvious and intelligently applied original economic research;

Indicative of a first-hand knowledge of the economic situation in his district on the part of the officer preparing them and of his energy and zeal in applying such knowledge in a practical manner;

Obviously the result of considerable effort both in the collection of the material and in its presentation in report form;

Skillfully and carefully arranged in compliance with all pertinent circular instructions concerning the preparation of Consular commercial and economic reports. Any of the several classes of called-for or of voluntary reports can meet the requirements for rating of EXCELLENT.

VERY GOOD (VG) Reports are:

Of distinct practical value and of proper arrangement, but fall short in one or more important particulars of the requirements for an EXCELLENT report.

GOOD (G) Reports are:

Sometimes those of indirect trade promotion utility although comprising economic and commercial information of practical value;

Often EXCELLENT reports which fall short in two or more particulars of the requirements therefor as stated above;

Usually general reports as distinguished from specific commodity or trade extension reports;

Often reports necessarily portraying an abstract or possibly theoretical economic or commercial situation which may later have a practical application to the extension of American trade interests;

Called-for reports which represent no more than a strict compliance with the instruction concerned and do not otherwise develop or expand the topics suggested.

AVERAGE (AV) Reports are:

Often insufficiently developed called-for reports resulting from a mere perfunctory compliance with the instruction concerned;

Often called-for reports of purely negative nature where no information appears obtainable;

Much belated and insufficiently developed voluntary reports or those consisting practically of excerpted press matter, translations, or tabulated statistics unaccompanied by full interpretive comment or discussion.

FAIR (F) Reports are:

Usually delayed and unduly brief reports barely complying with even absolute requirements and showing distinct carelessness in preparation;

Excerpted press matter, translations, etc., submitted entirely without original and interpretive comment.

POOR (P) Reports are:

Of no apparent actual or potential practical value and are distinctly defective in the essentials of form and arrangement.

MISCELLANEOUS (M):

Is applied to papers of commercial and economic nature not susceptible of grading, and usually in despatch form, such as requests for Consular reports, acknowledgments of instructions, corrections of errors in reports previously submitted, etc., etc.

ROUTINE (R):

Brief reports submitted periodically on printed forms;

Printed pamphlets or circulars;

And similar papers.

The most frequently recurring errors in the substance or form of commercial and economic reports have been found to be:

Application of subject to American trade in-

(*Continued on page 122*)

Looking Back To Hongkong

By Vice Consul Hugh S. Miller, Formerly at Hongkong

THE bare statement that Hongkong is a British Colony in South China is inadequate, but no more so than the impression the casual traveler, stopping between boats, obtains of it. Either he arrives in the rainy season or lands during the hot weather with a winter wardrobe, or is so intent on rushing up the river to see Canton that he takes Hongkong for granted—or something else intervenes to distract his attention.

Kipling landed in the rainy season. Not being partial to rain, his references to Hongkong have been of a polite and distant nature.

Of course, if one is looking for a "Paris of the East," with plenty of night life, or coral beaches with grass skirts and plaintive melodies, or great bazaars like those of Cairo and Constantinople packed with rare treasures from far places—there is little to be said.

But if, on the other hand, one is interested in the quaint and beautiful, and can contemplate living in a hothouse atmosphere with an Oriental setting, where the climate for half the year is hot and humid and prickly heat is not unknown, where roads and paths and houses alike are propped against a mountain side with massive buttresses of masonry, where one disdains to walk and is transported in what may be regarded as the most luxurious of all conveyances—the sedan chair, and where life, all things considered, can be very comfortable and very tranquil indeed, there is a good deal to be said.

Speaking statistically, Hongkong is an island about twenty-six miles in circumference, a number of smaller islands, and a portion of the mainland. The total area is three hundred and ninety-square miles, and the population about 850,000, mostly Chinese. The harbor, one of the busiest and finest harbors in existence, lies between the large island and the mainland.

The main island is mountainous, and composed chiefly of granite, with enough covering of soil to give root to dense vegetation. On the harbor side, facing the mainland of China, is the city of Victoria. The town begins at the harbor's edge and goes up. It continues to go up. It goes up, level by level, until it goes over the top! Up there is a very attractive residential section, with some of the finest views in the world.

The usual way to reach the Peak is by cable tramway. This is a hair-raising journey. It is possible to climb the hill on foot, and it is done sometimes by those who are trying to reduce. If the last night tram is missed, one can be carried up by a four-bearer chair. Supplementing these methods of ascent, a motor road from the lower level to the top is nearing completion.

Hongkong's roads, whether for motors or foot traffic, are notable achievements. For several reasons, among them the presence of an unlimited supply of labor and material, it has been possible for the Colony to build roads on a scale and with a meticulous care that few other communities in the world could afford. Some of these hand-made, sand-papered roads and paths are models of construction. In places, they dive through deep cuttings whittled and blasted out of the mountain side as casually and liberally as if removing granite hills were an inexpensive way of killing time. Elsewhere, they may be banked up solidly with huge retaining walls of granite masonry that in most countries would cost a small fortune per square yard. There is a walk circling the brow of the Peak, just below the signal station, which, for a good deal of the way, is nothing but a cement road in the air, supported against the sheer face of the hill by an elaborate series of concrete pillars and girders.

When it is not too hot, these island roads and paths are ideal for long walks. * * * Soon after our arrival in Hongkong we started off on one.

The afternoon was warm; the atmosphere still and hazy. The route lay along Bowen Road to Happy Valley, then over the hills to the other side of the island, and home again around the end of it.

Bowen Road is a promenade for foot traffic only—except, perhaps, a ricksha from one of the big houses just above, or the motorcycle side-car outfit of an inquiring policeman. It is built on an aqueduct that winds in and out along the side of the hill, sometimes pinned against it by masonry, and sometimes supported loftily across rocky canyons by interesting structures of iron and cement. Beside and over it are thick ferns and the foliage of trees, through which flash birds of bright colors, some of them trailing long plumage behind them. The road itself is smooth and level, and as clean as if dusted each morning by an army of housemaids.

It was about four miles to Happy Valley—four miles along this road, which overhangs the

town, overlooks the harbor, and from which at every step were new views of quaint streets and house roofs garnished with necklaces of tree-tops, of the water front thronged with tiny humans attending toy sampans, of the wide harbor dotted with ocean-going steamships which from above seemed very small and, beyond, of the mainland and mountains of China, piled irregularly against a sky of palest blue.

We crossed the island and looked out on the China Sea—a still sea which in the distance was welded to the sky with hardly a sign of join. At our feet were sandy beaches and a gentle surf curling over the rocks of protecting promontories.

There is a hotel at Repulse Bay, and here we had tea and were given traveling directions. Keep to the motor road around the island, they said, and at Shaukiwan, the end of the line, take the tramway home.

The haze was thickening into mist, and in a little while it turned to rain. Daylight faded to darkness. The road was mostly up hill. It became very lonely, very dark, and very wet.



NEW VIEWS, AT EVERY STEP, OF HOUSE ROOFS AND HARBOR

They had told us to keep to the motor road—and we did; but in time—hours later, it seemed—we came to where the road divided. Should we go straight ahead, or take the curve to the left? We debated it, standing there in the rain and dark. * * * Finally, by the light of matches we discovered that the macadamized surface swung to the left. Therefore the road was built to turn to the left. So to the left we went.

Miles farther, when the road ended abruptly, giving place to a footpath we could find only by prodding the darkness with a walking stick, we realized that we were lost somewhere in the middle of the island. We had climbed innumerable hills, and were tired. Nowhere was there a glimmer of a light. The only sounds were the rustle of rain and the occasional murmur of small streams tumbling over rocks.

At last, about 10 o'clock, we stopped where the feel of a light breeze told us we were in an open place and, the darkness being just as impenetrable as before, complained audibly. Then, suddenly, out of that impenetrable darkness, right at our very ears, a gruff voice uttered an unintelligible exclamation. With shaking hands I struck a match.

It revealed a police box, within which was a big Sikh policeman in uniform, sheltered from the rain.

"Hongkong?" we managed to gasp, inquiringly.

"Yes," he said, emerging. "Hongkong."

Stooping, he pointed down the mountain side, under the thicker part of the blanket of fog and rain. Far away, and seeming thousands of feet below, was a dim cluster of lights. It was the town, at last. Eventually we descended, found rickshas, and were delivered home weary and bedraggled. We had walked twenty miles or more, and after that we felt we knew Hongkong—it roads and hills—with the knowledge one acquires of a place by going over it painstakingly, inch by inch.

Perhaps because this is written in Quebec, thoughts of Hongkong are mostly thoughts of

its entertaining climate and its outdoor life. For that matter, life in Hongkong is mostly an outdoor proposition. Half the year—except for the rains—the weather is wonderful for golf; the other half it is ideal for swimming. There is plenty of both. The rainy season is fine for bridge.

Even though it rains during the wet season, it is a well-conducted affair. There is no mud on the island, because there is no place for it. The water is carried off down the hillside in trenches lined with masonry—called nullahs—making a good deal of fuss in the process. The streets and roads are paved. There is no reason to get wet, because your sedan chair will pick you up in your own door and put you down on your friend's front porch, or in his dining room if you want it to.

Where there is no mud, there is no dust. There is little wind, except when a typhoon is in the neighborhood. For part of the year, the Peak is afflicted with fog, though the lower levels are fairly free from it. The humidity is high and persistent, and hard on clothing, cameras, dispositions and everything else one wants to preserve.

There are the usual odd insects to be found in and near the tropics including flying cockroaches three inches long and spiders big enough to kidnap the cockroaches. The spiders are harmless enough. We had one, more or less a pet, whose spread of legs was as wide as the full span of a man's hand. Cockroaches are destructive to clothing, but they had no chance at ours with Michael on guard.

High humidity, heat, rain and tropical insects may not sound alluring to everybody, but they might, at that, if everybody was in Canada in December, with a wardrobe of white clothes and sun helmets. What use is a sun helmet in Quebec in winter?

When it is snugly tucked against the wall as a souvenir and the low degrees of frost announce that the weather is in form for ski-ing and tobogganing, it is then that I look back to Hongkong and remember only the bright warm tropical sun, the blue waters of the bay, the flowers and the golden sunsets.

The Peak stands like a sentinel ever on guard over the busy port, where the ships of all nations come and go every hour of the day and night like a continuous and well-organized naval parade. It is the symbol of the Far East, and one who has come under its spell does not easily free himself from its allurement and fascination. It will remain as one of the colorful remembrances of consular life.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

The very great compliment has been paid me of an invitation to send a message to the members of the American Consular Association.

My first thought was to send the traditional—"SUCCESS TO IT." Instantly I realized the feeble futility of any such wording. Thanks be! one does not have to wish success to what American Consular Service men set themselves to do—they quietly do it! Now, this may sound to a few outsiders who do not know a little expansive, with perhaps a touch of Service pride, mingled with a pinch of inaccuracy. But ask any inspector, present or past. He has seen the work done in out-of-the-way places by men in inconspicuous positions, work that save for the inspector never would have been known of. This is the Service spirit that now runs through our Association. Years—I fear I ought to say many years—ago when I joined up, a high official in the Department of State brought me up with a round turn one day when I referred to the Consular "Service." He went to considerable pains and in detail explained to me that there was no such thing in existence as the Consular "Service." Well, I was optimistic then—I had to be. I am optimistic now, but again thanks be! to those past and present who presented our case to Congress, and to a modest gentleman, a few details concerning whom recently appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, who sees to it that the spirit as well as the letter of the word "Service" is fulfilled in many ways, one of which ways is by example, the Service *does* exist, and that an Association of American Consuls also exists. Coming back to the Department, one time on a visit, I encountered in the corridor one of our Consuls General, now, unhappily, gone from us, who was of the Department staff during the time above referred to, and he said in a half-reminiscent manner, "Remember how we used to laugh at your talk of a permanent organization? Well," he continued in a rather sort of dazed manner, "it has come." And, fellow members, it *has* come and it has come to stay.



HORACE LEE WASHINGTON

Consul General at Liverpool, England. President of the American Consular Association

COMPTROLLER GENERAL DECISION

Under date of January 16, 1923, the Comptroller General of the United States advised the Department of State that under the provisions of sections 4577 and 4581, Revised Statutes, as amended, the "only instances in which a Consular officer is specifically required to make payments from United States funds on account of American seamen are when an American seaman is found destitute within his district and when an American seaman is discharged by or before him on account of injury or illness incapacitating said seaman for service.

"The subsistence or maintenance required to be furnished in these cases is such only as may be necessary pending the return of the seaman to the United States at the earliest practicable date. Such relief may be furnished an American seaman discharged by or before a Consular officer on account of injury or illness incapacitating him for service regardless of whether said seaman may have funds of his own sufficient for his immediate needs; and the fact that the injury or illness may have resulted from his own misconduct does not affect the seaman's right to such relief.

"A Consular officer is not required by law to furnish relief from United States funds to a seaman who has not been discharged unless said seaman is found destitute within the Consular officer's district."

Consul General Charles C. Eberhardt returned to the Department early in March after several months of well-deserved leave of absence. For thirteen years Mr. Eberhardt has inspected Consular offices in Mexico, Central and South America and the Far East; and he is now about to begin another trip through his new district—Eastern Europe. With sympathies as wide as the world he has so long traveled, Mr. Eberhardt possesses the personality necessary to successfully cooperate with officers at all sorts of posts, and he invariably displays a practical interest in the problems—official and personal—of every officer he meets. How many Consuls have been helped over the rough places by this kindly, considerate and hard-working inspector? The field force alone can answer.

Mr. Eberhardt always impresses upon every officer and every clerk that the Service is an organization composed of men working in a common purpose and toward a common end, and that success is the success of teamwork.



THE OLD GUARD

Consul General Cunningham of Shanghai, China, submits the above photograph of Mr. Woug Soong Doug, who has been employed in the American Consulate General there continuously since March 5, 1871—*a record period no doubt of* 52 *years' service. He has served under* 16 *Consuls General in that time. "One of Mr. Wong's pleasant memories," writes Consul General Cunningham, "was the visit of President U. S. Grant. He acted as the President's guide on various sightseeing trips through the Native City and other districts of Shanghai." Upon his departure, President Grant presented Mr. Wong with a gold eagle watch charm, which forms one of the treasures of the faithful assistant.*

Colonel William Eric Fowler, well known in Washington social and financial circles, has been named to accompany the delegates of this Government to the conference at Santiago. Colonel Fowler for many years has been a student of international finance and foreign trade development and has devoted considerable attention especially to the bourses and markets of South American countries.

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

Vol. V APRIL, 1923 No. 4

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.

A MEETING of the executive committee of the American Consular Association was held on February 26, 1923, primarily for the purpose of considering replacing the staff of the BULLETIN, due to the resignation of Mr. Frederick Simpich, the editor, and the resignation of Mr. Dorsey Richardson, assistant to the editor. Mr. Simpich, being absent from the Department on leave, wrote the secretary from Hamburg, Germany, stating that in view of the indefinite period he would be away on account of personal business, it would be better for practicable purposes to appoint a new editor and therefore tendered his resignation.

Mr. Richardson recently resigned from the Department to accept a position with the United States Lines as its European representative. During the absence of Mr. Simpich, Consul General Norton assumed responsibility for the January, February and March issues of the BULLETIN. The question of appointing a permanent staff and selecting permanent officers of the BULLETIN was thoroughly discussed and it was decided that it would be in the interest of the BULLETIN to appoint an editor with two assistants. The order was moved and seconded that Mr. Harry M. Lakin be requested to act as editor of the BULLETIN and that Mr. Pinkerton and Mr. Dick act as associate editors, this arrangement becoming effective with the April issue. Mr. Lakin, Mr. Pinkerton and Mr. Dick are consular officers on detail at the Department of State. The motion was unanimously passed and the chairman accordingly advised the above-mentioned gentlemen who readily consented to accept the responsibility for future editions of the BULLETIN.

RESOLUTION

Whereas Mr. Frederick Simpich has served as Editor of the CONSULAR BULLETIN since August, 1922, and has contributed greatly, by a generous bestowal of thought and energy, to the upbuilding of the magazine; and

Whereas he now informs the Executive Committee that the pressure of private business necessitates his resignation. Be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereby regretfully accept Mr. Simpich's resignation as Editor, record by this resolution its high appreciation of what he has done for the BULLETIN and tender to him the Association's very sincere thanks.

THE BULLETIN expresses its appreciation of the splendid assistance from the officers in the field. Many good articles and pictures have been received, and as required will be considered for publication. Don't become discouraged if your contribution does not appear at once. The greatest satisfaction to the editors is a feeling that there is material laid up for the fateful rainy day. Please remember also that in order to make a good cut your photographs should be on *glazed* paper. Many artistic pictures in half tones and sepia finishes are received, but they do not make satisfactory cuts. If you send photographs which are copyrighted, always indicate plainly to whom credit should be given for them.—Ed.

MEETING OF THE CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

Twenty-nine members of the American Consular Association in Washington met at a luncheon in the Spanish room of the Madrillon on Friday, March 9, 1923. Mr. Carr was present and did the Association the honor of presiding and of making a short talk on the Rogers Bill. He called attention to the fact that there have been few, if any, bills on any subject that have had such unqualified approval of both houses of Congress, and that its failure to pass the Senate was due rather to a lack of time than of lack of in-

(Continued on page 124)



The following transfers, appointments and resignations have occurred in the Service between February 10 and March 10, 1923.

George Horton, Consul General at Smyrna, detailed to the Department; Charles E. Allen, now detailed Damascus, detailed Constantinople; James H. Keeley, now assigned Constantinople, detailed Damascus, and Alfred T. Burri, detailed temporarily at Tananarive, assigned Constantinople; Lawrence P. Briggs, now assigned Riviere du Loup, assigned Nuevitas, and George G. Duffee, now assigned Nuevitas, detailed Habana, while John C. Moomaw, now assigned Montreal, is assigned to Charlottetown, and Arthur B. Giroux goes to Riviere du Loup; V. Winthrop O'Hara, now detailed Barcelona, detailed to Winnipeg; Nelson R. Park, now assigned Guatemala, assigned Callao-Lima; Leroy Webber, now assigned Vice Consul Palermo, promoted to be Consul of Class 7 and detailed to Hongkong.

Consular Assistants Herbert S. Bursley and Christian N. Ravndal have been promoted to be Vice Consuls of Career Class 3, and assigned to their present posts, Constantinople and Vienna, respectively.

Vice Consuls and Clerks Curtis T. Everett at Stuttgart, Winfred H. Scott at Alexandria, Harry L. Troutman at Milan, and Harvey L. Milbourne at Tsinan, have been promoted to be Vice Consuls of Career Class 3, and assigned to their present posts.

Student Interpreter Robert L. Smyth at Peking promoted to be an Interpreter and appointed Vice Consul and Interpreter at Hankow.

Among the non-career officers the following Vice Consuls and Clerks have been transferred in the same capacities:

Gordon L. Burke from Changsha to Swatow, Charles M. Gerrity from Prague to Bergen, Garcia D. Ingells from Riviere du Loup to Martinique, Davis B. Levis from Cherbourg to Havre, John W. O'Brien from Havre to Rotterdam, Augustus Ostertag from Cartagena to Guatemala.

Amados Chaves, now Clerk at La Guaira, appointed Vice Consul there, and Leo J. Reisler, now Clerk at Cienfuegos, transferred to be Vice Consul and Clerk, Curacao.

Joseph Hoffay, of New York, has been appointed Consular Agent at Victoria, Brazil.

The following Consular officers registered at the Department of State during the period from February 12 to March 14:

Alphonse Gaulin, Consul General at Rio de Janeiro.

Charles C. Eberhardt, Consul General at Large.

Samuel H. Wiley, Consul at Oporto.

Peter H. A. Flood, Vice Consul at Singapore.

Einar T. Anderson, Vice Consul at Habana.

Harold L. Smith, Vice Consul at Antwerp.

T. Monroe Fisher, Vice Consul at Habana.

Harold L. Schamberger, Vice Consul at Valencia.

SERVICE WEDDINGS

LAMONT-O'DONOGHUE. The marriage of Miss Katharine Lamont and Mr. Sidney E. O'Donoghue was solemnized on September 30, 1922, at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, Beech Road, Englewood, New Jersey.

Mr. O'Donoghue is Vice Consul of Career assigned to Saloniki, Greece.

DENT-BOYER. The marriage of Miss Evalyn Alice Marguerite Dent, of London, England, and Mr. James Washington Boyer, Jr., of Boston, Mass., took place in the American Consulate at Jerusalem, Palestine, on January 23, 1923. The Rev. Archibald Clinton Harte officiated.

Mr. Boyer is a clerk in the Consulate at Jerusalem.

MORGAN - VANDERBILT. Miss Gloria Morgan, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. H. H. Morgan, and Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt were united in marriage by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes on March 6, 1923, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. von der Horst Koch, 6 East Ninety-second Street, New York.

The bride, in the absence of her father, was given in marriage by Mr. Glenn Stewart.

The BULLETIN takes pleasure in announcing the following births, and congratulates the parents upon the glad events:

A daughter, Helene Esther, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Arthur Belovsky, at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, on February 13, 1923. Mr. Belovsky is clerk in the Consulate there.

A daughter, Alexandra, was born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Alexander Pendleton Cruger, at Marseille, France, on February 10, 1923.

A son, Robert Arthur, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. A. Hacker, at Johannesburg, South Africa, on January 23, 1923. Mr. Hacker is clerk in the Consulate at Johannesburg.

A son, John Francis, was born to Consular Agent and Mrs. Eugene E. Jova, at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, on October 4, 1921.

A daughter, Mary Lane, was born to Consul and Mrs. Robert B. Macatee, at Geneva, Switzerland, on February 9, 1923.

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

President Harding has named Edwin B. Parker, a Texas Democrat, as the American Commissioner under the treaty negotiated between the United States and Germany. The American-German Claims Commission is composed of an American Commissioner, a German Commissioner, and an umpire. At the request of Germany to name the umpire, President Harding has designated Mr. Justice Day, now and for years past a member of the United States Supreme Court and formerly Secretary of State under President McKinley, as umpire. Justice Day has signified his acceptance of this trust as a fitting capstone to his long life of conspicuous service. The Republic of Germany has selected Dr. Wilhelm Kisselbach, of Hamburg, a distinguished international lawyer, as German Commissioner, and the Commission is now complete.

Under the terms of the treaty, all claims of the United States and its nationals for loss of life, injury to person, loss or damage to property and debts owing by Germany or its nationals, will be finally adjudicated by the American-German Claims Commission, Justice Day acting as umpire in any case in which the Commissioners may fail to agree.

THE NEW OFFICERS

The BULLETIN extends its thanks and best wishes to the outgoing officers of the Consular Association and its cordial congratulations to their newly elected successors.

Especially gratifying to the Association's officers at this time is the deepening interest taken by members in the Association and its aims. The heavy vote cast at this election is evidence that members throughout the world have at heart the promotion of the purposes of our Association.

The problem is not how much we can get out of the Service or the Association, but how much we can put into it. Kipling expressed the idea when (slightly to paraphrase the verse) he wrote:

It ain't the individual
Nor the Service as a whole,
But the everlasting teamwork
Of every bloomin' soul.

NECROLOGY

Charlemagne Tower, formerly Minister to Austria, and Ambassador to Russia and to Germany, died on February 24, 1923, of pneumonia in a hospital at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Tower was born in Philadelphia on April 17, 1848. He attended the public schools of Pennsylvania and prepared at Phillips Academy, Exeter, for Harvard, from which university he graduated in 1872. After several years traveling and studying in Europe he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1878.

In the course of his law practice he became actively engaged in various industrial enterprises until 1897, when he was appointed Minister to Austria-Hungary. Two years later he was made Ambassador to Russia, where he remained until 1902, when he was given the post of Ambassador to Berlin, resigning in 1908.

Several universities honored Mr. Tower with degrees. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, vice-president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

ROBERT S. S. BERGH

Staffordshire Sentinel of February 20, 1923, publishes article of affectionate remembrance of the late Consul Robert S. S. Bergh, who died at his post, Stavanger, Norway:

Former American Consul in the Potteries

We regret to record the death of Colonel Robert S. S. Bergh, formerly United States Consul in Stoke-on-Trent, who passed away on Saturday at Stavanger, Norway, where he had been the American Consul since leaving North Staffordshire in December, 1919. Mrs. Bergh died dur- Colonel Bergh's residence in North Staffordshire, and he was accompanied to Norway (his native country) by his two daughters, Miss Dagney Bergh and Miss Mimi Bergh, his other children being resident in America. Miss Dagney Bergh subsequently married Mr. H. C. Ellis, solicitor, of Burslem (son of Mr. Arthur Ellis), and since he resigned his commission in the Indian Army, they have resided at Alsager. Miss Mimi Bergh remained with her father, and devotedly and lovingly nursed him, and also ably assisted in the performance of his official duties, as he gradually became an invalid. Deep sympathy goes out to Colonel Bergh's family in their bereavement from their many friends in North Staffordshire, by whom Colonel Bergh and his children have always been held in sincere and cordial respect and affection.

Colonel Bergh, who was the United States Consul in Stoke-on-Trent for eight years, was a native of Norway, but was taken to America when very young. There he met the late Mrs. Bergh, who was also a native of Norway, and who died after Colonel Bergh came to Staffordshire. His two younger daughters were born in America, and their brother, Mr. Isidor Bergh, who served with the American Army in France, was born in Sweden.

Colonel Bergh received his first Consular appointment from the American Government in 1898, when he was appointed to Sweden, where he remained for ten years. He was then a year and a half in Germany, and next went to Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, and was there for four years, with his family. The American Minister for Serbia, Bulgaria, and Rumania resided at Bucharest, and it fell to Colonel Bergh to represent the Minister in Belgrade, where he was well known and highly regarded in diplomatic circles, and enjoyed the friendship of Sir Ralph Paget, British Minister at Belgrade, and Lady Paget. He was given the Serbian Order of St. Sava.

Twelve years ago, Colonel Bergh came from



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The State Department, to which all articles from consular writers are submitted, has been glad to approve publication.

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Address, The Editor.

National Geographic Magazine

Washington, D. C.

Serbia to be American Consul at Stoke-on-Trent. During his residence in North Staffordshire the value of his work as American Consul, and the courtesy with which he performed his responsible duties, were highly appreciated by the local business community, while the linguistic accomplishments of himself and his family, and his children's artistic capacity and social charm, gave them a distinct place in the local life, and gained them many friends, notwithstanding his natural modesty and shyness. The duties of the American Consul in North Staffordshire are specially onerous, owing to the large exports of pottery to America, and the necessity of seeing that the American tariff regulations are fully complied with. Colonel Bergh spoke cordially of the good faith of the North Staffordshire exporters, and on the other hand, they gladly recognized that while resolutely faithful to his duty to the country he represented, he was fair and courteous, so that he left us amidst the respect and the most cordial good-will of local business and social circles.

When the war happily gave place to peace, Colonel Bergh was invited by the Mayor of Stoke-on-Trent to be present at the official celebration in the Council Chamber. He occupied a seat next to the Mayor (Alderman W. E. Robinson, J. P.), with the American flag unfurled overhead. The Council sent greetings through Colonel Bergh to the President of the United States, and Colonel Bergh presented to the Corporation a plaque portrait of President Wilson, which now hangs in the Mayor's parlor.

Finding the climate of North Staffordshire rather trying, Colonel Bergh intimated that he would like a change, and he was appointed American Consul at Stavanger, South Norway, so that after many years he returned to the country of his birth, and was well pleased that it should be so. The news of his death revives happy memories of the family's residence in North Staffordshire, and Colonel Bergh will ever be remembered by all who knew him as an able and faithful representative of the United States and as an accomplished, kindly and courtly gentleman.

ALBERT WILLIAM PONTIUS

The death of Consul General Albert W. Pontius at Mukden on February 26, 1923, was

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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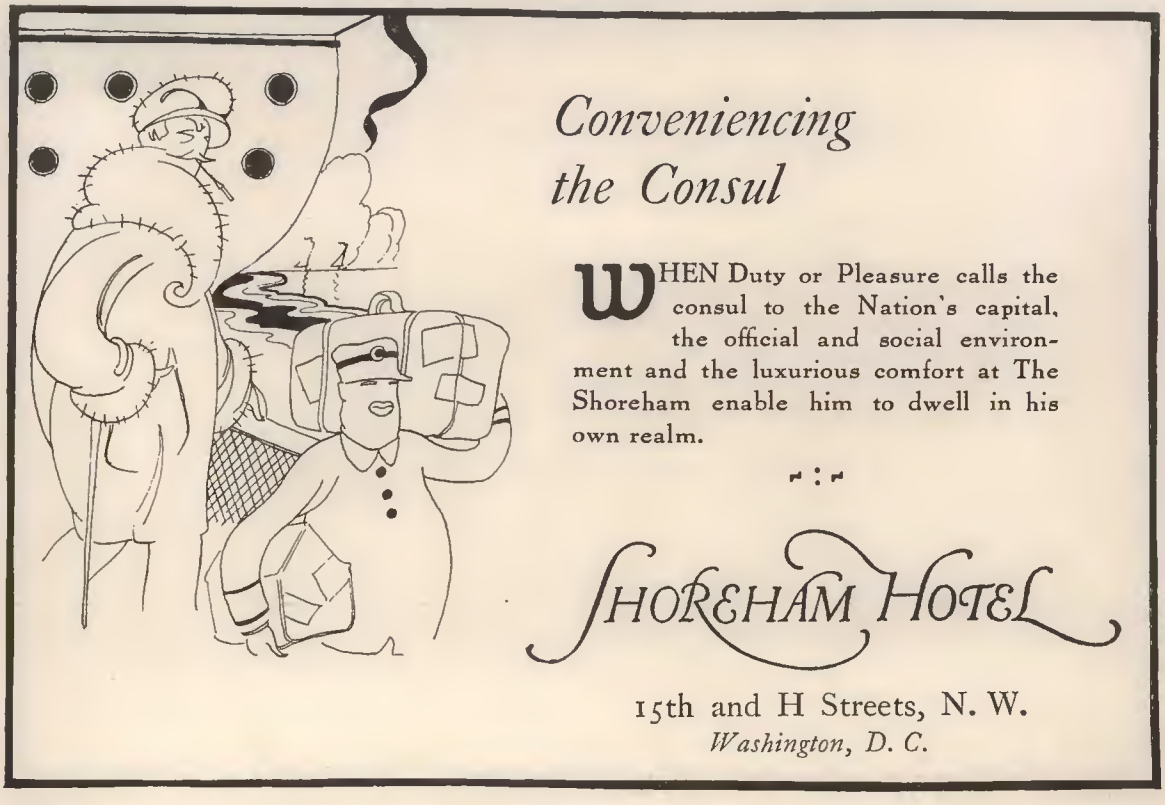
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a shock to the majority of his friends, who had not appreciated the seriousness of his recent illness, and who had hoped that his plucky optimism would, with relief from work, speedily restore him to his usual good health. His loss, at the age of forty-four, deprives the Service of an officer who had spent twenty years in China of constant usefulness to his Government and who, by reason of his faithfulness and special experience, might well have been expected to serve a further like period of ever increasing value to his country. Appointed a student interpreter at Peking in 1903, he was among the very first of those designated to study the Chinese language by way of preparation for a Consular career. After completing this course of study, Mr. Pontius served as Vice Consul at Tientsin, Newchwang and Hankow. Subsequently, after a brief period in the Department in 1908 as Assistant to the Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, he was appointed Consul at Swatow, where he opened the Consulate, or, more precisely, reopened an office which had been closed for many years. His later assignments as Consul took him to every part of China and gave him a range of experience perhaps equaled by no other officer in that country. Chungking, Dalny, Nanking, Newchwang, Foochow and Canton were successively held by him with invariable fidelity. His appointment as Consul General came in 1919, when he was transferred from Canton to Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. His recent promotion to be a Consul General of Class III came as a fitting recognition of many duties well performed.

The writer's first acquaintance with Mr. Pontius dated from 1909, when they traveled to China by the same ship. Since that time meetings have been but seldom, but among his first vivid impressions of the Orient, he remembers the genial and cheerful "Yankee Consul," tall and slender, always ready for work or play, or for anything that the future might have in store.

Mr. Pontius' home was at St. Paul, Minn., and he is survived by his widow and three children. Mrs. Pontius is a native of Guernsey, Channel Islands. The BULLETIN, on behalf of the American Consular Association, extends to her its sincere sympathy in her bereavement.

M. F. P.



George John Williams, formerly Vice Consul and clerk at Milan, Italy, died of pneumonia at Marsivan, Turkey, on December 14, 1922, where he was a member of the Near East Relief.

Mr. Williams fell a victim to the malady from which he did not recover while directing the evacuation of orphan children from Marsivan to Samsoun.

His bereaved parents, Rev. and Mrs. William John Williams, reside at Foxburg, Pa.

During the month of February, 1923, there were 2,250 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department, as against 3,020 in January.

The Consulate General at Habana, Cuba, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having 64, followed by Mexico City (50), Santo Domingo (48), Montevideo (39), and Pernambuco (36).

During the period February 1, 1923, to February 28, 1923, inclusive, 1,110 general and miscellaneous letters were received in the Department for transmission to the addresses in the United States. The Consulate at Riga led with 258, followed by London with 120, and Prague with 92.

Among the names recently submitted by the President to the Senate for promotions in the Consular Service was that of Mr. Maynard B. Barnes, who was promoted from Vice Consul de Carrière to Consul of Class 7 in recognition of his service during the Smyrna disaster in September, 1922. In his official report Captain A. J. Hepburn, U. S. N., in charge of the American Naval Forces at Smyrna, reported that after the departure of Consul General Horton the entire responsibility for Consular activities fell upon Mr. Barnes, who performed his duties in an alert, cheerful, cool-headed and clear-thinking manner. Captain Hepburn goes on to say: "Aside from his exceptional efficiency in the performance of important and difficult duties, his general bearing was in itself a very positive influence in promoting confidence and preventing ill-considered action on the part of others. The example set by Vice Consul Barnes during this memorable time should be recorded with pride in the annals of the Consular Service."

This is only further evidence of the policy of the Administration to give substantial recognition to meritorious service of Diplomatic and Consular officers.



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MARRIED WOMEN'S CITIZENSHIP

(*Continued from page* 101)

special rules where under the presumption arising against married women, under Section 3 of the new Act, may be overcome. It will probably be difficult, however, to formulate such rules, since married women ordinarily reside with their husbands for the simple reason that they married them for the purpose of living with them. The existence of the family as a social, if not a political, unit, has hardly been destroyed by the new law.

Resumption of Citizenship

"Sec. 4. That a woman who, before the passage of this Act, has lost her United States citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien eligible for citizenship, may be naturalized as provided by section 2 of this Act: Provided, That no certificate of arrival shall be required to be filed with her petition if during the continuance of the marital status she shall have resided within the United States. After her naturalization she shall have the same citizenship status as if her marriage had taken place after the passage of this Act."

It is important to observe that, as Section 3 of the Act of March 2, 1907, has been repealed by the new Act, American women who lost their American nationality, under the old law, by marrying aliens can no longer recover American nationality, after the termination of the marital relation by death or divorce, simply "by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States." Under the provisions of the new law just quoted, it will be necessary for them to apply for and obtain naturalization, according to the provisions of Section 2.

Marriage with Ineligibles

"Sec. 5. That no woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship shall be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status."

This provision needs little comment. It is in line with the provision of Section 3 that "any woman citizen who marries an alien ineligible to citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States." It seems likely that Congress, in adopting this provision, had in mind particularly cases of American women who marry aliens ineligible to citizenship and who continue to reside in the United States.

"Sec. 6. That section 1994 of the Revised Statutes and section 4 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 are repealed. Such repeal shall not terminate citizenship acquired or retained under either

of such sections nor restore citizenship lost under section 4 of the Expatriation Act of 1907."

Section 1994 of the *Revised Statutes* has been quoted above. For convenient reference, I shall quote Section 4 of the Act of 1907. It reads as follows:

"That any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or, if she resides abroad, she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States Consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation."

The second sentence in Section 6 should be observed with care. Its meaning, however, is so clear that it hardly seems necessary to comment upon it.

"Sec. 7. That section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 is repealed. Such repeal shall not restore citizenship lost under such section nor terminate citizenship resumed under such section. A woman who has resumed under such section citizenship lost by marriage shall, upon the passage of this Act, have for all purposes the same citizenship status as immediately preceding her marriage."

The above observations concerning Section 6 are equally applicable to Section 7.

The Department has held that the new Citizenship Act went into effect at the beginning of the day on which it was passed. Therefore, it is applicable to the cases of persons married on that day, as well as to cases of those married thereafter.

Some Practical Suggestions

A few practical suggestions would not seem to be out of place. When an American citizen applies for a passport to include his wife, it is necessary to ascertain the date of his marriage, and, if the marriage took place on or after September 22, 1922, it is necessary to require separate proof of the American citizenship of the wife. If she was not born in the United States, or naturalized as a citizen of the United States, she cannot be included in the passport. She should be advised to apply for a passport to an official of her country of origin. If she has ceased to be a national of such country, as a result of her marriage, and cannot obtain a passport of that country, she should be advised to apply to officials of the countries which she intends to visit for information as to



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the nature of the document, if any, which will be accepted in that country in lieu of a passport.

An alien wife of an American citizen, if she desires to come to the United States, must have her passport visaed by an American Consul as any other alien would be required to do. If she is unable to obtain a passport she should follow the procedure usually followed by aliens who are unable to obtain passports, that is, make an affidavit upon Form 228, and have it visaed in lieu of a passport.

In closing, I may say that the views expressed above are merely the personal views of the writer, and are not to be regarded as official pronouncements of the Department of State.

CARNIVAL SEASON ON THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN

(*Continued from page* 104)

ously enough already the rag pickers have begun to put in an appearance, darting in to get an armful of waste paper, and on which they reap a profitable harvest at this time.

But what's the use. One cannot describe it. At best one can only remember any pageant he has seen and imagine its conditions magnified many fold and thus form a faint conception of the real event.

Time and space and paucity of adjectives do not permit further details. We skip the next two days—every minute and hour something doing, and come to the final wind up on the night of Shrove Tuesday. This is the real Mardi Gras. The streets in the business center receive their thousands of sightseers. While one instinctively watches out for pickpockets, there seems to be a camaraderie which permeates the whole crowd. The air is redolent with the scent of the cheap perfume which is sprayed from all sides; from the balconies and windows come showers of paper streamers; trollies, wires, streets, everything is festooned with them. About 11 o'clock the floats with different accompanying Mardi Gras clubs finally put in an appearance. They are stupendous; the mechanical and lighting devices are admired—people are getting tired—"wonder what time it is"—home attracts. Lights out. This is Ash Wednesday. Lent has begun. The Sao Paulo Carnival of 1923 has become history.

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(*Continued from page 105*)

terests is not defined. This could be done as a summary or closing paragraph properly subheaded.

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Sources of information not cited.

Confidential or critical matter intermingled with that susceptible of publication. Should always be segregated as separate section of report.

Expression of opinions or conclusions without detailed statement of bases therefor.

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    1. Nature, timeliness, usefulness, practical trade promotion value, accuracy of the information.
    2. Treatment of the matter, clearness of expression and exposition; degrees of comprehensiveness and thoroughness; original, compiled, translated, or merely copies.
    3. Whether voluntary or in reply to an instruction.
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A. E. S.

MEETING OF THE CONSULAR ASSOCIATIONS

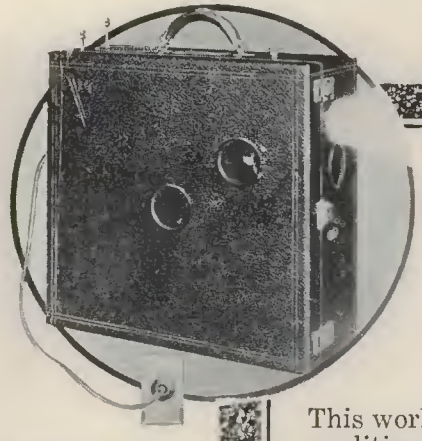
(*Continued from page* 110)

terest or importance. Mr. Carr's remarks on the probability—almost a certainty—that the bill will be introduced in the next session were most encouraging.

Consul General Eberhardt, the retiring president of the Association, was then introduced and spoke briefly of the service from the Inspector's viewpoint. "The Inspector is not a spy," counseled Mr. Eberhardt, "but is there to help and cooperate. He needs your assistance as much as you need his." Consul General Horton recounted interesting personal experiences during the Smyrna trouble, interspersing his remarks with humorous allusions to his work and associates.

Consul General Evan E. Young, who has recently returned from Riga, where he was stationed as Commissioner with diplomatic rank, was then asked by Mr. Carr to tell how it felt to get back again to be "just a consul." "It is a mighty fine feeling to be back again where I belong," Mr. Young began, and the keynote of his remarks was also that of cooperation in the service. "In the Department of State Register, there is a division, for the sake of convenience and grading, of consular officers, but the last thing we want in our service is any feeling that that division is a division of spirit. We belong to one great organization and it is my opinion that the older members of that body owe it to the younger or less experienced officers to give them every assistance, encouragement, and a proffer at least of helpful counsel."

At the conclusion of Mr. Young's address, Mr. Carr declared the meeting adjourned.



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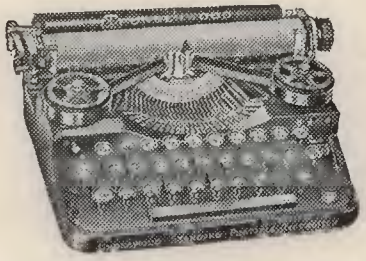
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Estates of American seamen
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Registration of Americans
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American postoffice at Shanghai

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- Labor conditions
- Labor legislation

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Commodity reports

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- Voluntary trade reports
- Called-for reports and investigations
- Trade opportunities

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- American seamen, shipmen, discharge, desertion
- Marine protests

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