

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



NEW STREET IN BAGDAD

Photo Fassab

The fertile oasis in the Valley of the Tigris where the sun comes up on a summer morning registering 115° Fahrenheit in the shade and where in winter a fur-lined overcoat can be worn

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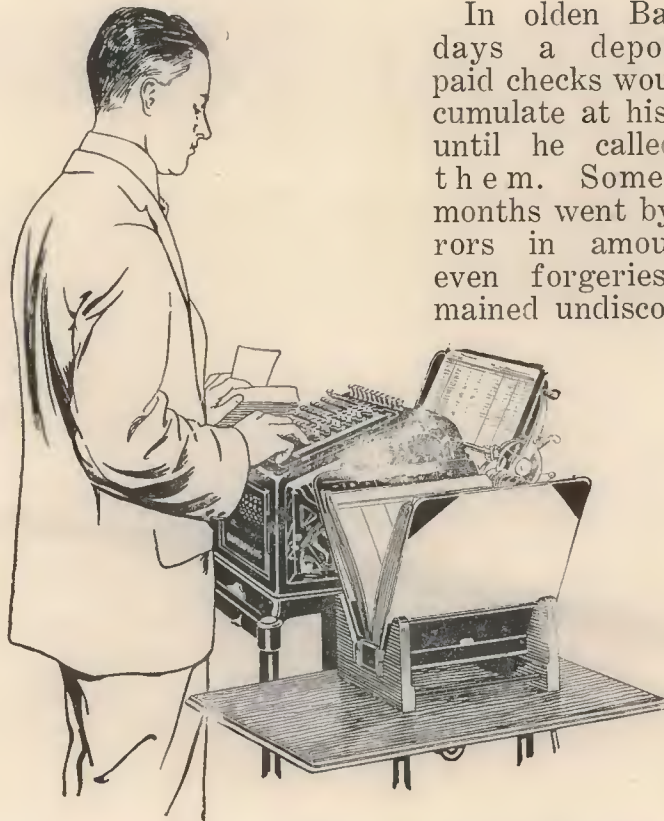
No. 6

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AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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JUNE, 1923

District and Cooperative Offices of the Department of Commerce

By Julius Klein, Director Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

THE district and cooperative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are the service stations of that organization. There are 33 of these offices located in the important industrial cities and ports of the United States, so that prompt and individual service may be given to American export interests, to aid them in pushing the sale of their goods in oversea markets. The offices are kept well supplied with the latest information available on all export problems, much of which is constantly being gathered in 121 foreign countries by representatives of the United States Government, the greater number of whom are American Consular officers.

The district and cooperative offices were established as a means of direct contact between the exporters of the United States and the Bureau where material is constantly being received regarding conditions in foreign markets as they affect the sale of American products. Each office is in close touch with the firms in its territory and is able, with the help of the commodity, technical, and regional divisions in Washington, to bring the valuable information collected abroad to the attention of those firms. Important matters are often telegraphed or telephoned from Washington to these offices, which in turn telephone them to those interested, thereby bringing the information to the proper persons with the least possible delay.

ORGANIZATION

To give a better idea of the work of the district and cooperative offices, it may be well to explain the organization of the Bureau in a general way and to show how these offices fit into that organization. Broadly, the function of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is to promote commerce and manufacturing by collecting and distributing information for the use and benefit of commercial interests. In carrying out this function, the Bureau works in cooperation with other branches of the Government service, especially with the Department of State.

It need scarcely be said that the foreign service of the Government includes many trade experts who are constantly sending in information on trade conditions in all foreign countries, as well as notices of opportunities for the sale abroad of articles produced in the United States. These Consular and Diplomatic officers of the Department of State and representatives of the Department of Commerce assist in many other ways in promoting the sale of American-made goods in foreign countries. They compile lists of importers in their districts, investigate trade complaints, assist visiting American business men in getting in touch with local importers, report on tariff changes, follow customs regulations, and furnish aid in many other directions.



COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The material coming from abroad is received in the Editorial Division of the Bureau. From there it is routed to the commodity, regional, or technical divisions (the personnel of which is composed of experts in particular commodities and in export technique), to be checked and expanded preparatory to its distribution to American exporters through "Commerce Reports" (the weekly publication of the Department of Commerce), special circulars, trade information bulletins, or confidential circulars. Reports and data from the Service abroad are also used for answering the large number of inquiries received weekly by the Bureau at Washington and by its district and cooperative offices, are published in trade and other papers, or are employed in other ways. At present approximately 18,000 inquiries are received weekly, more than 14,000 of which are handled by the Bureau's district and cooperative offices.

Thus far we have seen how the information is collected and what is done with it in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is now in shape, ready for distribution to those for whom it was collected. Here is where the district and cooperative offices play an important part, especially in the distribution of the confidential material and the data on opportunities for the sale of American-made products. Copies of everything published or intended for circulation in any way are sent to these offices, the managers of which are in close touch with the firms in their districts interested in the exportation of American products. The export managers and executives of these firms often call personally at the district and cooperative offices with their export problems. As a rule, the district manager is able to give, from his files or from his own personal experience, such information as will assist in solving the problems. At times, however, it becomes necessary for him to take the matter up with the Bureau in Washington, where each commodity division is under the direction of a practical man, chosen from the industry that he represents, who not only knows the technical side of his commodity but who has also had experience in selling this particular line in both domestic and foreign markets. Or, in the same way, the district manager may take up problems with the regional or technical divisions, or, indeed, with all three types of divisions. In this way the district and cooperative offices are able to furnish American firms with expert and technical advice with the least possible delay.

Each office maintains a classified list of the firms in its territory that are interested in the exportation of commodities, as well as a list of such

firms classified by the countries in which they are interested. By means of these lists an office knows just what firms in its district are interested in a particular commodity and in what country or countries. It is able, therefore, to bring trade opportunities and other material regarding a given commodity or a given country to the attention of those firms most interested. A large number of foreigners visiting the United States on business call upon the Bureau's offices in the course of a year, and each office makes it a point to see that these visitors are brought in touch with the proper exporters in its district.

COOPERATION WITH CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

The Bureau believes that its district and cooperative offices could be of direct assistance to members of the Diplomatic and Consular Service when they are in this country, and it has already taken up with the Director of the Consular Service the advisability of having more of these officers visit its offices. When a representative of the Department of Commerce returns from abroad he immediately goes to Washington, where an itinerary is arranged which will take him to the more important cities. The district and cooperative offices are given from ten days' to two weeks' advance notice of his visit. He makes his headquarters at these offices, each of which puts him in touch with the firms in its district which are interested in trade with the country from which he came. The district managers arrange interviews and visits for the foreign representative, and in many instances arrangements are made for him to address commercial organizations and other bodies interested in export trade. In this way, the foreign representative of the Department of Commerce brings directly to the American manufacturer his knowledge of conditions abroad.

While some representatives of the Department of State have visited the Bureau's district and cooperative offices, usually such visits are not arranged for by the Bureau and the office managers have no advance notice of these visits. If it is possible to work out some arrangement whereby a greater number of returning Consular officers may visit these offices, it will doubtless do much toward strengthening the position of both services.

Such visits are always followed by a considerable amount of publicity in the local newspapers, and this is a good way of bringing the representatives of the Departments of State and Commerce before the American business public. In addition, the Consular officer can find out definitely just

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THE GIRALDA

By Robert Harnden, Seville

QUIETLY and without hurry my friend, the Moor, joined me on the topmost gallery of the *Giralda*. The sun was sinking, painting the nearer reaches of the Guadalquivir River a brilliant gold which dulled and faded even as we watched and as the dense, black smoke of the pottery furnaces, towards San Juan de Azhalfarache settled down on the water. The heat was intense; the evening breeze which, later, would bring life to the palpitating city of Seville, had not yet started.

Due perhaps to the hour and the heat, we found ourselves alone—my friend, the Moor, and I; he for his evening prayer and I for the thousandth time drawn irresistibly by the subtle urge and appeal of the tiled roofs, mazed streets and the variegated *azotea* life visible only at the setting of the sun.

The Moor left me to my quiet interest in the increasing life below—now that the sun had set, the roofs were becoming populous—and glided noiselessly in his yellow *babushes* to the other side of the *Giralda*. I furtively watched him as, with his finely cut face set longingly towards the East, he made his obeisance and prayer.

It grew dark rapidly. All one knew of the roofs below was the rattling of castanets, the rhythmic twang of Spanish guitars, an occasional soft laugh as the real playtime of the day began. My friend, the Moor, quietly rejoined me. Of

all the people I have known he can be the most silent. We have spent hours together looking down on Seville and although our spoken words have been few, we have communed greatly. It surprised me somewhat when he asked in his deep, soft voice:

"You love Seville?"

"But obviously . . . no?"

"Si, Señor. You who come from a great new country seem able to enjoy the age and mellowness of this. Tell me, why do you come so often and look down so quietly on what is, after all, a pile of tiles and stones? You have spent your life in the rush and fever of your great American cities and what do you find so absorbing here?"

I gave thought to my reply.

"Possibly for that very reason Seville has a quaintness and charm for me which you, having known it always, do not feel."

"Look," said my friend, pointing with his lean, brown arm to the *Alcazar*, the *Torre del Oro*, the distant hill-top ruins of the Moorish castles. "Seville was once the jewel of Allah's crown. We Moors loved it as we loved no other city in Spain. This *Giralda*, does it not speak of the tenderness and grace with which our hearts were bound to Se-

ville? Few of our monuments are left, but Allah be praised, the *Giralda* still stands, a lofty witness to our love of this land."

He was silent—a tall, brooding figure vague in

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The "Giralda," that delicate and arresting finger of Moorish architecture which, miraculously escaping destruction by the conquerors of a great people, stands proudly aloof, a monument to the artistry of its builders



ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

By Lorin A. Lathrop, Nassau

MY predecessor at Nassau in the Bahamas one hundred years ago was Mr. John Storr, appointed "Agent for Commerce and Seamen," by President Monroe in 1821. He had ink of a time-defying quality and a clerk who practiced the almost lost art of writing with an embellished clearness. The time, by the way, when no man can write aught save an illegible signature is coming and when it arrives the Department will no doubt permit the loose-leaf ledger; then can the fee book and the quarterly transcript be done at one stroke. Mr. Storr may be judged by the one surviving book of his period of service—his outgoing correspondence with the Department, 1821-1832—to have been a man of considerable force of character and of prompt initiative. That he was unfamiliar with the Service may be inferred from his plaintive confession that he has made considerable expenditures for wrecked seamen and does not know how to proceed to get his money back. It would appear, however, that he was not pecuniarily embarrassed by the long delays incidental to schooner-borne correspondence by way of Cuba, and it is permissible to infer that he was engaged in business and was perhaps not an American citizen. He was compelled to send his letters and his wrecked seamen by way of Habana apparently because by British law American vessels might not touch at Nassau and by American law Nassau vessels might not enter American ports. Thus ingeniously by the mutually retaliatory maritime laws of the two nations was Nassau lifted into a position of proud isolation; but it had one or two products which it wanted to sell, and the United States wanted to buy, so on the fourth of February, 1822, the "Agent for Commerce" wrote to John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, suggesting modifications. After a considerable lapse of time, salt and seamen were permitted direct importation into American ports.

THE CONSUL WORKS IT

How strictly in the meantime regulations were enforced may be seen from Mr. Storr's letter to Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, written in 1826:

"I have to inform your Excellency that two vessels from Philadelphia arrived off this port about the 9th instant and were ordered off by the officers of Customs on the grounds that by the recent acts of Parliament no foreign vessels can be allowed to

enter the Colonial ports until British vessels from these ports are put on the same footing as vessels of the most favored nations."

It is pleasing to note that notwithstanding this inhospitable reception, the vessels were in fact allowed to enter; but this was a concession to the Consul's appeal in the name of humanity, as food on board was short. The permission was coupled with a stern warning: "no others will hereafter be admitted until an alteration takes place in the Law of Congress on this point."

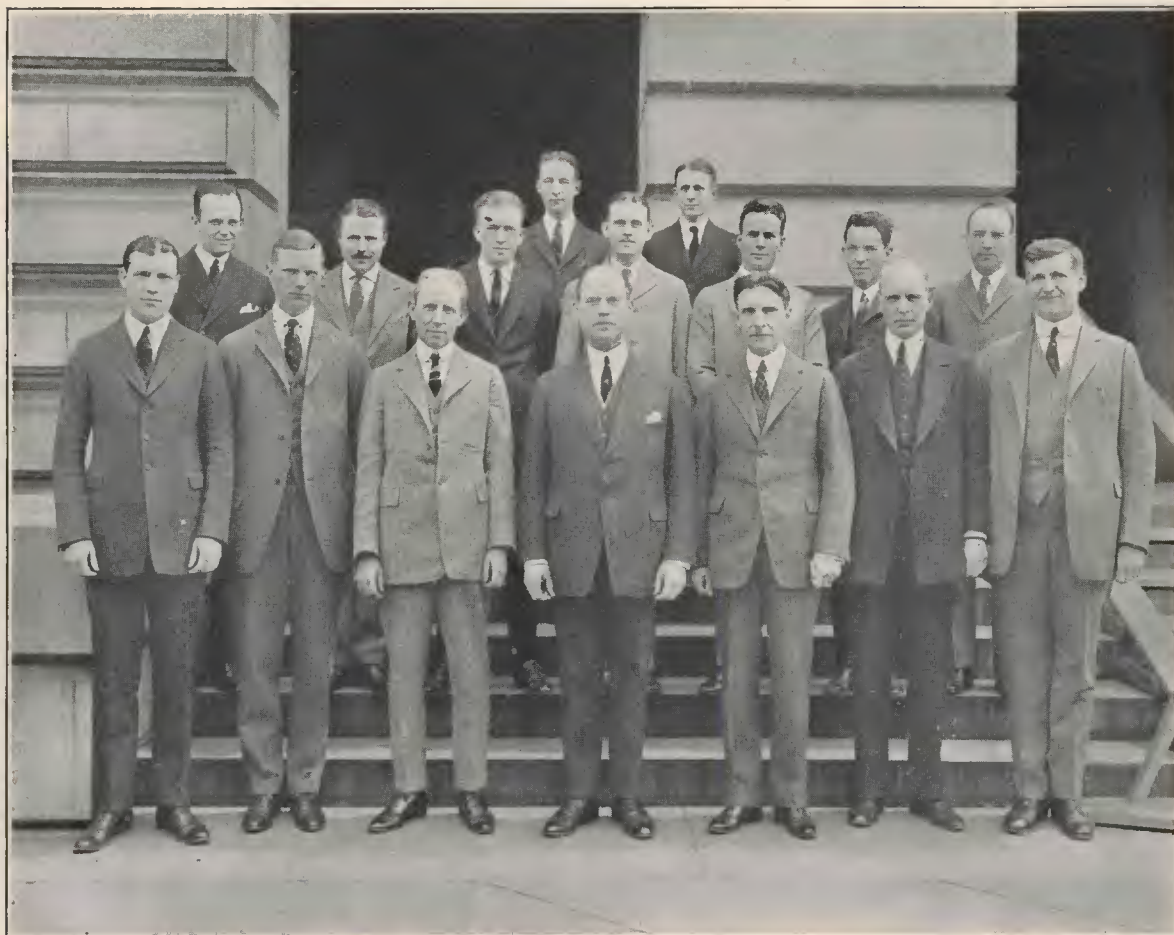
THE APPROVAL OF POSTERITY

Mr. Storr refers in 1822 to departmental instructions of the year 1803 and it is probable that the United States was represented in Nassau as early as that date. Who did it and what he did, has been consumed in the maw of the usual tropical enemies which destroy not alone the bodies of men, but also the memories of their deeds and their very names. Under the new conditions which govern the Consular Service and as a result of great care in the preservation of archives, it is a fair hope for those Consular officers who may read these paragraphs, that they may achieve a modest immortality, and that the records of their deeds of today may be a stimulus and an incentive a century hence, to other ambitious men. It is not suggested that the approbation of posterity shall take the place of a lively interest in the contemporary efficiency record; it nevertheless conduces to a passionless brevity and clarity of expression in official communications if the writer, while writing, thinks of a reader one hundred years later.

In 1822 Mr. Storr reported that a great number of American vessels had been lost in this neighborhood. In 1919, when this writer took over the Consulate, his predecessor, the experienced and conscientious Mr. Doty, now Consul in the English Potteries District, said: "The Bahamas are the graveyard of ships." So far at least a century these sunlit islands have maintained their evil reputation.

LICENSED WRECKERS

In the early days the many wrecked American seamen, who appear to have had solicitous attention from Mr. Storr, were not rescued from Nassau-bound vessels but from schooners trading with Cuba, Haiti and South America. Expenditures for relief amounted in 1922 to as much as \$500 per quarter. The charge for boarding and lodging a man at Nassau was 50 cents per day, one-fifth of the cost today; many men were "on



MEMBERS OF NEW CLASS

Front Row, Left to Right—Joel C. Hudson, George R. Hukill, Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Consular Bureau; Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service; Edward J. Norton, Consul General in Charge of Instruction; Norman L. Anderson, Alfred D. Cameron. Back Row, Left to Right—Richard Ford, John McArdle, E. Ketchel Farrand, Granville O. Woodard, Arthur F. Tower, Paul Bowerman, Charles W. Lewis, George R. Paschal, Student Interpreter, and Fred C. Eastin, Jr.

the Consulate" for considerable periods of time, owing to lack of frequent sailings for Habana. The seamen were cast on one or another of the 3,600 islet reefs or rocks which compose the Bahaman Archipelago and which stretch from a point opposite Palm Beach, Fla., almost to within sight of the Haitian and Cuban coast—a distance of 600 miles. Such islands as were inhabited at all held a sparse population, who gained a meagre living from the sea or from a rocky soil. Their time of plenty was in the fortunate hour of a wreck and all the traditional ruses of the wreck-

ers' false lights, false information, boarding in numbers under pretence of salvage, and so on, were employed. Lighthouses did not exist and officials were limited in number. Murder was infrequent, savagery rare; but it was a red letter day when huts were piled high with hams and cheeses and dried codfish. Stranded crews were brought to Nassau in fishing sloops or trading schooners, and if ten per cent of the cargo turned up in the local "licensed wreckers," owners were doing well.

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CONSUL PEPYS

JUNE 30, 1670.—This being Quarter Daye did sette myself to cast uppe a fair reckord of my personal Ackompts. Do feel myself assuredly a better man in health and spiritually, more espeshiallie since I have taken to leaving the offis a little halfe houre before clozing time to bestir me on my legs towards Home for better digestioun and appetyt. When I did see my money ballance such a gloome came over me as I have not suffered this twelvemonth before. There is even lesse left than there was last Quarter Daye which was bad enow, and God wot where this will ende. I must mende my ways and sharpely too and in espeshial speak to my wife thereof. But shee is sure to plead the necessities of oure positoun, to entertayn visiting merchaunts and lokal offisers of the state, which God wot she is right about, its being a heavey burden on oure poor exchequer—which methinks today is indeed mostly ex. But one must offre from time to time good cheere of tastie provender, wine and good ceegars to those whom we must continually pester for facks and statisticks to sate the ever-increasing voracious appetyt of the Foreine Offis.

July 1, 1670.—This morn came in one from the outer offis to say the Mistress ——— was come again with a bulging budget of petty troubles and annoys but I did for once order my sanctum door barred against her that she mighte for once relate her woes to young Mr. ———, my vice, beeing emboldened thereto by the ineluctable need for deep consideratioun of my money matters and how to make bothe ends meete and even mayhap, with luck and economie, perhaps even overlappe a little. On inquiring later from Mr. ———, how he did fare with the good midaged dame was much amused by the drolleries of his recounting of her mishaps which are indeed petty and of little import thoughe to her of much concerne. So much lightened in my mind by Mr. ———'s recital that for the day layed aside my calculations anent income and outgo of my private moneys deeming they might well wait untill the morrow when perhaps in affronting them I shoulde not riske spoiling so excellent a good humor.

July 5, 1670.—Have still drawne up no plans for greater eckonomie in my private disbursements, beeing for the time too occupied in the composition of a prime draught of a treatiss on certain lockall producks and wares, their shipment into the greate enormous world without and in more partickular the excess or lacke of their importance in the foreigne trafick of oure own bee-

loved countrie. Was well engrossed in this vital portioun of my duties when I was brought to a brisk stoppe. It seemed at firste as if I had myselfe gone quite daught but being much loth to beeleave that, I set to figgering and calculating hugely and soon found the errour. The lockal figgers made it appeare that this port does monthly shape, prepare and ship to Bristolle more oacken, chestnutt and cedar tuns than the Authorities of that place do admit in their reports is landed in a year. The Trade Almanack of this port does indeed erre mightilie. I would have called at once upon my amanuensis to indite an epistle of strong protest to the Town Statistick Offis but soon thought better of my choler and forebore as I know well the Chief of that bureaue and that he is probably sore plagued by some such pretty minx as little Miss ———, who last May did set awry all the reckonings of the offis ledger. And indeed I recalled that I had often seen of a late afternoon a bevy of just such fresh cheeked young baggages issuing from his offis—and a very pretty and tasteful sight they made, too—all blithe and agog at their release from dulle markings and scratchings on dustie papers and bookes.

July 7, 1670.—Did today write to the Town Statistick fellowes to complayn of their reports but instead of the prospected harshe reprehace did but call due attention to the discrepance betweene their figgers and those of the Britstolle Authorities (God grant they may be ackurate!) And yet did I in subtle wise clearly indickate an earlie reply was most to be desired since the unlucky facts are required in the key-table of my report and this report shall surely, by its excellence, at last convince the Honorable the Seckretarie and his Aides and Assystants that this port is worthy of a more liberal Allowance for Housing and Clark Hyre. The existing premises are notably too narrow for so many clarks and afford no space for a receptioun roome where as I thinke cataloggs and Circulars of Prices Courant shoulde bee placed for the town merchaunts to view, shoulde they ever, which I doubt, so desire. And it is alsso of notorious comment and remarck among the Colonie of my owne countrymen and ladies that my private sanctum is far too smalle and hath but five windows which in this climate is too fewe.

July 9, 1670.—While at work this post meridian like the busie bee of Esopp's fables came a message from my wyffe not to forget againe today to fetch at the Customs a chest from home containyng slippers and ribands. So vexked that I did quite lose the thread of my writyng.

The Cruise of the "Wisdom Tooth"

From Consul Coert du Bois, Port Said, Egypt.



MAIL had been pouring into this Consulate for weeks addressed to many people on the American Yacht *Wisdom II*, care of American Consulate—but no sign of any yacht. I was looking for a big, upholstered, steam, ocean-going cruiser with stout, rich Americans aboard to get out of trouble, when one day in walks a very tanned, slim-built person in dirty duck trousers and the wreck of a sport coat and asked if there was any mail for the *Wisdom II*. I asked him to sit down while I sent for a wagon and, giving him a cigarette, asked him where he'd come from.

He said from Los Angeles two years ago but they had been to the Marquesas, Society and Fiji Islands, on Bali, Timor, Java, Sumatra, the North Andaman Island; were caught in a typhoon south-east of Ceylon, put into Colombo, stopped by Aden, went over to Djibouti and back up to the interior of Abyssinia; took the wrong side of the Hanish Islands in the Red Sea because the Mocha Light was shot out by natives and piled up on the coral of the Arabian coast, worked up to Jidda where the son of the Sheriff of Mecca gave them

a pilot and they came on up to Suez and through the canal and they were all right except they'd left their 10-ton lead keel on the Arabian coast!

Captain Uelson Taylor, an ex-Annapolis man, is sailing master and George McNeil, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, is day-and-night nurse to the engine. Merrian C. Cooper's official status is not known—other than being a writing man and ex-Air Service officer in the Polish Army, but when last seen he was heaving against a capstan-bar with a Fiji Islander, a beach-comber from Tahiti, a Seattle dock rat and a Danish rubber planter from the Malay States.

The crowd aft, you can hardly call them officers, were loud in their praises of the Consular officers they had met in their travels. They said Marshall Vance was of the greatest help to them when they put into Colombo after having lost half their sails in the tail of a cyclone and they were most appreciative of the exercise given them by Raymond Davis in Aden, who, they say, has a pet mountain of black lava rock in his compound and runs up it two or three times a day.

ASSIGNMENTS

Consul General George Horton, Budapest.

Consuls, Class III

Theodore Jaeckel, Hamburg.

Consuls, Class IV

Harold D. Clum, Königsberg.

Alfred W. Donegan, Patras.

J. Klahr Huddle, Department.

Jesse B. Jackson, Leghorn.

Consuls, Class V

Charles H. Albrecht, Bangkok.

Edwin C. Kemp, Danzig.

Lucien Memminger, Bordeaux.

Consuls, Class VI

Parker W. Buhman, Aleppo.

Maurice P. Dunlap, Department.

Alfred W. Kliefoth, Department.

Consuls, Class VII

Hugh S. Fullerton, Havre, temporarily.

Vice Consuls de carrière

Charles A. Emsden, Basel.

Richard P. Butrick, Iquique.

Peter H. A. Flood, Tampico.

George G. Fuller, Jerusalem.

William J. Jackson, Montreal.

Austin R. Preston, Auckland.

E. Talbot Smith, Berlin.

F. LeRoy Spangler, Sofia.

Edward B. Thomas, Harbin.

Rollin R. Winslow, Soerabaya.

Interpreter and Vice Consul

John G. Atcheson, Changsha.

Non-Career Officers

William H. Brown, Halifax.

William E. Holland, Leeds.

Walter J. Linthicum, Marseille.

Joseph T. Moran, Port au Prince.

Charles F. Pennington, Palermo.

Frank H. Rediker, Hamburg.

Hernan C. Vogenitz, Lisbon.

RESIGNATIONS

Consul General David F. Wilber, Class III.

Charles T. Haring, Vice Consul de carrière.

Consular Agent Francis T. Wilson, San Pedro de Macoris.

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"APRIL SHOWERS" IN SAULT STE.
MARIE

"The winter has been moderate," writes the Vice Consul, "the snow at present (April 15) measuring only 70 inches in some parts of the surrounding country. Shoveling the snow off the roof and the sidewalk, melting the ink and stoking the 'Imperial' is invigorating before breakfast and eliminates the necessity of the 'daily dozen' "

APPOINTMENTS

Clerks to Vice Consuls

F. Philips Case, Madras.

Charles B. Dyar, Stettin.

Daniel Miller, London.

Harry W. Story, Santiago de Cuba.

Theodore J. E. Umbeck, Bucharest.

Frederick S. Weaver, Vancouver.

Cathey M. Berry, Consular Agent, San Pedro de Macoris.

During the month of April, 1923, there were 2,745 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as compared with 3,208 in March, 1923. The Consulate General at Habana, Cuba, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having 94, followed by Santo Domingo 73, Mexico City 66, London, England, 41, and Panama City 38.

According to reports received from Consular officers there are now 20 "best equipped offices in the Service." This is a good sign.



PROPER METHOD OF DISPLAYING THE FLAG

Many inquiries concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging, and saluting the United States flag are being received in the War Department with the evident object of securing some authoritative statement relating to the subject. In this connection it should be remarked that while it is within the province of the War Department to prescribe rules and regulations governing the matter in question for observance within the Army, yet it is beyond its province to prescribe any such rules or regulations for the guidance of civilians or to undertake to decide questions concerning the subject that are presented by civilians.

There are, however, certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the flag. There are also certain rules of good taste which, if observed, would preclude the improper use of the flag. The matter becomes a very simple one and the answers to the various questions which arise will be evident if it is kept in mind that the national flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm and therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor. The staff edge of the flag is the heraldic dexter or right edge. When the national flag is carried, as in a procession, with another flag or flags, the place of the national flag is on the right, i. e., the flag's own right. When the national flag and another flag are displayed together, as against a wall from crossed staffs, the national flag should be on the right, the flag's own right, i. e., the observer's left, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs the national flag should be in the center or at the highest point of the group. When the national flag is hung either horizontally or vertically against a wall the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill or the front of a building, the same rules should be observed; the union should go clear to the "truck," as the peak of the staff is called, unless the flag be at half staff. When the flag is suspended between buildings so as to hang over the middle of the street, a simple rule is to hang the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

When flags of States or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the

national flag, the national flag must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the national flag should be hoisted first. There is a chaplain's flag authorized in Army Regulations, but there is no church pennant prescribed. Neither the chaplain's flag nor any other flag or pennant is authorized to be placed above or to the right of the national flag.

International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other nation in time of peace. When the flags of two or more nations are to be displayed, they should be flown from separate staffs, or from separate halyards, of equal size and on the same level.

As already stated, there is no Federal law governing the subject, but it is suggested that the national flag, when not flown from a staff, be always hung flat, whether indoors or out. It should not be festooned over doorways or arches nor tied in a bowknot nor fashioned into a rosette. When used on a rostrum it should be displayed above and behind the speaker's desk. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. For this latter purpose as well as for decoration in general, bunting of the national colors should be used, and since the blue union of the flag always goes to the honor point, the colors should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below. Under no circumstances should the flag be draped over chairs or benches, nor should any object or emblem of any kind be placed above or upon it, nor should it be hung where it can be easily contaminated or soiled. No lettering of any kind should ever be placed upon the flag. It should not be used as a portion of a woman's costume nor of a man's athletic clothing. A very common misuse of the flag is the practice of embroidering the flag on cushions and handkerchiefs, and the printing of the flag on paper napkins. These practices, while not strictly a violation of any present Federal law, certainly are lacking in respect and dignity and can not be considered as evidence of good taste. The War Department sees no objection to flying the flag at night on civilian property, provided it is not so flown for advertising purposes.

It is the practice in the Army, each day in the year, to hoist the flag, briskly at sunrise, irrespective of the condition of the weather, and to lower it slowly and ceremoniously at sunset, indicating the commencement and cessation of the activities of the day. On Memorial Day (May 30) at all Army posts and stations the national flag is dis-

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THE AUSTRIAN CONSULAR ACADEMY

By Consul Robert W. Heingartner, Vienna

AN international consular academy open to young men of all countries who wish to prepare themselves for the Consular Service—this is the unique idea which has been conceived and put into actual practice by the Austrian government. The academy itself is far from being a new institution. In fact it is the oldest if not the only college in the world devoted exclusively to training men for the government foreign service, for it was founded in the year 1754 by the Empress Maria Theresa under the name *Oriental Academy*, and it continued without interruption since that date until the collapse of Austria-Hungary in 1918 as the Monarchy's elite institution for preparing young men for the Austro-Hungarian foreign service.

As the *Oriental Academy* from 1754 to 1898, when it was reorganized and called the *Imperial and Royal Consular Academy*, its real mission was to train students who were to be assigned to the government foreign service in Oriental countries, but graduates were sent to other posts as well. From 1898 until the collapse of the Monarchy in 1918 it bore the name *Imperial and Royal Consular Academy* and by Imperial decree it was also reorganized into two departments which were designated the Oriental and Western departments. In the Oriental department, where candidates for the Consular Service in the Orient were instructed, the Turkish language as well as Arabic and Persian as supplementary languages were taught. To such pupils as required special preparation for service in Asia instruction was also given in Chinese during the last two years of their course. The courses in the Western department were the same without the Oriental languages. Pupils were assigned to the Oriental or Western departments according to their special wishes, their special qualifications, or the needs of the service.

The consular academy was a government institution largely supported by government funds. The tuition fees were moderate, being 2,600 crowns per annum or about \$520. For this sum the students not only received their instruction, but were clothed, lodged and completely provided for. Most of the officials of the former Austro-Hungarian consular service were graduates of the consular academy, but it was not a necessary qualification for entrance into the consular service that candidates should have been educated there.

During the five years course in the academy as

it was under the Monarchy—each school year being from October 15 to July 15—the following subjects were taught, the plan of study for each year embracing a certain number of them:

1. Economic topics, including political economy, commercial policy and financial science.
2. Commercial topics, including counting house methods, knowledge of goods, international commercial knowledge and commercial geography.
3. Legal topics, including encyclopaedia of legal and political knowledge, Austrian and Hungarian civil, criminal and commercial law, Austrian and Hungarian public laws, administrative law and international law.
4. Historical-political and military topics, including diplomatic history, consular system, military system and military geography.
5. Languages, including French, English, Italian, Hungarian, Turkish (Arabic and Persian), German, Russian, Chinese.

Pupils further received instruction in gymnastics, dancing, fencing, riding and swimming.

These different subjects formed the curriculum for the five years course at the academy, 26 hours a week being given to lectures and instruction.

In the year 1904 a stately four-story building was completed as the future home of the consular academy. Here the students lived and received their instruction and it was this palatial building and its venerable inmate the late *Imperial and Royal Consular Academy* which fell to the Austrian Republic when the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was partitioned into various new states.

It was obviously too large and expensive an institution for the modest requirements of the Austrian Republic and there seemed to be no alternative but to close the academy with all its traditions and historical associations, but the idea of preserving it by simply continuing its past work as an international consular academy presented itself and the first year in its international character began in October, 1921, with 13 students—7 Germans, 1 Austrian, 3 Yugoslavs, 1 Hungarian and 1 Rumanian. For the second year which begins next October 12 students enrolled up to now are 3 Austrians, 3 Germans, 1 Hungarian, 1 Czechoslovak, 1 Rumanian, 1 Englishman and 1 Dane. The Austrian Consular Academy has, therefore, already assumed a decided international character and according to the director the experience of the first year of the academy showed that the young men of various nationalities living thus under one roof and taking their meals together were unusually apt in picking up foreign languages from one another.

The prospectus issued by the academy gives the following program:



*The most famous silver mountain in the world—
El Cerro—near Potosi*

It is conservatively estimated that more than 300,000,000 dollars' worth of silver has been taken from El Cerro since the days of King Phillip II. The claims number more than 1,000 and titles are still complicated. The peak is literally honey-combed with tunnels and cross tunnels.

In the olden days silver was so abundant in Bolivia that many families still have household utensils such as cups, pans, pots, and basins of solid silver wrought and engraved by hand.

"The purpose of the Consular Academy in Vienna is to give an additional and special training to students who, having been through a general course of law, wish to specialize in a profession abroad (either government service or private enterprise).

The Consular Academy which is run on the lines of a college, admitting at the same time day students, forms a department of the Austrian Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

There are two courses, each lasting one year.

Subjects of tuition are:

1. Economic-Commercial Subjects:
 - Political Economy.
 - Commerce.
 - Finance.
 - Commercial Geography.
 - Technology, etc.
2. History, Politics, Law:
 - Histoire diplomatique.
 - Sociology.
 - Social Sciences.
 - International Law.
 - Droit des Gens.
 - Consular Service.

(Continued on page 181)

NEPTUNE BAFFLED

The following article was printed by *O Paiz* and other dailies in Rio de Janeiro on January 30, 1923, describing the ceremony attendant upon the presentation of a gold watch and gold medals to the captain and crew of the Brazilian tugboat *Tenente Claudio* for their daring rescue of the American schooner *Northland* which was in danger of destruction by heavy seas near Rio:

A Touching Ceremony

A touching ceremony occurred at the United States Embassy for the purpose of awarding a gold watch and gold medals to the master and crew of the tugboat *Tenente Claudio* in appreciation of their humane services in connection with the rescue of the master and crew of the American schooner *Northland*.

This ceremony, which was of an intimate character and in which American feeling vibrated with enthusiasm, was performed by Mr. Edwin Morgan, United States Ambassador, who was accompanied by Admiral Frontin, Inspector General of the Navy.

The Ambassador addressed a few words to the master and crew before presenting the watch and medals. Admiral Frontin thanked the American Government in the name of the recipients, and emphasized the signification of this tribute which would serve as an incentive to the crew of the *Tenente Claudio*, so that they shall always comprehend their mission and realize through this recompense the noble character of their act.

The master of the *Northland* in relating the experience of the trip which ended in the thrilling rescue at Rio, stated that rain, fog, lightning and incessant strong gales were encountered; heavy seas washed the vessel fore and aft; a strong southwest wind prevented his return to Montevideo whence he departed, and that for many hours the ship, the cargo and the lives of all hands were seriously imperilled. An attempt to enter at Rio de Janeiro proved futile due to the heavy seas and gales and the ship was being carried slowly by the powerful currents towards the rocks. The life boat had been carried away. Distress signals were displayed and it was then that in face of all the grave dangers the *Tenente Claudio* went to the rescue. The first attempt was made near midnight and was unsuccessful, battling as it was with the darkness and the storm. At daylight the tug returned and after several efforts succeeded in towing the schooner safely into the harbor at Rio.

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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Vol. V

JUNE, 1923

No. 6

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

Propaganda and articles of a tendential nature, especially such as might be aimed to influence legislation, 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.

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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.

ASSOCIATION LUNCHEONS

On Wednesday, April 18, 1923, the Consular Association held a luncheon at the Cosmos Club for the double purpose of bidding farewell to Consul General Lay, to Consuls Starrett and Soule and for the purpose of electing a Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Association. Consul General Poole made an address to the departing officers and replies were given by Mr. Lay and Mr. Soule. Mr. Lay, who has recently been assigned to Munich, Mr. Winship to Fiume, Mr. Starrett to Belfast, and Mr. Soule to Cardiff, all sailed on April 21 for their respective posts aboard the *President Roosevelt*.

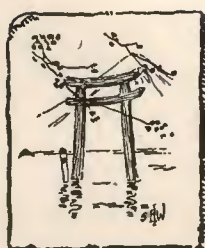
At the conclusion of the luncheon Consul General Young was nominated for Chairman of the Association and Consul General Norton for Vice Chairman. Both were unanimously elected by acclamation.

Consular officers present then contributed a small amount to be used for obtaining flowers to send to Mr. Young, who has been ill, with the Association's best wishes for an early recovery.

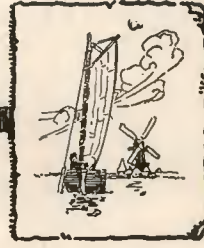
A luncheon was given by the Consular Association on Thursday, April 26, 1923, in honor of the members of the new class upon the termination of the instruction period of 15 days. Mr. Carr presided. On behalf of the Association Mr. Lakin made a short address welcoming the newly appointed officers into the Service and the Association. Consul Anderson responded in a splendid manner for the class. Consul General Norton then reviewed more or less in detail the incidents of the "school" and added his good wishes for the success of the new officers. A most pleasing address by Mr. Carr concluded the luncheon.

Those completing the instruction have received the following assignments:

Norman L. Anderson, Melbourne.
Alfred W. Cameron, Marseille.
Fred C. Eastin, Bahia.
E. Ketchel Farrand, Buenos Aires.
Richard Ford, Colombo.
Joel C. Hudson, Wellington.
George R. Hukill, Batavia.
Charles W. Lewis, Manchester.
John McArdle, Mexico City.
Granville O. Woodard, Tientsin.
Paul Bowerman, Berlin.
Arthur F. Tower, Department.
George R. Paschal, Peking.



HERE & THERE



The following Consular officers called at the Department, either on leave or en route to new posts, during the period from April 12 to May 12:

Clarence E. Gauss, Consul General at Tsinan.
Ezra M. Lawton, Consul at Sao Paulo.
J. Klahr Huddle, Consul at Hamburg.
Lucien Memminger, Consul at Leghorn.
Irving N. Linnell, Consul at London.
Leslie E. Reed, Consul at London.
Dayle C. McDonough, Consul at La Paz.
John R. Bradley, Consul at Cardiff.
Henry W. Diederich, Consul at Sarnia.
Shelby F. Strother, Consul at Guadeloupe.
William P. George, Consul at Teneriffe.
Harold D. Finley, Vice Consul at Havre.
James V. Whitfield, Vice Consul at Matanzas.
Robert R. Patterson, Vice Consul at Liverpool.
Harry Tuck Sherman, Vice Consul at Antwerp.
H. Gilbert King, Vice Consul at Shanghai.

Representatives from the Department of State attended two Trade Conferences recently. The National Foreign Trade Council at New Orleans, May 2-5, and the United States Chamber of Commerce's National Convention at New York, May 8-11. Mr. Hengstler, Chief of the Consular Bureau; Consul General Norton, Consul Southard and Dr. A. N. Young, attended both conferences; Consul General Weddell, Consul Huddle and Consul Munro were additional representatives to New Orleans; Mr. Castle, Chief of the Western European Division of the State Department, and Consul Pinkerton, additional to New York. A full report of the conferences will be given in an early issue of the BULLETIN.

Edwin L. Neville, Consul on duty in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, will be one of the representatives of the United States in Geneva of the League of Nations' Advisory Committee on narcotics. Mr. Neville sailed for Europe on May 12. The other American Delegates are Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, Bishop Charles H. Brent of Buffalo, and Dr. Rupert Blue of the Public Health Service. The meeting convenes May 24, 1923.

SERVICE WEDDINGS

McCARRICK-VAN SICKEL. Miss Bessie Diehr McCarrick and Vice Consul Mark W. Van Sichel were united in marriage on April 12, 1923, at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Van Sichel will be at home to their friends after July 15 at Fiume.

GUYAU-PINKERTON. Miss Voone Guyau and Vice Consul Julian Larabie Pinkerton were married on April 17, 1923, at Bordeaux, France. Mr. Pinkerton is Vice Consul at Loanda, Angola.

HUSSEY-GARNER. Miss Eunice Hussey, a member of the staff of the Consulate General at Habana, and Mr. Albert E. Garner were recently married at Habana. The happy occasion was followed by a fitting ceremony in the presence of the assembled staff when Consul General Hurst addressed a short speech to the couple and presented the bride with a wedding gift.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Princess Xenia, of Petrograd, to Mr. Charles K. Moser, formerly American Consul, now residing at Lexington, Va. Princess Xenia is the daughter of Prince and Princess Sidamon-Eristoff. The wedding is expected to take place in September.

Consul General and Mrs. Carlton Bailey Hurst, Habana, gave a reception on Wednesday, April 25, 1923, in honor of Consul and Mrs. John R. Putnam who will leave soon for Mr. Putnam's new post, Shanghai. More than fifty guests attended the tea to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Putnam and their daughter.

An examination to obtain eligibles for appointment to secretaryships in the Diplomatic Service is scheduled to be held in Washington in the week of July 9.

The Consular Agency at Aux Cayes has been closed.



MILITARY AND NAVAL ATTACHÉS

Captain G. R. Evans has been detached as Assistant Naval Attaché at Paris and Commander W. E. Eberle and Lieutenant Commander Jules James have been detailed there as Assistant Naval Attachés.

Lieutenant J. H. Kyger has been detached as Naval Attaché at London.

Commander C. P. R. Rodgers will relieve Commander D. McD. LeBreton as Naval Attaché at The Hague.

Captain Walton W. Cox, Cavalry, relieved Major John M. Eager, Field Artillery, as Assistant Military Attaché at Rome on May 1.

Major Philip R. Faymonville, Ordnance Department, has been relieved as Military Observer, Chita, Siberia, and detailed as Assistant Military Attaché at Tokyo, to relieve Captain Thomas B. Larkin, Corps of Engineers.

Major Stewart O. Elting, Coast Artillery Corps, has just relieved Captain Hamilton E. Maguire, Field Artillery, as Assistant Military Attaché at London.

Major Donald C. McDonald, Field Artillery, will sail shortly before July 1 to replace Major Donald Armstrong, Ordnance Department, as Assistant Military Attaché in Paris, Major Armstrong having been designated as Assistant Military Attaché for Ordnance at Paris.

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

A daughter, Natalie Louise, was born to Consul and Mrs. Lewis V. Boyle, at Durban, Natal, on March 16, 1923.

A son, Howard Chester, was born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Howard Arthur Bowman, on April 2, 1923, at Danzig.

A son, Ward Gregory, was born to Consul General and Mrs. Homer Morrison Byington, at Naples, Italy, on March 2, 1923.

A son, Ernest Batson, Junior, was born to Consul and Mrs. Ernest B. Price, at Foochow, China, on February 14, 1923.

A daughter, Fontaine Louise, was born to Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Sanger, on March 14, 1923, at Melbourne, Australia.

A daughter, Marion Reid, was born to Secretary of Legation and Mrs. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, on April 5, 1923, at Vienna.

A son, George Bruen, was born to Counselor of Embassy and Mrs. Sheldon Whitehouse, on February 22, 1923, at Paris.

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COOPERATORS

Vice Consul H. W. Goforth, Santos.....	4
Consul O. Gaylord Marsh, Progresso.....	2
Consul Keith Merrill, Madrid.....	10
Consul Ernest L. Ives, Paris.....	11
Consul Leslie E. Reed, London.....	1
Consul William E. Chapman, Mazatlan.....	1
Consul G. Carlton Woodward, Campbellton.....	1
Consul Thomas W. Chilton, Penang.....	1
Consul General Charles C. Eberhardt, at large.....	1
Consul Maxwell K. Moorhead, Stuttgart.....	5
Consul General Frederick M. Ryder, Vancouver.....	9
Vice Consul Robert D. Longyear, Geneva.....	12
Consul Hamilton C. Claiborne, Department.....	2
Consul Leroy R. Sawyer, Cartagena.....	2
Consul Ely E. Palmer, Bucharest.....	17
Consul W. M. Parker Mitchell, Chihuahua.....	2
Consul Charles R. Nasmith, Ghent.....	1
Consul George K. Donald, Johannesburg.....	1
Consul George C. Hanson, Harbin.....	4
Consul General Horace L. Washington, Liverpool.....	6
Consul Ernest A. Wakefield, Prince Rupert.....	1
Consul Hugh H. Watson, Lyon.....	1
Vice Consul Charles I. Graham, Tangier.....	1
Consul General William Dawson, at large.....	2
Consul James B. Stewart, Tampico.....	3
Consul Donald D. Shepard, Department.....	4
Harry A. Havens, Department.....	8
Consul General A. E. Ingram, Department.....	1
Consul John F. Jewell, Birmingham.....	2
Consul Harry M. Lakin, Department.....	1
Consul A. C. Frost, Habana.....	1
Consul Chester W. Davis, Georgetown.....	1
Consul John F. Simons, Paris.....	1
Consul Gilbert R. Willson, Matamoros.....	1
Vice Consul C. Reynolds, Halifax.....	1
Consul John R. Minter, Johannesburg.....	2

On April 17, 1923, sixty members of the American Belgian Chamber of Commerce, consisting largely of American business men residing in Brussels and Antwerp, attended the International Horticultural Exposition at Ghent and were the guests of the Ghent Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon the same day. The day was given to the discussion of subjects of vital interest to American and Belgian business. Besides the Consul at Ghent, Mr. Nasmith, the other consular representatives were Consul General Morgan from Brussels, Consul Messersmith from Antwerp, Consul Squire from Lille, France, and Vice Consul Dame from Ghent. Mr. Nasmith reports that the conference was a success in every way and that it will do much to extend American trade and promote American interests in Belgium.

During the period, April 1, 1923, to April 30, 1923, inclusive, 1,653 general and miscellaneous letters were received in the Department for transmission to the addresses in the United States. The Consulate at Riga forwarded 444, Kovno 152, and London 93.



NECROLOGY

Mr. William J. Pike, American Consul at Strasbourg, France, died at his post on April 23, 1923, after a brief illness from an attack of peritonitis.

Mr. Pike was born in Scranton, Pa., on March 24, 1862. He was educated at the High School of Oneonta, New York, and in the Delaware Literary Institute. Afterwards he studied law for two years at Columbian University, Washington, was a clerk in the law division of the Eleventh Census, clerk of the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives for nine years, and editor of a newspaper in Pennsylvania for four years.

He entered the Consular Service on April 29, 1903, as Consul at Zittau; was detailed as Vice Consul at Reichenburg, July 4, 1906; appointed Consul at Kehl, March 30, 1907; Consul at Reichenburg, June 24, 1910; Consul General at Coburg, April 24, 1914; created Consul General of Class V by the act of February 5, 1915; appointed Consul of Class IV, July 12, 1916, and assigned to St. Gall; assigned to Strasbourg, April 16, 1920; and appointed Consul of Class III, June 2, 1920.

Throughout his career in the Consular Service Mr. Pike was a hard-working, conscientious officer who never failed to do his duty. He received many commendations for his work both from within and without the Service, and Minister Stovall said of him, while he was Consul at St. Gall during the war period, that he was an excellent, patriotic, and capable official who had rendered splendid service for the Government.

Mr. Pike made it his rule, during his service, to take leave every two years to visit the United States—only once requesting simple or local leave.

Mr. Pike was unmarried and leaves no immediate relatives.

Frederick Shenstone Pray, Vice Consul at Vladivostok, died at his post on April 2, 1923, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Pray was born on June 2, 1867, at Somersworth, N. H., and was appointed Vice Consul at Vladivostok on January 21, 1921.

Judge Somerville Pinkney Tuck of the International Court of Appeals of Alexandria, Egypt, and father of S. Pinkney Tuck, American Consul at Vladivostok, died at Mentone, France, on April 14, 1923.



R. S. V. P.

This is an invitation to you to submit photographs of natives—at work or at play—and carefully prepared descriptions of the customs of the people at your post or in the territories to which you travel.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE is eagerly seeking such material in every corner of the globe and thus offers you an opportunity for an interesting and profitable hobby.

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THE GIRALDA

(Continued from page 165)

the darkness, his ghostly white burnous gleaming dimly. One felt the dignity which is the birth-right of all Moors—that strange blending of inner fire and outer reserve.

"And yet Allah decreed that we should lose this jewel. Why, Señor? I cannot tell you. Allah in his wisdom took Seville from us and gave it to the Infidel. But I come here yearly, making my journey from afar to refresh my soul in the beauty we have lost. Allah is good and in his infinite wisdom took this marvellous city from us perhaps that we, in our souls, might not become proud." Another silence, and then,

"Si, Señor, we have lost Seville."

Suddenly, from the orange grove that skirted the river's edge floated up to us the weird oriental strains of some belated workman's song—a song so impregnate with the East it would have been impossible to imprison it. It was the *flamenco* of the peasant—a song sung by the Moors themselves when they too worked among the orange groves. The queer, inhuman intervals floated for a moment and were gone. I turned to my friend, the Moor, and found him with his hands outstretched, his face glowing as with some inner vision.

"No," he whispered, "we have not lost Seville; Allah is great, Seville is still ours." He stood for a short time and then, as though his vision were too sacred to share, with a murmured, "*Buenas noches*," he left me.

"*Vaya con Dios*," I sent after him. It was not until later that I realized how inapt the conventional Spanish farewell had been.

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DISTRICT AND COOPERATIVE OFFICES OF THE DEPT. OF COMMERCE

(Continued from page 164)

what information is most needed by the American manufacturer to aid him in the exportation of his product. Furthermore, the district and cooperative offices will arrange for Consular officers to visit large industrial establishments, and in this way the Consular officers will obtain considerable information regarding the manufacture of certain typical American products and be better prepared to submit reports on the manufacture and sale of similar products in the countries to which they are assigned. The dividends paid in added information, which will mean better service later, are worth serious consideration. The country at large is constantly making greater demands upon all Consular officers, just as it is upon the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce. The service of the district and cooperative offices that the Commerce Department has developed for its own men is open as freely to all Consular officers, and they are invited to make use of it.

The sum total of this aid rendered through the commercial agencies of the Government of the United States means dollars and cents in the pockets of the American people. It also enhances the prestige of the United States as a country which believes in square dealing.

A MERE HINT

The following gems of indexing taken from the Squantum Corner Public Library will be appreciated by the Knights of the Little Red Book:

Bacon: Its Preparation.
on Inductive Reasoning.
Lead: Poisoning.
Kindly Light.

"Kindly let me know," writes an enquirer with an inquisitive turn of mind, "if the English language is spoken in any part or parts of Canada and surrounding islands, also what other language other than their native tongue is spoken and what race of people inhabits the country!"

San Juan del Rey, Brazil, claims the deepest mine in the world. It is a gold mine 6,726 feet (over 1¼ miles) deep and the temperature of the rock at the bottom is 117 degrees Fahrenheit.

DOES THE CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES APPRECIATE THAT ABOUT 25 % OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES IS IN TEXTILE FIBRES AND THEIR PRODUCTS

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Merrimack Mfg. Co.			1822
Whittenton Mfg. Co.			1823
International Cotton Mills	-	-	1838

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ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

(Continued from page 167)

The old spirit lingers. An astonished schooner master in the main street of Nassau was approached last year by a mysterious old colored seaman who offered for a modest sum to put his vessel so "tight" on the rocks that she must become a total loss—a very special berth, the ancient mariner said—where the crew could easily get ashore. It was cheaper and easier he argued to collect insurance than to navigate, and the people—his friends and relatives—who lived near the scene of the proposed wreck were living on sweet potatoes and grits; they had not had a change of diet in years and hungered for ships' stores. Informed that premiums were so high that this schooner was uninsured, the survivor of an older day muttered that times had changed, lay down on the wharf and went back to sleep. In another case within two years a schooner wrecked near a lonely island was on the edge of bumping off with the night's tide when the hawser fastened to a kedge anchor far to seaward was chopped in two in the darkness. This pirate act nearly succeeded, and it delayed the floating by two days.

PROPER METHOD OF DISPLAYING THE FLAG

(Continued from page 171)

played at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset.

When flown at half staff the flag is always first hoisted to the peak, the honor point, and then slowly lowered to the half-staff position in honor of those who gave their lives to their country, but before lowering the flag for the day it is raised again to the head of the staff, for the Nation lives and the flag is the living symbol of the Nation.

When flags are used in connection with the unveiling of a statue or monument they should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

The flag should never be hung or displayed union down except as a signal of distress at sea.

DISPOSITION OF OLD OR WORN-OUT FLAGS

Old or worn-out flags should not be used either for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a



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Washington, D. C.

fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside nor used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method lacking in any suggestion of irreverence or disrespect to the emblem representing our country.

Flag Circular,
War Department.

A total of 3,052 commercial and economic reports was received during the month of March, 1923, as compared with 2,101 received during the month of February, 1923. Of this total the Department rated 18 as excellent; 391 very good; 2,582 average; 60 fair; and 1 poor.

There are nearly 1,000,000,000 coffee trees in the State of São Paulo, Brazil. In 1922 there were shipped from Santos (Port of São Paulo) to the United States 641 millions of pounds of coffee valued at 86½ millions of dollars.

THE AUSTRIAN CONSULAR ACADEMY

(Continued from page 173)

Journalism and Press Propaganda.

3. Languages:

French.

English.

German and (as desired)

a Latin, Slav or Oriental language.

Conditions for admittance to the academy are:

(a) Completion of two years' law study at a university; and

(b) conversancy—as far as possible—with the German and French languages.

The amount charged per semester is 900 Swiss francs payable on October 1 and March 1. It comprises full board and residence; service, heating, lighting, medical attendance, use of library and school books; fencing, gymnasium, bath, tennis."

The Austrian Government is therefore trying to give the old Consular Academy a new lease of life under entirely new geographical and political conditions, and every effort is made to preserve this unique institution for future generations.



Lubricating Oils

A grade for each type of service

THIS map illustrates the world-wide distribution of Gargoyle Products.

In addition to the vast distribution in the United States, Gargoyle Products are:

Marketed in over 40 countries.

Manufactured in 18 refineries and works (indicated by flags.)

Stocked in over 600 warehouses.

Obtainable at over 250 ports of call (indicated by dots.)

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

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
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The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils

Lubricating Oils and Greases

Gasoline and Motor Spirits

Fuel Oil

**Asphaltums, Binders and
Road Oils**

Paraffine Wax and Candles

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Branch Offices in the Principal Cities of

Japan	Philippine Islands	Turkey
China	Straits Settlements	Syria
Indo-China	Netherlands India	Bulgaria
Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australasia	Jugoslavia

CONSUL-GENERAL HONORED BY AMERICAN COMMUNITY AT CONGRATULATORY DINNER

Over 600 Americans and Other Prominent Nationals Attend Banquet Marking Mr. Cunningham's Twenty-fifth Year in American Consular Service

Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham was the guest of honor of the American community at a congratulatory dinner at the New Carlton on Bubbling Well Road last night commemorating his twenty-fifth year in the American Consular Service.

A large and representative gathering of the Americans in Shanghai, including the heads of every American organization, firm and company, as well as a liberal sprinkling of prominent nationals of other countries attended the dinner. Arrangements were made by the American Association of China, which invited the American Chamber of Commerce, American Club, American Woman's Club, American Bar Association, American Legion, American Baseball Club, Columbia Country Club, American Company, S. V. C., American University Club and American missionary groups to join with them in making the affair an American community 'get-together.' And that is exactly what last night's dinner turned out to be in the fullest sense of the word.

SPLENDID ADDRESS

The Consul-General, in a splendidly prepared address, replying to the congratulations tendered him by Dr. W. T. Findley, president of the American Association; Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier of the United States Court for China; Judge C. S. Franklin, commander of the American Legion post; Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, president of the American Woman's Club; Dr. F. C. McCracken, president of the Missionary Association, and Mr. J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, traced his own career of a quarter of a century in the service of the United States, and sketched the history of American settlement in Shanghai, including a résumé of the principal events which occurred under each successive Consul and Consul-General who has served at this post.

Among the many distinguished guests present was His Excellency Mr. Alfred Sze, China's Minister to Washington, who is passing through Shanghai on his way back to the United States. He spoke briefly of his pleasure in attending the function, of the friendly relationship between



China and American and paid a ringing tribute to Consul-General Cunningham and the American consular service in this country.

OVER 600 PRESENT

The dinner, attended by probably between 600 and 700 persons, was presided over by Dr. W. T. Findley, president of the American Association, as toastmaster. Dr. Findley spoke briefly of the significance and felicity of the occasion previous to introducing the speakers on the program.

The first speaker called upon was Mr. J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, who read a resolution passed by the Chamber in connection with the event being celebrated.

The resolution read as follows:

"Whereas Consul-General Cunningham has been in the Government service for 25 years, the last 8 of which have been served in Shanghai as Consul-General, and whereas his services have been greatly appreciated in this Consular district, now be it resolved that the Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, express to Mr. Cunningham its congratulations upon the completion of his long and honorable service and express the wish that his Government will see fit to continue him at this post until his services are required for more important work, and be it further resolved that the Chamber express to Mr. Cunningham its appreciation of the courtesy and efficiency he has shown at all times in the performance of his duty."

Speaking on behalf of the American Legion, Judge Cornell S. Franklin delivered an eloquent address on the subject of "Service," a term which he declared was applicable in its highest significance to the career of the evening's honored guest. Consul-General Cunningham, he said in conclusion, for twenty-five years had "kept the faith," typifying the ideal American official in his branch of his country's service.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, speaking for the American Woman's Club, made a witty and entertaining speech, interspersed with amusing anecdotes and stories, many of them experiences in Mr. Cunningham's life as a consular official. She stressed the ever-growing importance of women's work in the community and the need of co-operation between men and women and spoke of the Consul General as one who had completely won the hearts of his fellow-nationals and friends of all nationality here.

THE BIGGEST TASK

Dr. F. C. McCracken, representing the American missionary groups, also gave an entertaining



Experience

Nothing counts in ocean-travel service like experience. Operations extending over more than 50 years have witnessed the sound development and sure growth of our famous Lines to their present commanding position in the North-Atlantic passenger trade. These Lines carried more than 210,000 passengers across the Atlantic last year, including more than one-third of all first-class passengers from New York to European ports.

Headed by the world's largest ship, *Majestic*, the *Homeric*, *Olympic* the palatial, new *Belgenland* and the famous Big Four of our Liverpool service, our Fleets include 118 vessels totalling 1,238,000 tons.

Our complete ocean services offer five sailings weekly to English ports, three to France and one each to Ireland, Belgium and Germany.

Accommodations to suit every purse and taste.

WHITE STAR LINE
AMERICAN LINE  RED STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
No. 1 Broadway New York

talk, with numerous humorous turns, touching on the responsibilities which the missionary body, the largest body of Americans in China, laid upon the consular representatives. Among these he cited the missionary's "peculiarity" in residing in remote and oftentimes dangerous sections of the interior, his right to purchase land—involving tremendous complications and extensive consular attention. Speaking for the missionary community in China, he expressed its pleasure in being able to indicate its appreciation of Mr. Cunningham's tireless and effective efforts in its behalf.

Minister Sze Speaks

Following Judge Lobingier's address on "American Co-operation in China," Dr. Findley rose to introduce Mr. Alfred Sze.

Mr. Sze said that he was highly gratified to be numbered among those gathered to pay honor to Mr. Cunningham, the more especially as he was on his way back to Washington and would have the pleasure of expressing there the general esteem in which the Consul-General was held in Shanghai.

Since the establishment of the first American consulate in China, Mr. Sze said, China's chief

means of contact with America had been the consular service and the relationship had been throughout of the friendliest. The long history of this relationship showed that China owed much to the consuls who had noted the growth of the service and wished it continued success.—*China Press, April 18, 1923.*

PRESIDENT HARDING VOICES APPRECIATION OF CON- SUL GENERAL'S SERVICES

On behalf of President Harding, Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes despatched the following telegram from Washington to Mr. Cunningham, under date of April 14:

"The President desires, on this twenty-fifth anniversary of your entrance into the American Consular Service, that I should express to you his deep appreciation of your efficient and faithful service over this long period, his congratulations upon your success in administering the important functions of your present post, and his good wishes for a future usefulness commensu-



JOHN L. MERRILL, President

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WASHINGTON, D. C.: 1226 Connecticut Ave., N. W.	CHILE: Iquique. Antofagasta. Valparaiso. Santiago. Tacna. Arica.	URUGUAY: Montevideo.	ECUADOR: Esmeraldas. Santa Elena. Guayaquil.	NICARAGUA: San Juan del Sur.
GALVESTON, TEXAS: Strand and 21st St.		BRAZIL: Santos. Rio de Janeiro. Sao Paulo.	PANAMA: Panama. Balboa. Colon.	COLOMBIA: Buenaventura. Cartagena.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.: 312 Magazine St.		PORTO RICO: Ponce. San Juan.	PERU: Paita. Callao. Lima. Barranco.	CUBA: Fisherman's Point. Santiago.
			BOLIVIA: Corocoro. La Paz.	

rate with that which you have shown in the past."

Congratulatory messages were received also from Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China, the Manila Bar Association, and many other individuals and organizations.

One of the many things that have not yet been explained to us is the story of the Enterprising Yankee Salesman which must be back of the large number of baby carriages being trundled about the rice fields of Eastern Japan.

* * * * *

It's a story of business pep and industry that Mr. Marcosso overlooked. Earnest and ambitious young salesman for a baby carriage firm reads a vital statistics report from Japan. Inspiration. High birth rate must mean tremendous demand for baby carriages. Probably an uncompleted field. Trade journals have never mentioned any export of baby carriages to Japan. He confides his big scheme to a skeptical employer. So sure of his big idea, he offers to stand the loss, if there is any.

* * * * *

Chapter two: Ambitious Young Salesman accompanied by a large shipment of newest model

baby carriages, departs for the Far East—the land of Romance and Dreams and Babies.

* * * * *

Chapters three, four, five and six: Ambitious Young Salesman tries to sell baby carriages to Oriental mothers. He has a particular light, cheap, wicker model which he has brought out especially for poor working mothers. Coolie ladies look askance at the affair. The few babies that are permitted to try a ride in the strange little carts yowl lustily and are restored quickly and reassuringly to their mothers' backs.

* * * * *

Chapters seven, eight, nine and ten: Ambitious Young Salesman in despair. Expense accounts running up. Skeptical employer cabling embarrassing demands for reports on sales.

* * * * *

Chapter eleven: Grand inspiration. Ambitious Young Salesman en route from Tokyo to Kyoto sees farm women carrying babies on their backs and arm loads of bundled rice across the fields. Debarks at a little village and successfully demonstrates to an admiring throng that the cheap, light, wicker baby carriage will carry many more bundles of rice at a time than will two arms. Every family in the village buys one. Fame of the new



A Rendezvous for Diplomats

WARDMAN PARK HOTEL is the center of diplomatic and social activities in the Nation's Capital.

Here representatives of all nations gather to find a complete and luxurious comfort that makes strangers feel at home.

When in Washington, make your stay at the

Wardman Park Hotel
Connecticut Avenue and Woodley Road
WASHINGTON, D.C.



The Lee House

FIFTEENTH AND L STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A thoroughly modern fireproof hotel of 250 rooms, each with bath and shower and outside exposure.

Located in the residence section, four blocks from the White House and State Department, and within easy walking distance of the business, shopping and theatre districts.

Descriptive folder mailed upon request

invention spreads through the surrounding countryside. Whole shipment is quickly sold and orders cabled for other large shipments.

* * * * *

Chapter twelve: No longer skeptical, employer cables the Ambitious Young Salesman of his appointment as assistant manager of the firm.

* * * * *

Chapter thirteen: They all lived happily ever after. Babies on backs in the good old fashioned way. Baby carriages full of carrots and daikon, denote enlightened progress. Back home, the Ambitious Young Salesman pushing his own light, wicker baby carriage properly filled, is working on a daring scheme to export diamonds to South Africa.

CLARE OUTSLEY.

(Clipping from the Japan Advertiser, October 31, 1922.)

A total of 2,520 reports was received during the month of April, 1923, as compared with 3,052 during the month of March, 1923. Of this total the Department was able to grade 17 as excellent; 296 very good; 2,169 average; 37 fair; and 1 poor.

The Hupmobile business was neither conceived, nor developed, on the theory of huge volume, but rather on the conviction that Hupmobile would make itself known and fix a firm place for itself through down-right merit.

And Hupmobile's total sales have gone steadily up, up, up—its market has constantly broadened in United States and abroad—a sound, substantial, perma-

nent business has been built on the basis of a quality car, and fair treatment by dealer and factory.

That both the car itself and the business methods of the manufacturer are equally satisfactory to export purchasers is proven by the fact that normally 25 per cent of Hupmobile total production is shipped abroad to over one thousand dealers in every part of the world.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Michigan

Hupmobile

PAY IT WITH POETRY

Kovno, Lithuania,

March 23, 1923.

SECRETARY-TREASURER,

AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

To liquidate the bill within
And help maintain the BULLETIN,
I'm sending you, enclosed herein,
Of all my hard-earned dollars, five.
If not transferred and still alive,
Next year I'll send another five.

With great good will I'd make it ten
If I could send you kran or yen,
Rupees or "Mun" Italienne
From some fair clime, some genial spot,
Where clouds chase by and linger not
To damp and chill the humble cot
of

Your exiled compatriot,

CLEMENT S. EDWARDS,
American Consul.



ENGRAVED FORMS *of Dignity and Character*

CALLING CARDS
WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
INVITATIONS FOR EVERY OCCASION
MONOGRAM STATIONERY
CRESTS AND COATS-OF-ARMS
BOOK PLATES
MENUS AND PROGRAMS
CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS
ENGROSSED RESOLUTIONS

BREWOD

Engravers & Stationers

611 Twelfth Street
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Underwood Portable

Give Wings to Words

Many a man finds
that a quiet, unin-
terrupted session
with his Underwood
Portable at home
results in a better
arrangement of his
work next day, with
perhaps an extra
hour of leisure at the
end. Make the odd
minutes count!



In its convenient carrying case, the
Underwood Portable weighs 9½ lbs.
and is 4½ inches high.

Price.....\$50.00

Because it is built
by the makers of the
world's Standard
Typewriter; because
it embodies features
that are exclusively
Underwood, this
Portable makes it
possible for anyone
to do Underwood
Typewriting any-
where.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY

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Washington, D. C.



ORIENTAL ENTANGLEMENTS

A Suggestive "Aide-Memoire" from the Professional Letter Writer

Impeccably diplomatic in form is the following letter recently received by a Vice Consul at an Indian office. It may be said in defense of the recipient that he had given 22 rupees to his bearer to pay the bill in dispute and had no knowledge of the "grave circumstances" which had resulted when the bearer appropriated the funds to other things. To those who have not had the misfortune of an Indian assignment it may be explained that "Chotah Saheb" (little boss) refers to rank and not stature, the "chotah" recipient of the letter measuring six feet two with his hat off.

"To the Gracious Goodself Chotah Saheb,

"After proper compliments.

"Master and Sir: I have the honor to bring to your goodself's kind notice and mostly that although I have complied with your esteemed order (repairing the leg of the Almirah) and a stand for iron of clothes supplied, but so long days overdue, I am not yet in receipt of the cost and

laboring charge due, so I am in grave circumstances.

"As I am used to ramble at the office since the month Jan. 7, so tired systematically and actually, I may dare-say that the office Bearer never allow me to go inside for to have an interview with your goodself while he used to harass me since and systematically with ferocious figures of speech. Please be good enough to do the needful help with justice.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient st.

"ETWARI MISTRY.

"P. S.—The Bearer too deceived me in respect of Rs. 20 for his own requisites—please help me for that distress sir—with a high sense of justice."

The above letter is, of course, the work of a professional letter writer, the mistry having not the slightest knowledge of speaking English, much less of writing it.

CHARLES C. GLOVER
Chairman of the Board

MILTON E. AILES
President

The Riggs National Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Dupont Circle
14th St. and Park Road

2477 Eighteenth Street

LETTERS OF CREDIT

CABLE TRANSFERS

TRAVELERS CHECKS

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD

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

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

Capital \$1,000,000

Resources over \$30,000,000

Surplus \$2,000,000

Globe-Wernicke

SECTIONAL FILING CABINET

"Built-To-Endure"

STEEL OR WOOD

"Built-To-Endure"

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



A COMBINATION CAN BE ARRANGED TO INCLUDE EVERY FILING DEVICE

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

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

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

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SALESROOM

1218-1220 F STREET N. W.

[189]

To the Consular Representatives of the United States:

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

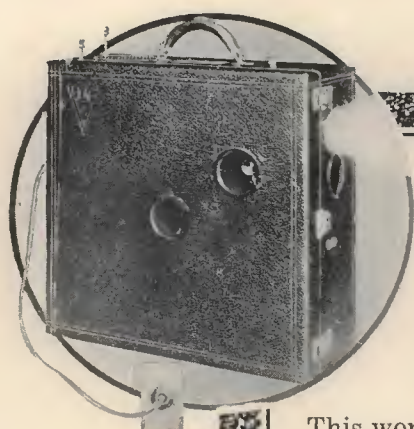
JOHN R. BLAND, President.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company

RESOURCES OVER \$34,000,000.00

Washington Branch Office

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



A few users—

U. S. Gov't.
Mexican Gov't.
Japanese Gov't.
Ford Motor Co.
Westinghouse Elec.
Nat'l. Cash Register
Burroughs Add. Ma.

DeVry Portable Projector

From San Francisco to New York; in Europe and in the Orient; even in the far-off corners of Africa, DeVry Motion Picture Projectors are serving the interests of schools, churches and business houses.

This world-wide recognition of the DeVry is due to its inherent qualities. It attaches to any electric light socket, weighs but 23 pounds and shows motion pictures of theatre quality in clearness and steadiness.

Year in—year out—permanent satisfaction accompanies the purchase of a DeVry.

The DeVry Corporation, 1235 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill.

A detailed illustration of a large American ship, likely a government vessel, docked at a pier. A large crowd of people, many wearing hats, is gathered on the pier and on the ship's deck, suggesting a busy travel scene. The ship has multiple masts and a complex rigging system. The overall style is that of a vintage poster or brochure.

American Consuls Abroad

This spring and summer probably more travelers are going abroad than have gone for the past 5 years. The great U. S. Government ships have been taxed to capacity to accommodate the eager throngs. This means new opportunities and new responsibilities for every American Consul. He should see that every American returns to America in an American ship.

Recommend American Ships

Contribute to the continued success of the American Merchant Marine,—your fleet. Recommend American ships for passage to America to every prospective traveler; and to every business man for freight shipments. The ships are swift, luxurious—among the finest afloat. Their freight and passenger accommodations are unexcelled, their service and speed admit no superiors. You confer a great service to your Government and to all travelers when you recommend American ships.

V.V.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

Information Bureau

Washington, D. C.

What Your Consuls Do

209 Consuls In Europe	90 Consuls In Asia	24 Consuls In Africa	35 Consuls In South America	11 Consuls In Central America	91 Consuls In North America	17 Consuls In Australia	23 Consuls In West India
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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
Fisheries
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
Disinsection 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.