

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



Photo from Lester L. Schnare.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, SWATOW, CHINA.

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The World is a Great University

From the cradle to the grave we are always in God's great kindergarten, where everything is trying to teach us its lesson; to give us its great secret.

Everything has its lesson—it all depends on the eye that can see and the mind that can understand.

Can't you see the rich golden harvest in
enterprise and saving?

Then why do you wait?

Savings Department
FEDERAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. T. Galliher, Chairman of the Board.

John Poole, President.



AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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Problems for the Universities and Colleges

From an Address Made by the Secretary of State, Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, at Providence, Rhode Island, October 9, 1923, at a Dinner Given to President Angell of Yale University.

IT is happily still possible to find necessary administrative efficiency without sacrificing the essential standards of culture, and we pay our tribute of esteem not simply to position, still less to a mere talent for affairs, but to one who, equipped for all the demands of his office, easily takes his place in university leadership as the exemplar of America's best intellectual discipline.

We come to the university atmosphere with a sense of crowds, of pressure, of excitement, of the enormous difficulties created by the mass of things. In taking account of these conditions it should be remembered that there is nothing novel in dismal forebodings. The other day I came across this well-considered appraisal in which the distinguished jurist, Chancellor Kent, over ninety years ago passed judgment upon his own time. "We live," said he, speaking in 1836, "in a period of uncommon excitement. The spirit of the age is restless, presumptuous, and revolutionary. The rapidly increasing appetite for wealth, the inordinate taste for luxury which it engenders, the vehement spirit of speculation and the selfish emulation which it creates, the growing contempt for slow and moderate gains, the ardent thirst for pleasure and amusement, the diminishing reverence for the wisdom of the past, the disregard of the lessons of experience, the authority of magistracy and the venerable institutions of ancestral policy, are so many bad symptoms of a

diseased state of the public mind." Kent could see the forces of destruction, but with all his keenness and wisdom he utterly failed to take account of the conserving forces and the processes of a vigorous and sound development.

But because we do not yield to pessimism is no reason why we should ignore the unprecedented situation with which we have to deal. Our universities and colleges are giving much thought to the question of how they can save the Nation, but their first duty is to consider how they can save themselves. We are flooded, disarranged, overwhelmed by the sheer force of numbers. Our ancient institutions are compelled to resort to processes of selection that they do not favor. Unable to accommodate all, they are creating extraordinary tests to discover those deemed to be best fitted for their privileges. I enter no objection to this course where there is plainly no alternative. But in some way America must continue to provide the opportunities of liberal education for the average man. We must train leaders, we must give of the best to the best, but the elevation of the standards of life and thought among the masses of the people to the fullest extent practicable. We need not simply technical and professional schools, business and commercial schools, vocational training, but wide opportunities for liberal study for those who may not

be intellectually the most promising. If our existing universities and colleges are compelled to restrict their numbers, others must be supplied. No one who desires and who is reasonably prepared to take advantage of higher education should be denied it in our great democracy because of lack of resources.

We find ourselves in the age of the motor, the "movie" and the radio, which with freedom of locomotion, novel and easy intimacies, and the ever-present and constantly expanding enterprise of the press give us a delusive facility in acquiring information. It is the day of the fleeting vision. Concentration, thoroughness, the quiet reflection that ripens the judgment are more difficult than ever.

Facility of communication is agreeable and useful, but it leads not only to making more numerous and importunate the demands of every calling, but to a vast waste of time by rendering easy countless intrusions upon serious work. A host of organizations spring up to give an artificial insistence to these demands. I think that it is the experience of public officers that it is not the proper work of the office that wears, but the unceasing requirements of those who have little to do with the public business and by their constant importunities for extra-official attention use up the nervous energy which should be devoted to public service. But so important is the maintenance of good-will, so generous are our American expectations, that it may be said that a public officer gives about one-half his time in contacts which are really unnecessary in order that he may be in a position to serve the other one-half.

Despite all changes in condition, the old educational aims remain unaltered—mastery and discriminating judgment. It is not the function of the University to develop mere mental agility, a craving for intellectual surprises, a dominant desire in the language of the day to be able to "sell" something, to "put something over." In the world of slight attention, of content with fleeting impressions, of inaccuracies, when the daily food consists largely of rumors and conjectures so treated as to be indistinguishable from facts, where the truth is almost always belated and is apt to appear after keen interest has been lost, it is far more necessary than ever that our institutions of learning should recognize that their chief function is to maintain the standards of sober and correct judgment and a fine disdain for those who make motion a substitute for thought. I believe in the freedom of learning and in liberty of instruction, but the atmosphere of our universities and colleges should be such as

to discountenance those teachers who are not content with the prizes of distinction which fall to the quiet, industrious and exact searchers for truth, but seek notoriety by sensational methods and by purveying hasty generalizations and imperfectly considered observations upon matters believed to be of immediate public interest. There is no objection to the desire for vividness, and, of course, there can and should be no restraint upon eager interest. There is no objection to realism; on the contrary we demand it if it will only be realism and show life whole.

When we speak of education in democracy, we have in mind not simply the individual opportunity to acquire knowledge and to possess the agreeable resources of cultivation. We are thinking of the requirements of citizenship, and of the responsibility of the leaders of opinion in a vast population where sound administration is increasingly difficult. We are blessed with the unifying force of common sense, but a thousand questions demand the answers of experts; not theorizing, still less the clamor of mere partisans, or the twisted reasoning of the propagandists of the interests or prejudices of particular groups, but the close and impartial analysis of trained minds. We look out upon a world afflicted with distemper. Suspicion, distrust and hatred are rife and the seeds of strife have been lavishly sown. Still with all the unrest that exists there are the gratifying results of industry, the reassuring evidences in many countries of the play of recuperative forces. We cannot change untoward conditions by preachments. In each case you might examine, you would find sincere convictions of national interest, a deep sense of grievances, age-long antipathies, historic ambitions and rivalries. We have no right to feel superior. When our conceptions of national interest are involved we can develop as much intensity of feeling as any people. If democracy is to achieve its aims, if peace among the nations is to be assured, it will depend upon the supremacy of the disposition to be reasonable and just; that is, upon the influence of reasonable men.

You cannot make the University a substitute for the discipline of life; and in all our educational schemes it must never be forgotten that you cannot by the study of books obtain the equivalent of contact with men. But you can create an attitude that favors understanding and disseminate the knowledge of conditions that leads to an exact appreciation. As we observe the profusion of educational opportunity not only through varied courses of instruction, but in the multitude of books and periodicals, of dramatic

Along the Road in Northern Haiti

By DAMON C. WOODS, Cape Haitien.

PLEASING scenery and many diverting sights entertain the traveler on the highway leading south from Cape Haitien to Port au Prince, the capital, 175 miles distant. The mountain ranges traversed a short distance from the Cape make this section the most picturesque automobile roadway to be found in the island. Leaving Cape Haitien, for 12 miles the road is nearly level; the hard surface urges speed to the motorist but the numerous burros, bullock carts, and pedestrians demand caution. This is the converging course for many by-roads and trails and throughout the day it teems with negro peasants journeying to or from the city markets. The transportation of produce and home-made wares belonging to the wayfarers is about evenly divided between their heads and the backs of their burros or horses. The merchandise may consist of fruit such as plantains, mangoes, oranges or pineapples; garden truck, including melons, red beans, *tayaux* roots, or *manioc* for cassava bread; poultry, or products of native artisanship such as chairs, baskets, earthenware jars, straw hats or grass mats to serve as beds. It is not unusual for these peasants to trudge twenty or thirty miles to dispose of their goods and the net profit of the long journeys is often less than half a dollar. The majority of the wayfarers

are women, as the Haitian countrymen are not fond of the long tramps or the haggling in the market places. Some of the women stop by the road and display their stock on banana leaves or in the basket containers, and although sales are rare they will pass the entire day sitting on their

heels or stretched on the ground, gossiping cheerfully with the passers-by and chewing mangoes or sugar-cane by way of refreshment.

The rural houses along the road are invariably of the same plan and differ only as they have one, two or three small rooms. The frame is of hewn-tim-



Photo from Damon C. Woods.

MANGO MERCHANTS ALONG THE ROAD IN NORTHERN HAITI

ber corner-posts to which small sapling uprights are bound by reed thongs. Strips of bamboo are interwoven between the saplings, the framework is plastered with clay cement, and a coat of paint mixed from natural pigments is spread on the outer side of the walls. The facings are of rough split wood and the doors and windows of thick boards, hung by iron hinges, which are ordinarily the only manufactured article employed in the structure. The floor is the smoothly swept ground. Along the gabled roof-frame, rafters of hewn tree limbs are laid and between these are thrust tufts of long grass. In recent years imported corrugated iron sheets



have been employed to cover some of the houses of this type, especially in the villages, but the expense of the innovation has kept the average peasant from adopting it. If his thick straw roof catches fire and his hut burns down, instead of calling insurance adjusters he summons a few neighbors and within a week he is occupying a new home.

Here and there along the road are primitive sugar-cane crushers operated by horse and man power. The products are syrup and *tafia*, the latter a crude form of rum containing something more than forty per cent of alcohol. In appearance *tafia* resembles clear water but it is endowed by nature and distillation with the kick of an army mule. There is no law against moonshining in Haiti and *tafia* is sold freely among the natives at less than \$1 a gallon.

Twelve miles from Cape Haitien a steep climb takes one up Mt. Limbé, from which elevation a



Photo from R. D. Longyear.

THE SEA AT PORT AU PRINCE

splendid view may be had of the region traversed, the headland on which rests the town of Cape Haitien, and the clear expanse of blue ocean on either side. A short distance farther the car plunges through the gravel bed and shallow channels of Limbé river, which is fordable except after the torrential rains of the uncertain wet season. Here one gets a glimpse of laundry and bathing methods in rural Haiti.

The town of Limbé is a typical Haitian village. There is the Catholic church, the center of religious and social life, the Gendarmerie or police headquarters, with neatly kept building and grounds, including a flower garden at one side and a parade square in front. The streets are narrow, the one-story houses close together, and there are no stores, as the purchase of essentials is effected at the public market on market days.

Beyond Limbé the road borders the river bank as the country becomes more rugged until at Camp Coq it takes a winding slant upwards for six miles to the crest of Mt. Plaisance, 2,200 feet above sea level. Before one has recovered from the dizzying turns and deepening views of the valley he is in another atmosphere from that of the coastal plains. If it is the afternoon, banked clouds may be just over head and the breezes bring the fresh scent of rain that is always falling on some portion of the mountain area. Here a temperature of 70° F. is common in the evening or early morning of July days while at Cape Haitien, 26 miles away, it is 90° or 95°. The dense green shrubbery covering the mountain slopes is dotted here and there with the brown huts of the peasants, encircled by groves of banana and cocoanut trees and giving access to

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Photo from Damon C. Woods.

PRIMITIVE CANE-CRUSHER NEAR
CAPE HAITIEN

The Unclaimed "Residue" of Estates

How the Government Cares for the Unclaimed Treasures of Its Citizens Who Die Abroad and Whose Legal Heirs Cannot Be Found is Interestingly Told by the Washington Post

SUPPLEMENTARY to his multitudinous other activities, our resplendent Uncle Samuel maintains an extraordinary undertaking establishment down in the neighborhood of 18th and E Streets—a curious morgue of dead men's shoes where the personal effects of American citizens who die abroad are stored in safety vaults pending the appearance of the heirs and claimants of these trinkets, keepsakes, jewelry, treasures and—whatnot.

Thousands and thousands of carefully sealed parcels, ranging in size from a little package inclosed in a stout manila envelope—legal size paper—to containers larger than the biggest shoe box, are being held in this novel port of unclaimed legacies.

If these mute, inconspicuous parcels could but talk, what tales they could narrate—stories of battlefield bravery and conquest, accounts of American adventurers and explorers who dared unknown perils to add to our scientific or practical knowledge, intimate stories of the human triangle and its variegated issues, experience stories such as never were written in novel, magazine or newspaper.

The origin of these articles, which belong to missing "next of kin," is anywhere on the world map. From the scorching sands of the Sahara, from the forest fastness of the Congo, from the mines of Siberia, from the skyland of the Alps, from trading posts on little islands of the seven seas where venturesome Americans journey and die, their personal effects are returned to Washington to be held by the Treasury Department until the relatives can be found who are the rightful heirs of the property.

When an American citizen passes away on foreign soil, the American consul in the nearest district is notified. Immediately he takes charge of the personal effects of the deceased. If there are relatives at hand, the official transfers the articles to their keeping. If the man has no close relatives in that latitude, the consul communicates with the Secretary of State in Washington, advising of the death and either giving the address of American relatives to be notified or else requesting that the State Department engage in curious detective work and locate the lawful heirs of the dead man.

Ordinarily the American consul selects two

local merchants who aid him in inventorying the estate. All the outstanding debts are paid and moneys due him are collected and credited to his estate. If the debts are in excess of the available assets, the personal effects are sold by the consul, unless the American relatives intervene when notified and pay the debts of their kinsman and rescue his trinkets and jewelry from public sale. In exceptional instances, the American who dies abroad may have named a legal trustee in his will. In such rare cases, this trustee functions in settling the estate in place of the consul.

The American consul is allowed a modest fee of 1 to 2 per cent of the value of the estate for his services. The duties which the Consular Service have to cover annually in these fields are extensive and widespread, as the last reports of the State Department show that between 3,000 and 4,000 American citizens die each year while visiting, traveling through, or living in foreign countries.

After the consul has converted the estate of the dead man into cash—unless legal claimants appear as legitimate heirs—he forwards the funds and personal trinkets to the Treasurer of the United States. The consul has supervision over only the personal property of the deceased citizen—all the real property is governed by the local laws of the foreign land.

Many intricate and puzzling legal questions arise in the settlement of the estates of Americans who die abroad. In fact, one of the most important activities of the American Consular Service hinges around the satisfactory settlement and solution of the complicated entanglements which commonly occur.

In most of the foreign countries with which Uncle Sam has negotiated treaties provisions are made for the efficacious handling of such affairs. By treaty stipulations, the local authorities in Austria and Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are required to advise the nearest American consul whenever an American dies.

In the Argentine Republic and Colombia the American consul is especially deputized to take charge of the effects of all deceased Americans—except soldiers and sailors—and to act in conjunction with two local merchants in inventorying and selling the surplus goods. In Costa Rica,

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Nicaragua, and Paraguay the United States consul has to nominate a curator to take charge of the dead American's effects. In Morocco, Maskat, Persia, Tripoli, and Tunis the American consul is specially empowered to assume control over the personal property of American citizens who have died. In the non-Christian countries, such as China, Japan, Madagascar, Siam and Turkey, the property of American decedents, both personal and real, is administered under the probate jurisdiction of the consular courts in those countries without any interference by the local governments.

In case an American citizen dies on the high seas either aboard a United States or foreign ship, the United States consul at the port where the ship next docks takes charge of his effects, unless he is accompanied by relatives. In case the consular officers can find no evidence to show the identity of the deceased man's relatives and their whereabouts, they cable the State Department at Washington to advertise in the American newspapers the news of the death. Postmasters and police officials in different parts of the United States are queried if the estate is large, and every effort is made to locate the rightful heirs.

The American consul holds the keepsakes and effects of decedent Americans for one year, during which search is made by Uncle Sam in all parts of the United States for the missing or unidentified relatives. If the heirs cannot be found the effects are sent to the Treasury or State Department in Washington. There they are audited, sealed and sent to the depository lockers in the civil division of the Diplomatic and Consular Service, where they are held indefinitely until claimed.

All the cash funds from these extraordinary estates are turned into the Treasury of the United States, where they are credited to the relatives of the dead Americans under the decedent trust fund, a federal financial account which now amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. If ever afterward any legal claimant or relative of the dead man appears, the money is turned over to such person when he establishes his identity and relationship to the satisfaction of Uncle Sam's banking representatives.

The sealed parcels containing the trinkets and keepsakes have to be held indefinitely by the State Department until either Congress by special act authorizes their sale or the missing legatees appear. The last sale of these curious and unknown treasures, on hand for two years or longer, was held in 1911 by special confirmation of the na-

tional legislators. Pens, photographs, rings, watches, pistols, wishing rings, curious charms, lucky pocket pieces, foreign coins, medals, trophies, and many other trinkets and keepsakes were sold on that occasion, the proceeds of the novel auction amounting to \$570. Since that time the dead men's shoes have been accumulating in the State Department storerooms.

The story of seamen—not sailors in the United States Navy—who die abroad, so far as the disposition of their effects is concerned, is a little different from that of the ordinary citizen. The personal property aside from jewelry is sold by the American consul in the port where the ship next stops. The trinkets are returned to the State Department. That government agency tries to locate the heirs. If they cannot be located, the effects are sold. Then all cash is sent to the judge of the court in the home district or county of the deceased sailor. The local judge holds the funds for six years and does his best to find the heirs. At the termination of that period, if he is unsuccessful, the funds go back to the United States Treasury Department, where they are credited to the account of the National Sailors' Home.

If an American soldier or sailor dies on foreign soil or water, the military and naval authorities supervise the settlement of his estate and the disposition of his personal effects. In the general accounting offices in Washington there is a special tomb room, a vault where the jewelry and trinkets, treasured photographs, Bibles, love letters, fountain pens, gold pencils, rings, watches, stick-pins, cuff buttons, charms, and curios of deceased soldiers are held in storage awaiting the arrival of relatives to take charge of the property. Five large steel lockers are full of approximately 1,000 sealed and indexed parcels, envelopes, and packages containing the personal effects of Civil War soldiers who served in the Union Army. These federal fighters either were killed on the field of battle or died in camps or hospitals. Their missing heirs have never claimed the personal possessions. Uncle Sam has held them in his safekeeping now for about sixty years. Unless Congress authorizes their sale, the War Department authorities will have to continue to act as their guardians.

In this same morgue of dead men's heirlooms and treasures are eight additional strongboxes of steel crammed to capacity with other parcels, the effects of soldiers of the Spanish-American or World War who died in the national service and whose relatives have never come forward to claim

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

We haven't published anything on the subject of trade letter replies since the issue of October, 1922. Lately, however, we have chanced upon some pertinent paragraphs on this very intriguing subject which to our mind will provide substantial food for thought for most of the consular brotherhood interested in raising their "batting averages" in commercial work.

These paragraphs are believed to have originated with a certain rubicund member of the corps of inspectors who evidently has some very excellent ideas on the responsibility of consular officers in replying to trade letter inquiries. At any rate, here they are.

"There is no more important bit of work that goes out of the office of the consulate than the reply to a trade inquiry. There is no product of the consular office, which the consular officer should examine with more care to see that it is as perfect a product as the office is capable of sending out. It goes out with the trade mark of the service stamped on its face and signed by the officer himself and the service and the officer make their reputation accordingly. There is nothing that comes into the consulate that can be compared with the trade inquiry in the opportunity that it offers the officer to make for himself and the service a good friend. The trade inquiry is the direct wire from the desk of the consul to the desk of the taxpayer at home. The officer that is interested in his work and the reputation of his office and the service will not let a reply to a trade inquiry leave his desk with his name attached and begin its journey to the desk of the inquirer that does not meet with all of the requirements of accuracy of information, completeness of detail and the practicability of the advice or suggestions offered. The reply should not be allowed to go out of

the office that does not only completely and accurately satisfy every question asked by the inquirer, but has gone beyond the obvious limitation of the inquiry and given the writer all information necessary for him to decide if his goods will sell in your district.

If the writer of the letter has written letters to all of the consulates the postage alone will have cost him somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20.00. Something more should be added to cover the cost of stationery, the cost of preparing the letter for mailing, etc. Even supposing that the inquirer has addressed but a few of the consulates and that his outlay has been but \$10.00, certainly he has a right to expect a fair amount of information for that sum. Has your office furnished its proper share of detailed, complete and practical information which it should be a matter of pride on the part of the service to give that man? It will cost the taxpayer of the United States an equal sum to get that information to the inquirer. Has your office been honest with the taxpayer and made the information given worth the sum expended? These, it seems to me, are some of the pertinent questions which the consular officer should ask himself before putting his reply to a trade inquiry into the mail to go forth as the product of his brain and of his office for the inspection of the world.



THE STAHLHOF WHICH IS THE FRENCH HEADQUARTERS
IN THE RUHR.



ABUNDANCE

WITH a great portion of the world at present strenuously lamenting the shortage of a certain fruit, this reply from Costa Rica comes as a consolatory message. In fact, the Costariqueños not only have bananas "today," but they have them, and in huge quantities, practically every day in the year, and season after season do not fail to produce their quota for the foreign markets. A banana in Costa Rica is as common a sight as a cranberry in New Jersey, a watermelon in Georgia or a glacier in Alaska and is one of the staple articles of food throughout Central America.

Some 40 years ago a shipment of bananas consisting of 3,000 bunches was made to New York, while now the yearly export crop is probably in the vicinity of 10,000,000 bunches, most of which are shipped to the United States and Great Britain. There are more than 40 distinct species of bananas. The plant flourishes only in hot, damp, tropical climates, and is not found farther north than the southern part of Florida. The fruit known in the United States is eaten raw, but many species require cooking before they are palatable. The latter kind are usually called plantains. There is a banana which is found in East Africa that grows two feet in length and has the thickness of a man's forearm. Another in Cochin China, bears a single fruit only, but that one is sufficient to provide a meal for from three to five persons.

The value of the banana plant and its fruit may be indicated by listing a few of the uses, other than the fruit itself: banana meal, which is made by first cutting the fruit into thin strips, drying it and then pounding it in a mortar; in East Africa an intoxicating drink is made from the banana; the root-stock which is rich in starchy substance is used for food by the Abyssinians; the leaves of the plant are plaited and made into mats and bags; the finer fibre of the leaves is used for making cigarette paper; the coarser fibre for making "Manila Hemp."

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WHERE THEY HAVE BANANAS

A hacienda and railway scene in Costa Rica showing fruit ready for shipment.

TRACED TO THE SOURCE

Among a number of ancient documents of vast historical interest discovered a few years ago in Europe there was found, according to rumor, a dimmed and discolored parchment which was pronounced to be a despatch, written in the Twelfth Century, by a consular officer, *complaining of the high cost of living at his post and requesting a transfer to another country.* On the margin appeared certain comments penciled undoubtedly by officers of the Lord Chancellor's department which were deciphered as follows:

1. More of ye same olde stufte from Sir Attaboy! Odds Bodkins, ye presaut poste is a peeche and none but sooch a kyckr hadde howlyd over yt. What to do?—transfer hym?
2. Refyr to ye Lord Chancellor.
3. Lay before ye Kings Majesty.
4. This is 2 mutch. Home in chaynes by ye first shippe. Thence to Tower Hill. Ye headsmen shall attend to troblesome sonne of a ghun.

During the month of September, 1923, there were 2,542 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,047 in August, 1923.

The Consulate General at Hamilton, Ontario, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having 63, followed by Mexico City 61, Habana 53, London, England 50, and Guayaquil 47.

THE EISTEDDFOD

By ROBERT D. LONGYEAR, Geneva.

It was my privilege, recently, while on leave in North Wales, to attend a meeting of the *Royal Welsh National Eisteddfod*. An Eisteddfod is a kind of competitive art exhibit, descended from the ancient bardic congresses of the days when Wales was a kingdom. The popular ballad singers and poets from all Wales would journey to a central meeting place once a year and try their talents against each other before judges and before a great concourse of people. The winning bard would be crowned for the year with accompanying jubilations and public recognition.

The bardic ceremony is still observed, but the interest taken in it is limited to those who are familiar with the Welsh language and traditions. It is a tribute to the vigor of the tongue that thousands of people travel from all parts of the United Kingdom, and even from the antipodes, to attend these ceremonies.

The present-day Eisteddfod provides competitions and prizes in almost every known form of expressed art: needlework, painting, and other forms of applied design; creative art such as essays on specified subjects, dramas, poems, and musical compositions; and singing and instrumental music competitions of all kinds.

To the stranger, the chief interest of the Eisteddfod lies in its music. The vigor of the meetings can be imagined, when it is realized that a full week is necessary, utilizing every day from half past nine in the morning until after six at night to present the *finals* only, in competition before crowds of from five to ten thousand listeners. The preliminaries have occupied weeks previous to the meeting, for where there are more than three competitors, the surplus must be weeded out. In the most interesting competitions, however, those of large choirs and choral work in general, five, and sometimes six competitors are presented for the final adjudication.

The Arts and Crafts exhibit—needlework, painting, drawing, and so on—was displayed this year in the spacious and well-lighted rooms of the Town Council School in the little town of Mold, which had the honor of holding the Eisteddfod for the first time in fifty years. The other competitions were held in a large enclosure where a huge corrugated iron building seating eleven thousand people was erected, as well as a large marquee for the literary competitions. Luncheon, dinner, and refreshments were to be had at reasonable prices within the enclosure. The huge iron structure, with the title of "Main

Pavilion" was, of course, the center of attraction, as the musical competitions were held there. The day I was present the competitions included piano-forte solos, soprano solos, mixed quartet singing, amateur orchestras, male choruses of about thirty members, and the chief event of the day—choruses of mixed voices with over a hundred and twenty members.

In the Eisteddfod meeting the spokesman of the judges went into detailed criticism of each performer or musical organization, praising the tone of one pianist, but commenting adversely on excessive arm motion; giving recognition to the excellent team-work in a mixed quartet, though deploring their signs of nervousness; calling attention to the clearness with which words could be heard in one chorus, and recommending another choir to give more attention to a balance of their component parts. At the end of the critical remarks, a numerical sum was announced for each competitor, and the holder of the highest number declared the winner, amid the applause of perhaps ten or twelve thousand interested listeners.

The criticisms were delivered in English by eminent musical critics and teachers, which was most fortunate for me, as many of the announcements and speeches were in Welsh. The address of the presiding officer for the afternoon was in that complicated tongue, but seemed intelligible to a large majority of the audience.

For several years past, there have been English choruses in competition at the National Eisteddfod, but this year there was great interest manifested in a male chorus which had traveled from Cleveland, Ohio, for a trial. The leader's birthplace was in Wales, so it was clear when he came the enthusiasm for this undertaking. The rousing reception given this choir as it stepped upon the platform was good to hear. After it was over—the cheering lasted for some minutes—the president said: "This is our welcome to them as *men*. It makes no difference regarding their singing." When the judges awarded the prize to the Cleveland organization, the applause was most enthusiastic, and the cheering spontaneous.

Wales has always been famous for its choral singing, and in the chief choral competition it fully sustained its reputation. A Bach motet was the selection for competition—*Jesu, Priceless Treasure*. In tone and control, the hundred and twenty voices were marvellously blended to sound like four. In the difficult contrapuntal passages in which Bach abounds, each part sounded as clear and distinct as a separate instrument. Five

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THE OFFICES OF THE CONSULATE AT COLOGNE ARE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE BUILDING IN THE CENTER.

THE SERVICE SCORES AGAIN

We recently had the privilege of reading a letter addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on July 26, 1923, from the New York office of an important firm exporting machinery and related equipment and which has obviously gone to the right sources for its information concerning the foreign field. The following paragraph from that letter is particularly to the point and shows such distinct appreciation of the Service that it seems worthy of space in the BULLETIN.

We take the liberty of enclosing herewith copy of our letter of March nineteenth addressed to American Consuls all over the world. We deem it a duty to inform you that the number and nature of the replies received will make up several volumes of most instructive and practical information. While, on previous occasions, we have secured valuable data through your office and direct from the Consuls, in this particular case the results of our inquiry have been truly surprising. Although we have traveled the foreign field rather extensively, maintained agencies in many foreign markets and possess valuable records used in our circularizing campaigns, the reports submitted recently have been of such practical value, and in the majority of cases so analytical, that we are very anxious indeed to express to your department and to each Consul our appreciation of the services rendered. The replies from the Consuls abroad have been supplemented by unsolicited suggestions from your district office in New York and from your own office.

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TRUE HEROISM

Undoubtedly there were many acts of unselfishness and courageous heroism performed at the time of the earthquake in Japan that will never be known. It is a great pleasure therefore to read of the remarkable bravery shown by one of the language students at the Embassy in Tokyo, who modestly withheld his identity until a letter written from Shanghai tells the story:

It is our great pleasure to call the attention of the Department to an act of heroism and bravery performed by Ensign Thomas J. Ryan, a language student in the American Embassy in Tokyo. During the earthquake and fire in Japan, September 1, 1923, I was in my office in Tokyo and my wife was in the Grand Hotel in Yokohama which was a mass of ruins and fire in less than seven minutes after the first quake. My wife was pinned down by a mass of beams and stones, unable to move and dangerously injured. Four different men looked in, but lacking courage ran away, when this brave boy, hearing her faint cry, entered this earth-rocking furnace against the advice of others, and by persistent fearless effort dragged her to safety. Ten seconds later would have meant death to both. He stuck loyally by her for seven hours and finally placed her safely on a hospital ship in the harbor. He left, not even giving his name.

In days to come, however many honors he may gain in the service of our country, he can never do any more splendid thing than he did in facing almost certain death to save an unknown woman from being burned alive. His coolness and bravery I am sure will be a model and an incentive to the splendid young men of our service, for such make our flag loved and respected the world over.

THE UNITED STATES COURIER SERVICE

Members of the short-lived Diplomatic Courier Service which was composed of Army officers and which operated between various consulates and embassies of Europe during 1918 and 1919 have organized the *Society of the Silver Greyhound*, taking the name from the symbol of the Service. Milton Conover of the New York University faculty of Government has been designated to write the history of the Greyhounds, and every consul who recalls any experience with a courier that would add to the history is invited to forward the data to Mr. Conover at 100 Washington Square East, New York City.

AT THE CONSULAR LUNCHEON

October 3, 1923.

Sidelights on consular posts in Greece, Italy, Belgium and Mexico were interestingly given by officers just arrived from these various countries, at the Consular luncheon held at the Hotel Powhatan on Wednesday, October 3. Another feature of the gathering was the large attendance, there being a total of thirty-seven present, including ten officers from the field.

Mr. Washington, president of the Association, spoke of his pleasure at being present at the gathering. Mr. Tracy Lay, presiding for Mr. Washington, then introduced the visiting consuls to their fellow-members, calling them by name and each one rose in acknowledgment. Mr. Lay also mentioned in laudatory manner two members about to depart for the field: Mr. Poole, leaving for Cape Town, and Mr. Lowell C. Pinkerton, leaving for London. Following these remarks, the business of the meeting was taken up, two new members being elected for the executive committee to replace Mr. Nathaniel B. Stewart and Mr. Poole. Mr. Evan E. Young and Mr. Southard were elected.

The after-luncheon addresses were made by Mr. Lowrie of Athens, who told of Greece today and yesterday; Mr. Byington of Naples, who described visa problems; Mr. Messersmith of Antwerp, who spoke of the recent progress of Belgium, and Mr. James B. Stewart, who had tales to tell of Tampico.

Besides the speakers, the following visiting officers were present: H. L. Broomall, W. F. Boyle, A. T. Burri, A. T. Hurd, Charles K. Moser (formerly member of the Association), and H. L. Washington.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico in view of the reports and recommendations that their respective commissioners submitted as a result of the American-Mexican conferences held at the City of Mexico from May 14, 1923, to August 15, 1923, have resolved to renew diplomatic relations between them, and therefore, pending the appointment of ambassadors, they are taking the necessary steps to accredit, formally, their respective Chargés d'Affaires.



Photo from Geo. H. Pickereil.

A NATURAL TOMB

A photograph, the subject matter of which may perhaps some day excite as much attention as some of the famous places but recently excavated in the Valley of the Kings. This enormous, apparently solid-rock mountain is located in the Rio Branco Region, Brazil, and contains a number of grottoes or chambers on the sides of which are painted hieroglyphics as yet undeciphered.

Mr. Candido Costa, a Brazilian author, in one of his works calls attention to the apparent similarity of certain Hebrew words to the names of rivers and mountains in this region and deduces the theory that at some remote period the Hebrews knew of and explored this region for its gold and valuable woods.

Among the curious things found in these chambers is a very large burial urn, on the top of which and acting as a cork, is placed a human skull measuring, it is stated, fifty centimeters in length. Fortunately for all concerned and especially the scientist, the Indians living in this district refuse to allow any of these relics to be removed, believing that their disappearance would bring bad luck to them.

The American Embassy in Madrid was robbed early on Sunday morning, September 23, 1923. The desks of the Ambassador and the Secretaries were ransacked and a marble clock stolen.

During the month of September, 1923, there were 1,906 general letters received in the Department for transmission to the addressees in the United States. Warsaw forwarded 227, Kovno 188, Riga 166, Constantinople 110, and Bucharest 102.

AMERICAN
CONSULAR BULLETIN

Vol. V November, 1923 No. 11

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

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

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

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

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

GROWTH AND COOPERATION

At a recent meeting of consular officers addresses were to be made by some of the visitors from the field. Those who were to make a few impromptu remarks were advised a short time in advance—not that they should prepare a speech, but just as a slight warning what *not* to do. “Don’t start in to tell what a wonderful thing the Association is,” warned one of the consuls general, “nor how successful the BULLETIN is for they are two accomplished facts; tell us about your posts.” The BULLETIN believes, modestly of course, that this is justified and the many complimentary statements received from visiting consuls, and the congratulatory letters from those at their posts make it still easier to believe. However true these statements are, there is a continual need for a regular and increased assistance to keep our publication up to the standard which the men from all parts of the world have made possible. There is no paper shortage in Washington. As soon as the amount of material received makes it a possibility there can be added another four, eight or twelve pages of the interesting articles descriptive of out of the way places and things.

Energetic members of the corps have sent in now to the BULLETIN, almost 150 new subscribers and it is natural to feel that with this addition to the readers, there should be more interesting articles, photographs, advertising and anything else which will assist to keep up the growth. “I don’t see how you get sufficient material to keep going” is the way one of the consuls expressed it. To be truthful, sometimes the editors are in the same difficulty and it frequently happens that it is “kept going” only by the grace of a kind Providence plus the willing pen of some one in the Department. If the monthly arrival of the BULLETIN at your post means anything to you, sit down right now, take your typewriter in hand and tell about your last trip to somebody’s palace, his tomb or his garden party; of a mountain village where tourists don’t go; a few personal items of consuls that pass in the night; a story about the biggest, the smallest, the best or the worst something-or-other that exists in the world; what your district exports or imports more of than any other place in the world; of how camphor is made and *why* is asafoetida. Send a good photograph to prove your assertions. If submitting articles and photographs does not use up all your spare time and energy, you might add a few subscribers or advise the business management where a new “ad” can be found. It all pays.

The American Consular Association

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Honorary Vice-President
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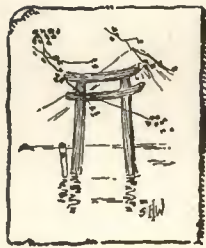
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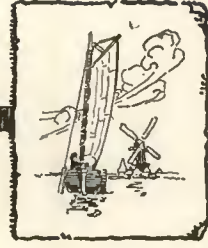
BULLETIN STAFF

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Consul LOWELL C. PINKERTON }Associate Editors
Consul ADDISON E. SOUTHARD.....Business Manager
Consul HAMILTON C. CLAIBORNE.....Treasurer

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



HERE & THERE



VISITING OFFICERS

The following Consular Officers called at the Department on leave or en route to new posts during the period from September 14 to October 13:

Horace Lee Washington, Consul General at Liverpool.

Alexander W. Weddell, Consul General at Calcutta.

DeWitt C. Poole, Consul General at Cape Town.

Will A. Lowrie, Consul General at Athens.

Homer M. Byington, Consul General at Naples.

William Dawson, Consul General at Large for Central and South America.

Stuart K. Lupton, Consul at Chefoo.

Lowell C. Pinkerton, Consul at London.

Walter F. Boyle, Consul at San Luis Potosi.

James B. Stewart, Consul at Tampico.

Donald D. Shepard, Consul at Malaga.

Oscar S. Heizer, Consul at Constantinople.

Paul H. Cram, Consul at Nancy.

Maurice C. Pierce, Consul at London.

Henry D. Baker, Consul at Trinidad.

Alfred T. Burri, Consul at Constantinople.

Chester Donaldson, Consul at Torreón.

Dillard B. Lasseter, Consul at Hankow.

John L. Bouchal, Consul at Prague.

Fred C. Slater, Consul at Corunna.

William W. Heard, Consul at Bluefields.

Thomas W. Chilton, Consul at Penang.

George P. Waller, Consul at Bizerta.

Thomas McEnelly, Vice Consul at Buena-ventura.

Robert F. Keeley, Vice Consul at Calcutta.

Maurice Walk, Vice Consul at Hamburg.

David Donaldson, Vice Consul at Hamilton.

Roger N. Davis, Vice Consul at Winnipeg.

John R. Wood, Vice Consul at Paris.

John T. Garvin, Vice Consul at Valparaiso.

Eugene Nable, Vice Consul at Rotterdam.

Raymond C. Hafey, Vice Consul at Sarnia.

Stephen F. Colladay, Vice Consul at Bristol.

George H. Barringer, Vice Consul at Belfast.

Paul F. Darcy, Vice Consul at Swansea.

Clarence C. Woolard, Vice Consul at Cape Haitien.

ASSIGNMENTS

Consuls General.

Henry H. Morgan, Buenos Aires.

William H. Robertson, Halifax.

Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Wellington.

DeWitt C. Poole, Cape Town.

Alfred A. Winslow, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Consul, Class III.

John E. Kehl, Kovno.

Consuls, Class IV.

Harry Campbell, Iquique.

David J. D. Myers, Durango.

Consuls, Class V.

Clement S. Edwards, Breslau.

Oscar S. Heizer, Jerusalem.

Frank C. Lee, Bradford.

Thomas M. Wilson, Department.

Consuls, Class VI.

H. Merle Cochran, Department.

W. M. Parker Mitchell, Montreal.

Romeyn Wormuth, Newcastle, N. S. W.

Consuls, Class VII.

James S. Benedict, Windsor, Ontario.

Lewis V. Boyle, Tahiti.

Thomas W. Chilton, Durban.

Hugh S. Fullerton, Alexandria.

S. Bertrand Jacobson, Department.

Winthrop R. Scott, Cape Haitien.

Alexander K. Sloan, Budapest.

Digby A. Willson, Asuncion.

Damon C. Woods, Paris.

Vice Consuls de Carrière.

Maurice W. Altaffer, Frankfort.

Harry J. Anslinger, La Guaira.

Richard P. Butrick, Guayaquil.

James G. Finley, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Raymond H. Geist, Port Said.

Thomas McEnelly, Chihuahua.

Winfield H. Scott, Colombo.

George P. Waller, Ceiba.

(Continued on next page)

Interpreters.

Culver B. Chamberlain, Canton.
William F. Nason, Yokohama.

Non-career Officers.

Adam Beaumont, Patras.
Ellis A. Bonnet, Torreon.
Clement H. Cornish, Amoy.
Walter T. Costello, Sydney, N. S. W.
Verne G. Staten, Tientsin.
Eli Taylor, Dairen.
Hernan C. Vogenitz, Funchal.

PROMOTIONS

Clerks to Vice Consuls.

William B. Douglas, Calcutta.
James E. Park, Paris.
Chauncey B. Wightman, Callao-Lima.
Stephen C. Worster, Nogales.
Theodore A. Xanthaky, Rio de Janeiro.

RESIGNATIONS

Thomas D. Edwards, Consul Class VIII.
Robert F. Kelly, Vice Consul de Carrière.
Thomas L. Curry, Consular Agent, Salaverry.
James C. Frederick, Consular Agent, Cruz Grande.

APPOINTMENTS

Consular Agents.

William McKee Bingham, Peterborough, Ontario.
Floyd Sears, Salaverry, Peru.

SERVICE WEDDINGS

MacDonnell-Millspaugh. Miss Mary H. MacDonnell and Mr. Arthur C. Millspaugh, formerly Economist Consul, were married September 10, 1923, at Beirut, Syria.

Sidamon-Eristoff-Moser. Princess Xenia Sidamon-Eristoff and Mr. Charles K. Moser, a former member of the Service, were united in marriage September 30, 1923, in the Russian Orthodox Church at Baltimore.

Northrup-Reed. Miss Isabella Northrup, of Minneapolis, and Consul Leslie E. Reed were united in marriage on October 4, 1923, in King's Weigh House Church, Grosvenor Square, London, England.

ASSIGNMENTS DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

Secretaries Class 1.

Hugh R. Wilson, Lima.
Craig W. Wadsworth, Unassigned.

Secretaries Class 3.

Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Constantinople.
Alan F. Winslow, Berne.

AMBASSADORS RESIGN

Honorable George Harvey, American Ambassador at London, and Honorable Richard Washburn Child, Ambassador at Rome, have submitted their resignations to the President. Both Ambassadors were appointees of President Harding and both have served over a period of two years. "The outstanding incident of British-American relations during the period of Ambassador Harvey's duties," states the Washington Post, "was the conclusion of the British debt negotiations." Ambassador Child headed the American delegation sent to the first Lausanne conference for conclusion of peace between Turkey and the Allies.

A son, George Herbert, was born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles W. Allen, at Zurich, Switzerland, on August 16, 1923.

A daughter, Lucy Sprigg, was born to Consul and Mrs. W. Roderick Dorsey, at Catania, Italy, on September 11, 1923.

A daughter, Charlotte, was born August 24, 1923, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Leslie E. Woods, at Strasbourg, France.

A son, José Willys, was born September 7, 1923, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Willys A. Myers, at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mr. Edward J. Norton, Consul General assigned to the Department of State, was, on September 18, 1923, designated by the Acting Secretary of State as Chief of the Office of Consular Personnel, filling the vacancy created by the assignment of Mr. Nathaniel B. Stewart to Yokohama.

During the month of August, 1923, there were received from the various consular offices 2,618 reports as compared with 2,105 received during the month of July of the same year.

COOPERATORS

New subscriptions received through the efforts of members of the Association.

H. W. Goforth.....	4
O. Gaylord Marsh.....	2
Keith Merrill	10
Ernest L. Ives	11
Leslie E. Reed.....	1
William E. Chapman.....	1
G. E. Woodward.....	1
Thomas W. Chilton.....	1
Charles C. Eberhardt.....	1
Maxwell K. Moorehead	5
Frederick M. Ryder	9
R. D. Longyear.....	12
Hamilton C. Claiborne	2
LeRoy R. Sawyer	2
Ely Palmer	14
W. M. Parker Mitcher.....	2
Charles R. Nasmith	1
George K. Donald	1
George C. Hanson	4
Horace Lee Washington	6
Ernest A. Wakefield	1
Hugh H. Watson	1
Charles I. Graham	1
William Dawson	2
James B. Stewart	3
Donald D. Shepard	4
Harry A. Havens	2
Ely E. Palmer	2
Augustus E. Ingram	1
John F. Jewell	2
Harry M. Lakin	2
Arthur C. Frost	1
Chester W. Davis	1
John F. Simons	1
Gilbert R. Willson	1
Conger Reynolds	1
John R. Minter	2
George G. Fuller	1
Edmund B. Montgomery	1
Irving I. Linnell	1
Henry M. Wolcott	2
William W. Early	1
Arthur Garrels	2
Edward J. Norton	1
J. Klahr Huddle	1
Leland B. Morris	11

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After an inspection trip through South American countries, Mr. William Dawson returned to Washington and called at the Department October 12.



SHANGAANS FROM PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Dancers who entertain the gold diggers of Johannesburg. Consul George K. Donald says that this particular team is the best on the Rand and that in grace, rhythm and tempo they would rank with the front row at the Winter Garden. The leader at the right with the feather baton and the arm bands is wearing a wig made of vari-colored yaru.

Immediately after the recent disaster in Japan—earthquake, typhoon, fire, disease combined—the Department was literally flooded with inquiries from anxious persons who wanted news of their families or friends in the stricken territory. In order more efficiently to receive such inquiries, despatch cables to Japan, receive and distribute the information obtained, the Consular Bureau organized a special “Japanese Welfare” section which reported the following summary of business handled:

Domestic—telegrams and letters: incoming, 839; outgoing, 1,150.

Foreign—telegrams consisting mostly of lists of names varying from 1 to 6 pages in length and containing from 50 to 350 names: incoming, 60; outgoing, 119.

Telephone Calls—(very low estimate), 618.

Card indexing cases—2,034 made out, and containing 6,406 entries.

Three-fourths of entire activity was confined to the first 10 days following the earthquake, but many inquiries are still being received.

Colonel Francis LeJ. Parker, General Staff, has been relieved from duty as Military Attaché to Mexico and is succeeded by Colonel George M. Russell.

Lieut. Colonel William I. Westervelt has been detailed to succeed Major Donald Armstrong as Military Attaché to Paris. Major Armstrong will attend a French service school.

A Comparative Summary of Business

A Table Showing the Total Leading Services Performed By American Consular Officers For a Period of Four Fiscal Years.

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Protection and welfare cases	40,869	48,078	59,851	75,309
American deaths recorded	1,241	1,010	1,199	1,285
Estates handled	609	607	611	1,037
Registrations of Americans	6,321	6,585	7,744	6,530
American passport services	192,316	150,117	110,509	90,586
Passport visas, (alien)	601,686	657,968	264,167	408,671
Section 6 certificates	1,041	1,386	1,652	1,253
Depositions and commissions	358	500	595	735
Extradition cases	42	80	81	56
Notarial services	225,586	235,194	135,337	167,764
Marine protests	6,787	7,720	6,088	5,933
American vessels entered	25,736	27,837	21,040	20,638
American vessels cleared	25,153	27,838	20,859	20,506
Seamen shipped	32,549	33,464	26,586	28,764
Seamen discharged	28,322	26,713	22,613	22,750
Seamen deserted	3,283	3,129	3,277	2,853
Seamen deceased	254	209	159	129
Seamen relieved	5,216	5,197	3,807	3,891
Landing certificates	2,289	2,546	3,718	2,889
Disinfection certificates	3,074	4,282	4,075	8,307
Bills of health	31,162	39,366	36,142	39,459
Sanitary reports	12,104	13,254	14,373	15,158
Voluntary trade reports	7,711	9,215	12,735	16,601
Called-for trade reports	4,797	6,367	6,812	10,598
Replies to trade inquiries	98,914	82,237	64,920	55,502
Consular invoices	598,809	546,239	607,556	806,817
Letters received	679,756	756,824	764,770	904,601
Letters sent	795,051	871,891	966,476	1,007,438
Total fees collected	\$2,917,387.08	\$8,517,020.47	\$4,723,335.99	\$6,805,471.31



**FREIGHT AND TRADE
REVIEW**

From Export Trade and Finance, September 15, 1923.

FAVORABLE developments in the foreign and domestic trade conditions are now becoming more apparent as accomplished facts. Considerable optimism for future business seems to be justified. Even the shipping situation, which has been scraping the bottom of depression for several months, is now in a slight but distinct upward trend.

Taking the foreign outlook first, the last week has seen a rapid clearing of the skies. The Italian-Greek controversy, which was ominously warlike for a time, has practically been settled. The disputants have yielded to the plan suggested by the Council of Ambassadors, with the result that fear of hostilities, which would have precipitated another world crisis with the Balkans as the starting point, has been removed. Italy and Greece will now return to the less exciting but more constructive task of economic progress,

A. H. BUCHAN, President & Treasurer

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Further information on the Japanese disaster

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Lima, Peru
Los Angeles, California

London, England
Mexico City, Mexico
Montreal, Canada
New Glasgow, Canada
New Orleans, Louisiana
Peking, China
Port Elizabeth, South Africa
Portland, Oregon
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rome, Italy
The Hague, Holland
San Francisco, California

Santiago, Chile
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Seattle, Washington
Shanghai, China
Soerabaya, Dutch East Indies
Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Tokyo, Japan
Toronto, Canada
Valparaiso, Chile
Vancouver, Canada
Winnipeg, Canada

Warehouses at

Antwerp, Belgium
Bombay, India
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic
Calcutta, India

Callao, Peru
Cape Town, South Africa
San Francisco, California

Santiago, Chile
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Talcahuano, Chile
Valparaiso, Chile

shows that, while there has been untold destruction of life and property, the financial structure and the credit of Japan have not been impaired. The reconstruction of two great cities, with hundreds of thousands of individual homes, business houses and public works, will require a vast amount of manufactured materials and supplies, at least 75 per cent of which must be obtained in the United States. These purchases can be financed successfully, and the result will be a large volume of business for American manufacturing concerns and ship lines.

The first thought of the steamship companies has been for relief work, but their officials have been compelled to plan for the transportation of materials for reconstruction. In addition to the ships already in the Oriental service, it is estimated that fifty or more will be required within the next few months. Structural steel, machinery, lumber, cement, wire and hundreds of articles which go into the makeup of a city will be shipped in great quantities.

So far as foreign affairs are concerned, the developments of the last week have been uniformly favorable. Another indication of this was

the strength in the financial markets, which advanced rather than declined, though the earthquake of 1907 in San Francisco was the prelude to the panic of that year. American insurance companies were small sufferers in the latest catastrophe, due to the inclusion of earthquake clauses in their policies, with the result that no heavy liquidation of securities was necessary.

Favorable signs were also noted in the domestic markets. Surveys made by several trade publications showed a general increase in business in the last several weeks and expectation of further revival in the fall. In the dry goods field the orders placed were at higher prices, and mills were reported to be resuming operations or extending their output. The silk market was exceptionally strong, but this was an unhealthy factor due to the Japanese unsettlement. Trading was active in cotton goods.

The Department of Agriculture reported that conditions were generally better this season than last in all sections except the wheat belt. Wheat prices are also stronger at present, indicating some relief for the region that has been hit the hardest.



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China	Straits Settlements	Syria
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Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australasia	Jugoslavia

THE EISTEDDFOD

(Continued from page 321)

choirs sang in competition the three last movements of the motet, and in mechanical perfection there seemed to be nothing to choose between them. It was most gratifying, then, when the critical remarks were made, to hear the stress placed upon the interpretation of the words, and the criticism was not padded! The choir that had received the most applause because of the tremendously dramatic interpretation it had given, was told off sharply because of the evidently mechanical genius it had displayed in achieving that dramatic quality, without an accompanying conviction of feeling. With such sane criticism to season the inevitable dulness for lay listeners in a competition of this sort, it is not difficult to appreciate the wide appeal of the *Royal Welsh National Eisteddfod*.

Due to the importance of this event, the presiding officers are leading men of the country—a different one for each morning, afternoon and evening of the week. Mr. Lloyd George, late Prime Minister of Great Britain, presided one afternoon. With a spontaneous, sympathetic word, he brought eleven thousand persons to their feet and asked them to join in a hymn in reverent memory of our President who died the week before. To my great regret, this happened the day after my visit and therefore I did not witness what was reported as the most impressive moment of the week.

The evenings of the Eisteddfod week are given over to concerts, much like the music festivals in the United States. Artists of Welsh extraction are the most popular, of course, but famous singers and players from the rest of the British Isles are now made welcome. Children's choirs are featured on one evening, oratorios are given, orchestral music occupies another, and, at the last, concerts of an exclusively Welsh character are given. At the end of the week, the constant attendants must have absorbed so much music that they can pour it out at home for the entire year.

The Eisteddfod has been an important factor in Welsh life for hundreds of years. Its importance has gone beyond Wales, and to many English and Scotch music-lovers it is the artistic event of the year.



PROBLEMS FOR THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

(Continued from page 314)

portrayal by word and picture, we realize that what is needed is not more information but better judgment, not more bulletins but more accuracy of statement and a better assimilation. And as we consider the welter of controversies and the dangerous clashes of interest, we come to place our reliance not upon emotional appeal but upon the processes of reason and the dominance of those who have not lost emotional power, but have been able to hold passion in check.

To the extent that the University merely reproduces the rush, the hustle, and the rapid give and take of life, to the extent that it fails to yield serenity and reflection, it sacrifices its great capacity for service in a tumultuous world. The true victories of life go to the men of mastery and discriminating judgment. It is the business of our universities and colleges to produce them.

Lord Newton's biography of Lord Lyons, British Ambassador to the United States before and during the Civil War, contains a statement which may be quoted as still valuable:

" * * * It is the moment when the evil spirit of the Jack in Office, unless he be entirely exempt from it, which is very rare, gets the better of him and prompts him to make some epigrammatic or cutting reply. I learned no more valuable lesson while working under Lord Lyons than that every letter received must be answered, and that the answer must be staid in form and well considered in substance, whatever might be the ignorance, the petulance, or the extravagance of the writer to whose letter you were replying."

Another sidelight on the customs of the times is brought out when in speaking of the hours of duty spent by the Secretaries, it is added:

" * * * After 7, they adjourned to Willard's Hotel to indulge in the pernicious local habit of swallowing cocktails, dined at 8, and were frequently obliged to return to the Chancery and work until midnight or even later."

Charles H. Heisler, American Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia, was shot by a burglar during the night of September 26, 1923. The latest reports from Riga indicate that Mr. Heisler is resting well, although his temperature rises at times. The BULLETIN wishes him a speedy recovery.



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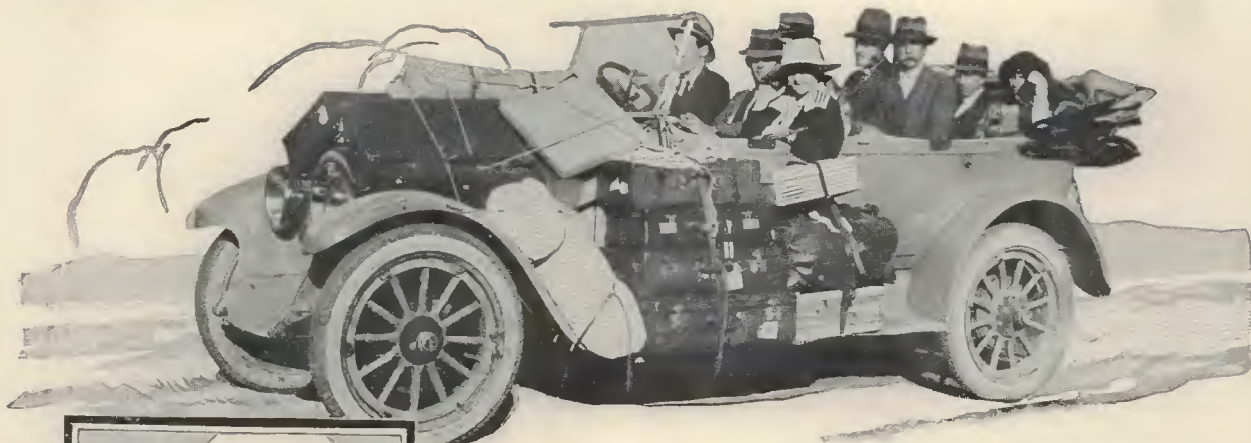
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Its *stamina* gave Buick a world-wide good name

BUICK'S name, for twenty years, has been a synonym for dependability and rugged endurance in every country of the world.

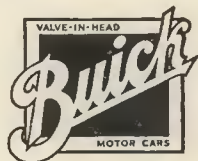
Its beauty has won for Buick a place on the boulevards of Europe's capitals; its stamina has made it the choice of those who must cover vast distances, over all kinds of roads, in all kinds of weather.

Always a pioneer, Buick was first to traverse the Gobi Desert on regular schedule, and first to cross the Andes. A great explorer recently chose a Buick to penetrate Afghanistan.

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Over 1,000,000 Buicks have been built and sold. The main Buick factory is more than a mile and a half long. And back of the Buick organization are unparalleled resources of money, machinery and engineering talent.

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THE UNCLAIMED "RESIDUE" OF ESTATES

(Continued from page 318)

their keepsakes. Approximately 3,500 of these unclaimed estates rest in Uncle Sam's keeping because the kith and kin of the deceased boys in khaki have not advised the War Department of their whereabouts.

What tales of courage and sacrifice these keepsakes could tell! Many of them were removed from the bodies of soldiers who were killed on the battlefield. With reverence and respect, the writer examined the contents of several of these packages which had been opened officially. One contained a dozen or more rusted coins, mostly French money, and a fountain pen with which, perhaps, the soldier lad had written to his sweetheart only the day before the battle in which he lost his life. In another envelope was a shattered watch of gold. It looked as if it had been wrecked by a bit of shrapnel or a vagrant bullet. It was blotted and splotted with stains. It was owned by an American soldier killed in France June 13, 1918.

These prized possessions of some of our bravest American soldiers are resting almost forgotten in storage when they should be the treasured keepsakes of the relatives of the soldier boys who gave their all that posterity might live and prosper. Uncle Sam has exhausted his resources in trying to find the heirs of these relics, which have been rescued from dozens of different battlefields. It would be better to bury these trinkets in some special national tomb with official ceremonies or to distribute them over the country for display in public museums, rather than to ever offer them for public sale, if they are not claimed.

No matter what part of the world it be where the American soldier dies, his personal trinkets and keepsakes are immediately collected under the direction of his commanding officer and sent to the Adjutant General's Office in Washington. The uniforms and military equipment may be sold to his comrades at the discretion of the officer in charge and the cash proceeds forwarded to Washington to the credit of his estate. The Washington officials examine, inventory and seal the possessions in a package which is stored in a place of safekeeping. They try to locate the relatives by the addresses of relatives which each soldier gives when he enlists. If the relatives cannot be found after a thorough search by the national agencies, the effects are sent to the morgue of dead soldiers' property.



Photograph from U. S. Consul General Ernest L. Harris

Peasant Girls Making Hay in Sweden.

Others—Why Not You?

Alexander Weddell, A. T. Haeberle, Frederick Simpich, Robert P. Skinner, Harry A. McBride, and Maurice P. Dunlap—as well as Mr. Harris—have contributed photographs and articles to the National Geographic Magazine, thus adding zest and income to leisure hours.

This is an invitation for you, too, to submit photographs of natives—at work or at play—and carefully prepared descriptions of the customs and people at your post or in the territories you visit, for the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE is eagerly seeking such material in every corner of the globe.

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

National Geographic Magazine

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

If a sailor of the United States Navy dies in the service, either at home or abroad, the captain of his ship has the right to sell the clothing and perishable possessions to his shipmates. The money received from such sales, together with all the back pay of the seaman, is sent to his next of kin—the person whom the sailor designates as his legal heir when he enlists. The trinkets and personal valuables of the sailor are inventoried, indexed, and sealed in a package, which is delivered to the commanding officer of the navy yard where the ship next ports. This officer communicates with the relatives of the deceased and forwards the belongings and cash to these legal claimants if he can find them. Otherwise, the property is stored at the navy yard until the lawful heirs appear.

During a recent year 1,000 sailors died in Uncle Sam's service at a time when the total strength of the United States Navy aggregated 116,400. This shows that the business of handling their estates and finding their legatees is considerable of an enterprise. Every navy yard in the United States has its quota of dead men's shoes, which are being held for their legal heirs.

The property of the seamen is as varied as the countries that they visit and the winds which tan their countenances. American sailors go all over the world. Most of the boys are of the impressionable age, when they are prone to buy the most extraordinary keepsakes. An Arabian dirk, silken underwear from Japan, a handful of Chinese coins, a precious fur from Karakul, shell-work from the Mediterranean or mystical puzzles from India are as apt as not to be found in the average sailor's kit bag.

When it comes to a matter of animal mascots the United States Navy leads the world. For the most part, however, the dogs, cats, parrots, tropical birds, lion cubs, alligators, canaries and every other conceivable form of animal life which will live aboard ship are owned by sailors in mess units or working brigades. Occasionally, however, an individual seaman will own one of these curious mascots. When he dies the pet is usually sold to his shipmates and the proceeds are turned over to his relatives.

Musical instruments and sporting goods equipment—particularly boxing gloves—are commonly

(Continued on page 338)



Its owners prize the Hupmobile for its great beauty, its graceful proportions, and its generous comfort. But they prize it still more highly for those sterling Hupmobile virtues which make its beauty so much worth while; the superior reliability for which the Hupmobile has become famous; its ability to keep on performing at its best for months and months without tinkering and adjusting.

HUPP MOTOR CAR CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ALONG THE ROADS IN NORTHERN HAITI

(Continued from page 316)

half-acre fields of corn, rice or other vegetables, as the rich soil and abundant moisture favor a prolific plant growth.

Mt. Plaisance is but a forerunner to Pilboro, the loftiest ridge crossed by the inter-coastal road, but by no means the highest peak in Haiti. The highway attains here an elevation of 3,100 feet. Between the two mountains lies the pretty town of Plaisance, which always draws an expression of pleased surprise from the traveler.

Although this delightful region of climatic refreshment and natural beauty lies midway between the coast cities of Cape Haitien and Gonaives, no one has taken commercial advantage of its charms to construct summer cottages or resort inns, where residents of the towns and foreign visitors might go for health or recreation. I trust that future American consular officers assigned to Haiti may find in these cool and



Photo from R. D. Longyear.

ON THE ROAD TO MARKET

malaria-proof mountain retreats suitable quarters for vacation or week-end trips, and if by that time there are a few modern residences available in Cape Haitien, my successor will be entitled to refer with fondness to his "Happy Haitian Home."

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THE UNCLAIMED "RESIDUE" OF ESTATES

(Continued from page 336)

found among the effects of sailors who die in the service. In all such cases these articles are sold on ship or shore instead of consigning them to the relatives. Generally speaking, a B-flat cornet or a set of five-ounce fighting gloves would not be as highly cherished by the relatives of a deceased seaman as his watch or ring. That is why the former articles are sold, and the latter are preserved and transmitted to his people.

In the respective cases of American civilians, soldiers, and sailors who died abroad and in the national service, Uncle Sam never experiences much difficulty in finding the relatives of those who leave large and valuable estates. Often these assets in individual cases run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. In other instances valuable jewelry is handled and ultimately sent to the proper heirs.

It is in the instance of the minor effects of those who possess but little of the world's goods that the great difficulty is met with in the delivery

of the legacies to the proper heirs. At that, though, the national authorities do mighty well in their efficient distribution of decedent estates. There is no country that excels the achievements which the State, War, and Navy representatives annually accomplish in finding missing relatives of American citizens dying abroad, and presenting to them articles which otherwise would pass to the national store vaults of decedents' treasures.

The BULLETIN expresses its appreciation of recent contributions other than those appearing in this issue from the following consular officers:

Claude I. Dawson, Mexico City.
 George S. Messersmith, Antwerp.
 James B. Stewart, Tampico.
 George Wadsworth, Cairo.
 Robert D. Longyear, Geneva.
 W. E. Chapman, Mazatlan.
 William P. Garrety, Puerto Cabello.
 George T. Colman, Rio de Janeiro.
 Franklin C. Gowen, Leghorn.
 Austin C. Brady, Punta Arenas.



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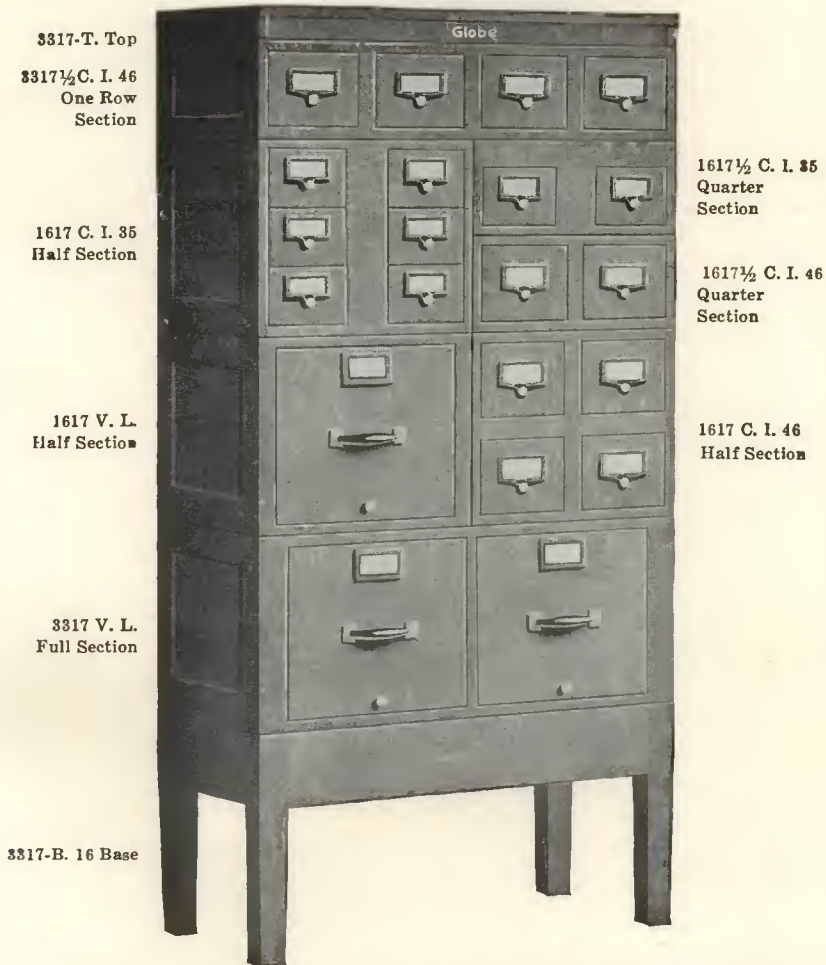
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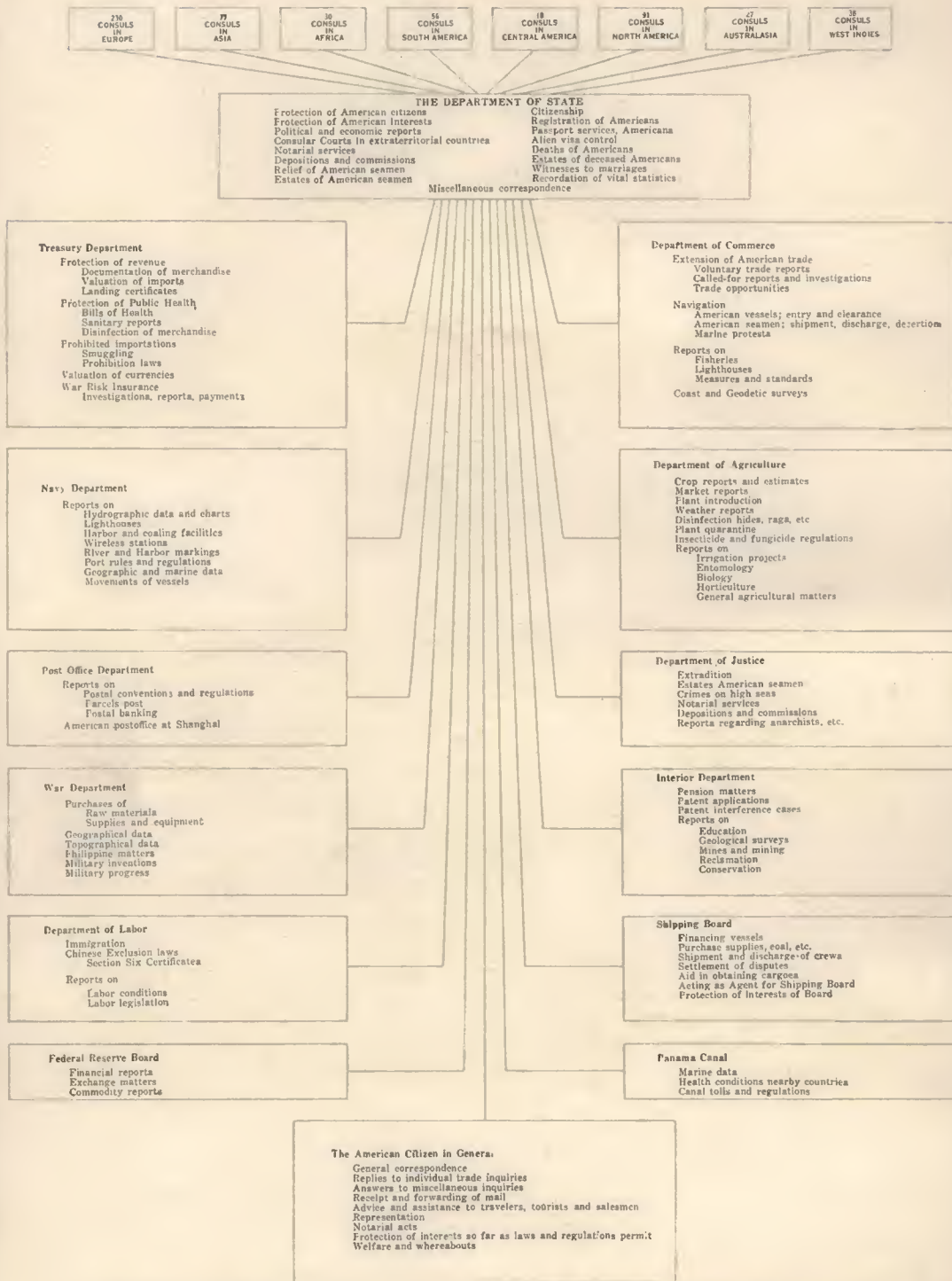
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American Consuls serve practically every branch of our Government, every business man and, either directly or indirectly, every private citizen. This chart shows how information gathered by them is concentrated in the Department of State and then distributed 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.