



HURRICANE SWEEPS SANTO DOMINGO

Angry seas break over the Malecon. Wreck of U.S.S. Memphis, lost in a similar storm in 1916, is seen in background. Photograph from Consul George A. Makinson.

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The American Consular Association

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



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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1922

To Encourage Conferences

Department Sending Chief of Consular Bureau to Europe this Summer to Meet Several National Gatherings of American Consuls

PERIODICAL conferences of American consular officers abroad—an idea which has been taking more and more definite form for some years now—has received a great impetus in a decision just taken by the Secretary of State to send Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Consular Bureau, to Europe this summer to attend a number of such gatherings.

Mr. Hengstler will sail from New York June 17 and will arrive in Switzerland in time to attend the Fourth of July meeting of American Consuls in that country, which has become now an established annual occurrence. The meeting this year will take place at Lucerne or Interlaken under the chairmanship of Consul General Murphy.

Mr. Hengstler's second principal objective will be a similar gathering of American Consuls at Berlin. This is scheduled to take place August 6 to 8. It will include all Consuls in Germany and will be presided over by Consul General Coffin.

For two or three years now the Consuls in the United Kingdom have foregathered annually at London under Consul General Skinner's leadership to discuss their common problems. Thanksgiving is the usual date for these meetings, but in view of Mr. Hengstler's trip it is hoped that the London conference can be fixed for August 13.

Aside from taking part in these conferences, Mr. Hengstler expects to visit a number of Consulates in western and central Europe. It is understood that his visits will not be in any sense inspections. They are intended only to serve the

purposes of informal contact and friendly discussion between the Chief and officers in the field. It is expected that Mr. Hengstler will be back in Washington about the first of September.

There is a feeling in consular circles that Mr. Hengstler's trip will do much to forward the idea of consular conferences and to crystallize the Department's policy in respect to them. The first important official pronouncement on the subject was made in July, 1920, in the course of an instruction addressed to Consul General Skinner at London. This instruction, which was printed at length in the BULLETIN for August, 1920, recognized clearly "the practical value of discussion among officers, both in the elucidation of technical problems and the furtherance of closer cooperation."

"It is apparent, also," the instruction proceeded, "that the scope of conferences of this character might well be extended by bringing together officers in various countries having similar problems. This is especially true of Consuls General who might most profitably be occasionally brought together in conferences for the consideration of questions of common interest, and the dissemination of conclusions reached among the other consular officers in their respective jurisdictions."

A precursor of such conferences of supervising Consuls General as are herein hinted at will occur in Washington this Summer when the whole corps of inspecting Consuls General will assemble for a round table which is expected to continue for a month or more. The conference idea has not yet,

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however, been worked out in practice to the point which many officers hope it will some day attain; that is to say, when supervising Consuls General from many countries will come together at some central capital for the discussion of consular work and then in a series of subsequent national conferences distribute to the remainder of the Service

the ideas there acquired.

The Department is limiting itself at present to the encouragement and guidance of meetings of consular officers within one national jurisdiction. It has not found it practicable, under existing law and regulations, to order officers to attend these meetings and to pay their transportation and subsistence while doing so, but it has given them great encouragement by a decision that time spent in this way by consular officers shall not be charged against their annual leave or considered in any way an absence from official duties. The loyalty and interest of the men in the field have amply sufficed to make conferences practicable under this

To justify this official recognition of their usefulness, the Department must exercise guidance over conferences in order to assure the most helpful results from the time and energy expended. There was detailed discussion with Consul General Coffin during his recent visit in Washington in order to formulate a program for the Berlin A tentative agenda has since been drawn up, including four main headings, namely, General Policy, Diplomatic Supervision, Coopera-

tion and Consular Administration.

The first embraces these subheads:

(a) Attitude towards public officials; local authorities; general public; aloofness from controversy; avoidance of both criticism and praise.

(b) Commercial relations with Germany; encouragement of free interchange of products; equality of treatment and of

opportunity.

(c) Protection of American interests.

Ambassador to Give Direction

It is stipulated that discussions on these points shall be under the direction of the Ambassador, as they all relate to policy.

The article, Diplomatic Supervision, embraces

discussion of:

(a) Conformity with policy of mission.

(b) Consulate General as point of contact.

(c) Treatment of important commercial and other matters.

The discussion of Cooperation relates to coop-[192]

eration of the Embassy with the Consulate General and Consulates; of the Consulate General with Consulates, Naval, Military and Commercial Attachés and Trade Commissioners; and of Consulates with other Consulates and representatives of other Departments.

Under Consular Administration the following

subheads are noted:

(a) Economy and efficiency. (b) Commercial reporting.

- (c) Direct assistance to American business
- (d) Attitude towards callers.

(e) Service spirit.

TO INVITE COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉ

The Ambassador or Counselor of Embassy or other Embassy representative detailed for the purpose will be present during the discussion of diplomatic supervision and cooperation. The Commercial Attaché will be invited to attend the discussion of consular administration and will have the privilege of speaking if he so desires.

In order further to assist the efficient working of the meeting and a maximum of helpfulness to all, the following rules have been suggested:

Each consular officer attending the Conference to be prepared to address the Conference on at least one of the subjects contained in the agenda.

Each officer shall report his choice of subject to the Consul General at Berlin for in-

clusion in the program.

A full program of the Conference to be compiled and distributed in advance to those who will attend.

The number of speakers under each heading to be restricted in conformity with the

time allotted for each subject.

Following the conclusion of the program under each general heading, open discussion should proceed under the five-minute rule.

Full reports of all consular conferences are of course made to the Department. The BULLETIN should not be forgotten, however. The excellent example of the recent conference of Consuls in northeastern Mexico, which designated a particular officer to prepare an article for the BULLETIN, is especially commended—by the Bulletin editors. The BULLETIN will also find space for particularly valuable papers of general interest which are read at conferences and which the responsible officers of the Department consider available for publication. And don't forget photographs good ones.



A MEXICAN CONFERENCE

By Harry L. Walsh

CONFERENCE of the Consuls of northeastern Mexico was held at Saltillo, in the State of Coahuila, May 8, 9 and 10, 1922. It was probably the first of its kind in the history of the Service in Mexico and grew out of a suggestion of Consul Fred R. Robinson, of Saltillo, two months before.

Eight consulates were represented at the meeting—Ciudad Juarez, by Consul John W. Dye; Chihuahua, by Consul James B. Stewart; Tampico, by Jack D. Hickerson, Vice Consul of career; Saltillo, by Consul Robinson; San Luis Potosí, by Consul Walter F. Boyle; Monterey, by Consul Thomas D. Bowman; Piedras Negras, by

Consul William P. Blocker; and Nuevo Laredo, by Consul Harry L. Walsh.

As the result of a circular inquiry among the Consuls of northeastern Mexico, Saltillo was selected for the conference point, as against Monterey and Torreon; Consul Bowman of Monterey was named provisional chairman; and a somewhat comprehensive agenda outlined which was submitted to the Department for approval at the time the holding of the conference was requested.

To distribute the work of the conference equally, and particularly to avoid a great mass of labor falling upon any one man, a general secretary was dispensed with and the following designations were made—Permanent Chairman, Consul Bowman; Assistant Chairman, Consul Robinson;

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CONSULS CONFERRING IN NORTHERN MEXICO

This is how they thresh out their common problems by direct exchange of views. From reader's left—Consul Boyle of San Luis Potosí, Consul Blocker of Piedras Negras, Consul Stewart of Chihuahua, Consul Bowman of Monterey, Vice Consul Eaton of Saltillo, Vice Consul Hickerson of Tampico, Consul Walsh of Nuevo Laredo, Consul Dye of Ciudad Juarez, Consul Robinson of Saltillo.

The Last Days of the Czar

By Carl W. Ackerman

SINCE the late Emperor of Russia was executed in July, 1918, there have been hundreds of versions of the last days of the Czar published throughout the world. Most of them, almost without exception, were based upon or were an elaboration of the manuscript written by the Czar's personal valet, which I obtained in Ekaterinburg, Russia, four months after the disappearance of the imperial family. When the New York Times published the document, which I cabled from Vladivostok, it was considered not only an important news event, but a contribution to the revolutionary history of Russia.

At the time I could not tell how I obtained the manuscript, but, now that the Consular Bulletin has invited a contribution on Consuls and Correspondents, I wish to relate the incidents which led to the discovery of the document as an illustration of my theme that the three C's of successful foreign correspondence of an American newspaper today are: Consuls, Correspondents and Cooperation. Confidence might be added as a fourth, if it be mutual and frank, were it not implied in cooperation.

CONSULS AND THE PRESS

Nine years ago I received my first newspaper assignment in Washington. One of the first officials I met was Mr. Hengstler in the Consular Bureau. Since then I have had the extreme good fortune of meeting and knowing officials of the Consular Service in many parts of the world and it is to them that I am greatly indebted for many of my accomplishments in the foreign news-fields. Beginning with Hengstler (I cut my official eyeteeth in his office) and ending recently with Consul General Skinner in London and Dumont, who was the pillar of Americanism in Ireland, the many American officials whom I have met in Europe, Asia and Mexico have been my leaning, as well as my listening posts. With but one exception, that of a consular officer in Europe who had been away from the United States so long that his mistakes could be pardoned, every Consul has "played the game" with the representatives of the press as it is played in Washington today. There is more to be gained by confidence and cooperation than by avoidance and suspicion, for governments today cannot function without public good will any more than newspapers can. Between governments and the people the press is the

shuttle. I think most Consuls and correspondents realize this.

To return to the story of the last days of the Czar, several years must be skipped between the time I left Washington and the day I arrived in Siberia. We must skip those fateful nights in Washington early in 1915 when I was ordered to Europe by the United Press to begin my work as a war correspondent, when my wife and I debated the pros and cons of accepting the assignment and listened to the convincing arguments of Maurice Fradt Dunlap, now Consul in Copenhagen, who was just beginning his consular career and who urged us to go abroad. We must merely mention in passing the generous assistance of former Consuls General Lay in Berlin and Coffin in Budapest during the war, when the United States was neutral and I was a correspondent with the German and Austrian armies. We must not forget, however, how American diplomatic and consular officers in Holland and Denmark helped us obtain food and food permits when we were having difficulty in living on rations in Germany, nor the splendid help of the American Minister in The Hague when I was arrested and tried in Holland for smuggling. Indeed, we correspondents have much to be thankful for when we permit ourselves the luxury of writing memoirs. Foreign jails in war times were far from being health resorts.

A GOOD HABIT

Again, after the United States declared war and I journeyed back to Europe via Cuba, Spain, France, Switzerland and here and there as a correspondent for The Saturday Evening Post, American Consuls gave me more than my share of their busy days—Consuls General Thackara and Lay in Paris, and without Dexter in Lausanne The Post might have suffered, even if I had not. Even when I went to Mexico City, Tampico and Monterey, Chamberlain and his colleagues south of the Rio Grande did more than "play the game." They were guides, interpreters, counsellors and friends combined, because by this time it was a habit for me, every time I arrived in a strange city to make my first call upon the consular officer in charge. Upon him I could always depend for the most accurate information and unstinted help.

When newspaper men go abroad they are invariably welcomed by officials of foreign governments who seek the good will of the American



press, but who frequently mix their advice with propaganda. Nowadays correspondents are on the lookout and before they accept all they are told they go to an American diplomatic or consular officer to learn the "inside." Then they are able and prepared to interpret and report what they see and hear.

During the past eight years while traveling in Germany, Canada, Cuba, Spain, France, Italy, Rumania, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Denmark, As Mr. Palmer was an accomplished Russian linguist and I knew little more than "How much" or "What time is it?" he acted as interpreter and guide. We called first upon the nun who had taken milk and eggs to the Czarovitch. Then we went over to the barracks where the monks lived. Here we met a little, pale-faced monk with long hair and beard who was the last non-Bolshevist to see the Czar and his family alive. While he told us his story, which Mr. Palmer translated to me,

five or six of his pet canaries, which were flying about the room, would alight on his head or shoulders and sing, but they always took care not to come near us where we were seated on the opposite side of the table drinking tea.

Toward the end of the conversation he said that he had an account of the last days of the Czar written by the Czar's personal valet. This he read to Mr. Palmer, who relayed the high lights to me. I recognized it at once as the most interesting human - interest document I had heard of in Russia, and re-

quested Palmer to ask the monk for a copy, but he had only the one. Imagine my astonishment when he gave it to Palmer and simply asked him to return it when he had had it translated. (Still this showed what a correspondent learns in every community, that few persons are trusted in foreign cities like American consular officers.)

That night when we returned to Palmer's office I offered to pay a clerk to translate the document, but Palmer exhibited the usual generosity of a Consul and told me to use the manuscript in any way I wished without mentioning the part he had played in obtaining it.

It took me nineteen days to travel from Ekaterinburg to Vladivostok but as soon as I reached the American military base I took the manuscript to the telegraph office and paid something like three thousand dollars to have it cabled to New York.

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Squad of Red Guards posed for the Bolshevik photographer Photograph from Consul General Roger C. Tredwell

Switzerland, Poland, Russia, Belgium, Mexico, Japan and China I made it my golden rule never to stop in any strange city and visit and study conditions without first calling upon the American Consul.

GETTING THE CZAR'S STORY

It was by following this rule that I met Vice Consul Palmer in Ekaterinburg, Russia, in November, 1918. He became interested in my quest for the real story of the death of the Czar. For several days I rode about the city questioning everyone I could find, who would talk about it. Finally, one day Palmer suggested that we go to the Ekaterinburg monastery, founded three centuries ago by Katherine the Great, and talk to the monk who had been the Czar's last confessor. As the monastery was several miles from the town we drove out in a sleigh one afternoon when the thermometer registered 42 degrees below zero.

"Commerce" in the Coming Year

By Julius Klein

Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

ARKED expansion of the foreign trade activities of the Department of Commerce will be possible during the present fiscal year, as a result of the favorable action of Congress in providing an increase of approximately 30 per cent in this part of the Department's appropriation. In conformity with the principle developed during the last fiscal year by the Bureau of the Budget, the details of this expansion have been outlined in the form of a comprehensive budget which it is believed will result in more efficient administration.

This expansion, as applied to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will result, generally speaking, in a consolidating and strengthening of the existing organization rather than any radical changes or innovations in the present sys-Various established divisions will be assigned new functions, and the general extent of their activities broadened. There will be a building up of the various divisions with the object of eliminating deficiencies disclosed in their operations during the past year. In only two cases will the Bureau's activities be extended into other fields under new divisions. The plan of consolidation will extend to every branch of the Bureau's organization, at home and abroad, the controlling policy being based on a clear conception of the needs of the business world and the necessity for maintaining a well-balanced, flexible, carefully coordinated, and efficient service.

The paramount necessity of concentration within the present organization rather than a reaching out into new fields with inadequately manned units will be readily recognized if a survey of the Bureau's activities for the past year is given.

TO EXPAND EXISTING SYSTEM

With the advent of Secretary Hoover and the reorganization of the Bureau under the present scheme of commodity groupings, limited forces assigned to the several divisions were deemed sufficient to undertake the pioneer work of launching the system, of establishing cooperation with the various industries served, and of studying the needs of their trades. From the start the new policy was eminently successful; increased interest in foreign trade and greater knowledge and appreciation of the Bureau's work brought a greater demand for its services. The expansion was grad-

ual, and with the increasing pressure of work new personnel was assigned to meet these exigencies, so far as departmental appropriations permitted. But with the depletion of the Bureau's funds the demands continued and the various units were hard pressed to keep abreast of current inquiries, which were so urgent and numerous that extensive researches or new ventures in other fields were impossible.

INQUIRIES INCREASED THREEFOLD

A tangible and concrete evidence of this increased pressure of work is contained in the returns of inquiries received from firms and individuals, which increased threefold in a few months, from approximately 800 a day in September, 1921, to about 2,400 a day in June, 1922. The splendid cooperation and effective work of the Consular Service is also most strikingly manifested in the increase in the number of consular reports received in the Bureau, from a daily average of 70 to 120 in the last few months.

Of course, both these circumstances contributed to tax the Bureau's services, the former demanding information and research, the latter necessitating extra work in distributing to the business public the information contained in the reports. In striving to satisfy at least current demands, weak points were disclosed here and there in the service. An effort is now being made to remedy these and to build a substantial structure on the foundation of the present system. Today the necessity of expert specialization is dominant; the present demands of the industries are not for broad generalities but for technical and highly detailed information; and under the new scale of appropriations the Department will strive to meet the situation so far as possible.

In Washington expansion along commodity lines will be carried out by adding functions to old divisions rather than creating units to cover new fields. Some innovations in the present system will take place. A new division will be formed to handle all matters pertaining to finance and investments. The chief of this division will be a man well versed in this highly specialized field, thoroughly qualified to pass on all foreign fiscal material, loans, budgets, etc. He will act in an advisory capacity on the matters to the Secretary of Commerce and to the business and investing public.





WHEN WEST MEETS EAST IN FRIENDLY COMMERCE

This photograph, furnished by Consul Lester L. Schnare, was taken on the occasion of the visit of the American Minister to China, Jacob Gould Schurman, to Swatow, China, last March. Mr. Schurman is in the center of the first row. To his right are Chen Fu Ting, president of Swatow Chamber of Commerce; Consul Schnare; Chen Yuan, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce; the Paymaster of the U. S. S. Albany; Mr. Capan; Fang Yun Yu, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. On Mr. Schurman's right are Wang Yu-jo, mayor of Swatow; Wang Fu, of the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Shen Jao Chieh, arbitrator of the Chamber of Commerce; T. K. Chang, interpreter in the American Consulate, Swatow.

To meet the increasing needs of our growing chemical industry, a division will be established to promote the foreign commerce in this class of

goods.

The functions of many of the existing divisions will be broadened by the addition of new duties, and their researches will be considerably extended by several additions, such as an expert on international cable and wireless communication in its commercial aspects, a specialist in packing for export, a man familiar with motorcycles and other automotive products, three additional men for the Foodstuffs Division (each a specialist in some particular commodity of the foodstuffs group and well grounded in export problems) and possibly

an expert acquainted with the factors governing the marketing of synthetic fuel and by-products.

The Specialties Division is to be considerably expanded under a new chief, H. R. Morse, export manager of the Regal Shoe Company and for many years chairman of the Boston Export Round Table. He will act as adviser to the whole Bureau on matters of export technique, merchandising, etc., and will be given an expert staff competent to deal with the special problems of such important lines as jewelry, office furniture and equipment, labor-saving devices and machinery, and other patented specialties.

The functions of the several regional or geographical divisions will take on a different aspect



with the new fiscal year. A new policy will be launched covering their activities. They will be relieved so far as possible of the trade-promotion activities with which they were identified in the past, and their labors will be concentrated upon the study of general economic conditions in their respective fields. In conformity with the policy as outlined, the Near Eastern Division will be merged with the Eastern European Division, which will take over its territory and administrative functions.

The technical divisions of the Bureau will undergo considerable improvement. The Commercial Laws and Tariffs Divisions are being flooded with queries owing to the world-wide changes now going on in their respective fields. Both of these divisions are to issue many bulletins and circulars which are made necessary by numerous changes in foreign laws and tariff schedules.

The Statistical Division will be enlarged to meet the greater pressure occasioned by the adoption of the new export schedule, which has increased the number of classes by 76 per cent. It is necessary to extend the work of compiling tables for trade organizations and of providing statistics for the commodity divisions.

The Bureau's facilities for gathering information have been developed more rapidly than the facilities for publishing and distributing it, and there have consequently been many vexatious delays in getting material to the business public. Funds have been set aside for remedying this defect, especially by strengthening the staff of the Editorial Division, and there is reason to believe that the old causes of delay will be obviated in the near future.

CONSULS' REPORTS IN PRESS

In connection with the speedy distribution of material the cooperation now extended the Department of Commerce by daily newspapers in many parts of the United States in publishing reports submitted by consular officers and its own field men should be of interest to every official representative of this country abroad. About 35 or 40 daily newspapers devote from half a page to a complete page every Saturday, Sunday or Monday to these reports on foreign trade subjects. In this way it is estimated that about 4,500,000 Americans read every week the results of the efforts of the Consuls, Trade Commissioners and Attachés to promote trade.

In addition, hundreds of reports on specific commodities are mailed every week direct to appropriate trade papers which publish them freely. This mimeographed service is followed by a regular daily news service maintained by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A room has been set aside in the Department building for the convenience of newspaper men, about 40 of whom, including representatives of all the well-known press associations, call every day. They are given copies of cables and reports of all kinds which can not be published in full in *Commerce Reports*. In contrast with the situation up to a year ago, very few, if any, reports now being received from the field are filed away unused. Almost every item received is of interest to some publisher, and elaborate classified lists of all kinds of periodicals are now used to insure prompt and effective distribution of all incoming material.

NEW OFFICE AT ATHENS

The importance of the European markets to our export trade can not be minimized, and this fact has been taken into consideration in allocating personnel to that field. A number of commodity specialists and additional clerks will be furnished to the major officers at London, Berlin, Paris, Rome, Madrid, and elsewhere in Europe. A new office will be opened at Athens by Trade Commissioner Ray O. Hall (formerly with the State Department) for the purpose of keeping in close touch with the commercial conditions and business opportunities in the eastern Mediterranean.

At certain points in Europe and Asia, advantageous for obtaining data on Russia, Trade Commissioners will be placed to study economic conditions within that country and will be sent into Russia when conditions permit and the time seems opportune.

The Habana office will be given a permanent status and will be reinforced by several additions including an expert in sugar and other tropical industries, who will also undertake a special study of the other islands of the West Indies.

A new office will be opened in Colombia, with a view toward following more closely the new commercial problems and opportunities arising from the expansion of investments and the exploitation of the natural wealth of the country. It is also possible that a special study may be made of the commercial situation in Central America. The existing offices in Latin America will be strengthened by sending additional Trade Commissioners and clerks to Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, and elsewhere as needed.

EXPANSION IN FAR EAST

In the Far East an office will be opened at Calcutta and the present one at Manila will be enlarged so as to cover Siam, French Indo-China.

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N unusually large number of transfers and new assignments have been made in the Service during the past month. Consul Samuel W. Honaker has been ordered from Lourenco Marques to the United States and Consul Ross Hazeltine has been sent to Lourenco Marques to take his place, while Consul Robert L. Keiser's assignment to Lourenco Marques has been cancelled and he has been ordered to Tegucigalpa.

Mr. Keiser relieves George K. Donald, who has been ordered to Johannesburg in place of Charles K. Moser, whose assignment to Johannesburg has been cancelled. Leighton Hope has been relieved from duty at Hongkong and has been assigned as Consul in charge at Ensenada, replacing William

C. Burdett, who goes to Seville.

Robert Harnden has been transferred from Seville to Valencia, relieving Henry C. A. Damm, who has been detailed to Nogales. Frances J. Dyer is transferred from Nogales to Coblenz, and E. Verne Richardson from Coblenz to Berlin. Lucien N. Sullivan has been sent out from the Department to report for duty at Cadiz, and Mahlon F. Perkins, now detailed to Shanghai, has been

ordered to the Department.

Other transfers follow: Harry G. King, Vice Consul and Interpreter at Tientsin, appointed Vice Consul and Interpreter at Shanghai; Raymond P. Tenney, now detailed at Shanghai, assigned Canton; Jay C. Huston, now Vice Consul and Interpreter at Canton, appointed Vice Consul and Interpreter at Tientsin; Hugh C. McCarthy, now Vice Consul at Tientsin, assigned Vice Consul at Soerabaya; Norwood F. Allman, now Vice Consul and Interpreter at Chungking, appointed Vice Consul and Interpreter at Nanking; Dillard B. Lasseter, now Vice Consul and Interpreter at Antung, appointed Vice Consul and Interpreter at Hankow; William R. Langdon, now detailed at Yokohama, assigned to Antung; Rollin R. Winslow assigned Vice Consul at Vladivostok; Stewart E. McMillan, now assigned Port Limon, assigned Antofagasta; John J. Meilly, now detailed at Berne, assigned Port Limon; Francis H. Styles, Vice Consul detailed to Department, assigned to Bordeaux; S. Bertram Jacobson, now assigned Vice Consul at Bordeaux, assigned Vice Consul at Alexandria; Hugh H. Watson, now assigned at Lille, assigned at Lyon; Paul C. Squire, now detailed at La Rochelle, assigned Lille; James T. Murphy, now assigned Vice Consul at Nantes, reassigned Vice Consul at Paris; Thomas McConelly, now assigned Vice Consul at Matanzas, assigned Vice Consul at Buenaventura; James V. Whitfield, now assigned Vice Consul at Habana, assigned Vice Consul at Matanzas; Thomas M. Wilson, now assigned Madras, detailed Bombay.

"The Bulletin has been instrumental in promoting service spirit and in removing that sickening suspicion some of us used to have in far away places that we had been played in the corner pocket and forgotten. It gives me the feeling of being part of an efficient organization to read about the doings of my colleagues, and the personal notes about colleagues make me think of them as human companions rather than vague entities." So writes Samuel H. Wiley, Consul at Oporto, and as he encloses a check for five dollars we guess he means it.

Edwin L. Neville, that "vague entity," as Consul Wiley would put it, who has been "played" into the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department, and who, as an "human companion," is none other than "Duke" Neville, has been appointed the Department's representative on the Advisory Narcotic Board. The Narcotic Board is composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce. The advisory board is composed of Consul Neville, Harry A. Hayward of the Treasury Department and F. R. Eldridge of the Department of Commerce. The Board is charged with the duty of framing regulations to permit the importation of raw opium and coca leaves in such quantities as may be found necessary for medicinal purposes. The advisory board will, of course, do the work.

Francis White, formerly Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, assumed his new duties as Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs in the Department on June 6. Mr. White was born at Baltimore in 1892. He was graduated from Yale University in 1913 and studied for two years at École Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris, and the Spanish Diplomatic School at Madrid. He was appointed Secretary of Embassy or Legation



class 5 after examination in June, 1915, and has served at Peking, Teheran, Habana and Buenos Aires.

The following officers registered at the Department during the period from May 10 to June 10: Alfred A. Winslow, Consul General at Cape Town; Frederick M. Ryder, Consul General at Vancouver; John Ball Osborne, Consul General at Genoa; C. S. Winans, Consul at Prague; John Q. Wood, Consul at Tampico; George A. Bucklin,

Consul at Coblenz; Graham H. Kemper, Consul at Sofia; Joseph P. Haven, Consul at Trieste; Julius D. Dreher, Consul at Colon; A. C. Frost, Consul at Guatemala; G. K. Donald, Consul at Johannesburg; Robertson Honey, Consul at Bristol; William C. Burdette, Consul at Seville; R. L. Keiser, Consul at Tegucigalpa; W. W. Brunswick, Consul at La Rochelle; R. L. Rankin, Consul at Berlin; J. B. Milner, Consul at Niagara Falls; John G. Erhardt, Consul at Athens; George L. Brandt, Vice Consul at Alexandria; Edmund B. Montgomery, Vice Consul at Barranquilla; Leroy Webber, Vice Consul at Palermo; Edward M. Groth, Vice Consul at Rotterdam; W. C. Vyse, Vice Consul at Ottawa; J. H. Wetmore, Vice Consul at North Bay; Raymond S. Hafey, Vice Consul at Salina Cruz:

J. Howard D. West, Vice Consul at Liverpool; E. C. Merrell, Vice Consul at Hamilton; Charles H. Stephan, Vice Consul at Vladivostok; J. H. Keeley, Jr., Vice Consul at Constantinople; Robert Jennison, Vice Consul at Montevideo; Charles F. Pennington, Vice Consul at Marseille.

The original Truegate, hero of Sewell Ford's Truegate of Mogador, has been discovered in the person of Howard D. VanSant, Consul at Dunfermline, who writes to the BULLETIN: "I was the only Consul or 'squire' ever appointed from Ocean County, and, if my memory serves me well, I think Mr. Ford was among my many endorsers from along the shore district. The seventh paragraph of the first installment is just as I remember the political contest, though the candidate concerned was a Senator instead of a Congressman." The picture on this page is Truegate's thirteen-year-old daughter as a Scotch shepherdess, the one American winner at the big charity masked ball held in Dunfermline on March 17.

The BULLETIN takes pleasure in announcing the following entries for the consular class of 1943:

A son, Hugo Francis Jaeckel, was born to Consul and Mrs. Theodore Jaeckel on May 15 at Bordeaux, France.

A son, Lucien Memminger, was born on May 18 to Consul and Mrs. Lucien Memminger at Leghorn, Italy.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John O. Sanders on March 23. Mr. Sanders is Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela.



An American Winner

Miss Rosita Abrines of Tangier and Consul General Maxwell Blake were married on May 5 at Tangier by the Rev. José Maria Betanzos.

Miss Margaret Carey Gamble and F. W. Baldwin, Vice Consul at Florence, were married on March 30 at Asheville, N. C.

Miss Pauline Frances Wolland, of Plymouth, and Donald T. Jones, clerk at the Consulate at Plymouth, were married on April 29.

The marriage of Miss Vida Callie Corbin and Jack Dewey Hickerson, Vice Consul at Tampico, Mexico, took place on June 3 at Dallas, Texas.

The many consular friends of Arno Dosch-Fleurot, the well-known correspondent of the New York *World*, will be pleased to hear of his marriage in Genoa May 11th, to Miss Anna Sredinsky.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Maria Luisa Florez to Hugh Millard, of the Diplomatic Service, at Paris on May 9th.

Vice Consul Roy W. Baker, detailed to Barcelona, was married in London on May 4 to Miss Eugenia Holcombe of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Frank S. Walton, of Philadelphia, has announced the marriage of her daughter, Frances Lathbury, to LeRoy Webber at the summer home of the bride at Brunswick, Maine, on June 7. Mr. Webber is Vice Consul at Palermo.

Arthur H. Geissler, of Oklahoma, has been appointed Minister to Guatemala.

III:

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



Frederic R. Dolbeare, who has been, at his own request, on the unassigned list for the past six months, has been reassigned to the Embassy at Berlin as First Secretary.

The Ambassador at Madrid, Cyrus E. Woods, and the Ambassador at Santiago, William M. Collier, are in the United States on brief leaves of absence. Joseph C. Grew, Minister at Berne, is also in the United States on leave of absence.

The next diplomatic examinations are scheduled to commence on July 10. So far, 41 applicants have been designated to take this examination. This is a record number and there is a possibility that this number may be increased to fifty by the date of the examination.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of J. Morton Howell, of Ohio, to be the first American Minister to Egypt. Mr. Howell has heretofore been Agent and Consul General.

The consular corps of Guayaquil, Ecuador, and business men of the city turned out in force to wish Consul General Frederic W. Goding bon voyage when he left Guayaquil for leave in the United States on May 9. A banquet was given in his honor on the evening preceding his sailing and he was escorted to his ship in a launch chartered for the occasion. Mr. Goding is dean of the corps at Guayaquil.

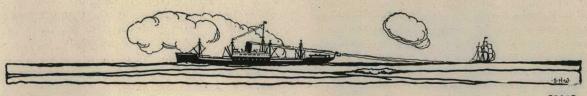
The American section of the International Chamber of Commerce has announced the appointment of Basil Miles to be the American Administrative Commissioner of the International Chamber at Paris. Mr. Miles' long diplomatic career is well known; most recently he served as Secretary to the American Delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armament. In his new position he succeeds Frederick P. Keppel, who has resigned to become connected with the Russell Sage Foundation. Mr. Miles sailed for Paris immediately after the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States just held in Washington.

Consul Wesley Frost at Marseille, France, has discovered the oldest chamber of commerce in the world, according to a report sent to the Department. An excerpt from this report is as follows: "For more than a century after its foundation in 1599, the Marseille Chamber of Commerce was the only institution of its kind in existence; and upon the experience developed by it the inauguration of other French chambers of commerce has been largely based. The evolution of chambers of commerce in France has followed, as a general rule, the evolution of the Marseille chamber." The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America considered Mr. Frost's report to be of sufficient value to publish it in the May issue of Nation's Business.

General Sir Louis Bols, late British High Commissioner at Jerusalem, and members of the British colony at Jerusalem, presented Dr. Otis Glazebrook, now Consul at Nice, stationed during the war at Jerusalem, with a silver salver on March 25. The presentation was made in the presence of the British colony at Nice by Archdeacon Stacy Waddy, of Jerusalem. The gift was an expression of appreciation of the service rendered by Dr. Glazebrook during the war to the British community and to British wounded soldiers and prisoners.

"Something New for the Flapper; Dik'dik fur from Northeastern Africa a Possible Competitor of the Muskrat." This from our racy competitor, The Weekly Commerce Reports! The Department of Commerce based its announcement on a report from Consul Cross at Aden. One thousand dollars in cash prizes will be distributed by the BULLETIN for the best or any definition of a dik'dik. Each definition submitted must be accompanied by not less than 75 subscriptions to the BULLETIN.

The recently elected Dean of the Consular Corps at Trinidad, American Consul Henry D. Baker, presided at the dinner given on March 3 in honor of Sir Samuel Wilson, the newly appointed Governor.



ONSULAR RULLETIN





PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CON-SULAR 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

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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.

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.

DIPLOMATIC STRENGTH

Under this heading, the New York Times of June 4, 1922, prints the following editorial anent the Secretary's speech before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States May 18, the full text of which was printed in the last issue of the BULLETIN:

"A few days ago Secretary Hughes, speaking of the importance of maintaining a reasonable relation of our naval power to that of other countries, said that diplomatic strength is even more important than naval strength. He declared that it was a poor patriot who 'would scrap both his ships and his diplomats at the same time,' and added that it was a matter not simply of national pride but of national security to have a diplomatic organization as efficient as any other in the world. What our diplomatic ratio is can probably not be stated in numerals, as was the naval ratio, but it is intimated in the fact that our 'foreign service is undermanned and underpaid.' And this in spite of the fact that the Department of State really makes money for the Government.

"The popular impression is that the Government in its foreign relations depends more upon mechanical facilities of communication and direct instructions than in the days when our diplomatic and consular representatives had often to act upon their own judgment. But this is not the case. Diplomacy today lays even more stress upon per-

sonality in negotiation and upon expert knowl-Trained men are more than ever essential in this service. And such men are not to be secured or kept in the service unless there are not only reasonable opportunities for promotion but also reasonable compensations. As it is, a man of moderate means cannot accept the more important post of Ambassador or Minister. These positions, as the Secretary contends, should certainly be within the reach of men of talent who have ignored, not amassed, wealth, and he adds bluntly that no American can face the facts without a sense of humiliation.

"The resultant harm is double: men are kept out 'who would invigorate the service,' and on the other hand the impression is created that it is a rich man's club. Secretary Hughes is quick to say that he does not depreciate those with a background of success and wealth. Some of the finest young men in the country with such advantages are in the service. He does decry, however, the method which limits the selection and virtually discriminates against the poor man of equal ability. It is of vital importance that we should provide sufficient salary for a decent living and hold out the hope of a recognition of conspicuous ability. Unless we do that, we shall not be maintaining our rightful ratio of strength and prestige among the nations. No invigoration of the processes of diplomacy by the occasional or even frequent appointment of men of wide experience, sagacity and ability from outside the service will avail unless there is a permanent body of highly, broadly, specially trained men to give them expert counsel from within.

"What international conferences accomplish by bringing together representative men of different nations backed by their staffs merely suggests what is constantly going on in the world's chancelleries, where one hour of direct intercourse, as the Secretary says, is often worth 'months of written communication.' But all depends upon the character, intelligence and force of the man who has the hour's direct conference. The country should support the Secretary in asking for enough from the revenues that fall to his department to provide the 'essential basis of a career,' and thus keep trained men in this increasingly important service of the Government."

Sir Everard Fraser, H. B. M., Consul General at Shanghai, died suddenly in his office from heart disease on March 22. Sir Everard Fraser had been British Consul General at Shanghai for ten years and had served as a consular officer in China for 42 years.

Carr Looks Ever Forward

To Mr. Carr-Head, Friend, and Benefactor of the American Consular Service.

AN APPRECIATION

Always ready, always helping; Strong in faith, and clear in vision; Broad in outlook, safe in action; Always friendly, but persistent; Utilizing each achievement In the process of upbuilding.

Old friend Carr, your Service Spirit Has brought order out of chaos; Has made possible these wonders In the building of our Service; Has inspired and given courage; Has awakened us from slumber. Generous, unselfish always; Always just to us who stumble; Brave has been your work untiring; No discouragement has chilled you; First you built a strong foundation,— Now success has crowned your effort.

Friend reliable, we thank you With sincere appreciation; Warming thanks with deep affection; And we pledge our loyal effort To sustain this useful structure Which your virile force created.

G. H. M.

HE luncheon given June first by the Consular Association to Mr. Carr, in honor of the thirtieth anniversary of his connection with the Department, was marked by a very representative attendance and a spirit, not only of felicitations for Mr. Carr for what he has done in the past, but also of "get together and do" for the future. The guests included the Secretary, the Under Secretary, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Bliss, the Chief Clerk, the Economic Adviser and the various chiefs of divisions and bureaus. Among visiting consular officers were Lucien H. Sullivan, Harry M. Lakin, Francis H. Styles, Leonard N. Green, John J. Muccio, William I. Jackson, James H. Keeley, W. W. Brunswick, W. C. Burdett, A. C. Frost, Robertson Honey, G. H. Kemper, C. K. Moser, J. B. Osborne, Gordon Paddock, R. L. Rankin, A. A. Winslow, and A. F. Rockwell. Fifty-eight were present in all.

Consul Tracy Lay, the Chairman of the Consular Association, presided. He said in part:

"Today Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, the Director of the Consular Service, the Honorary President of the American Consular Association, the Premier of Consuls, and the soul of our great national service, has completed his thirtieth year in the Department of State.

"Thirty years are, perhaps, not a very long period. In fact, we confidently expect to give Mr. Carr a somewhat larger, although I am sure it could not be a more imposing, luncheon on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary. But what I

mean to say is that thirty years are not so long a time when measured by the life of a consular service, and not by the life of a man, or the tenure of office of a public official, and it is in that sense only that Mr. Carr reckons as he builds. One-half of thirty years has sufficed for him to help scrap a traditional spoils régime and completely revolutionize our consular system."

ABSENT ONES

"In every important corner of the world there is an absent member of this Association who today joins us in spirit in the tribute of esteem and affection which we are gathered here to pay.

"What Mr. Carr has meant, and means to us individually, we shall never cease to recall with grateful appreciation; what his thirty years of service have meant to the national interest, we contemplate with reverence, and applaud with admiration. Knowing the results of his labors, we know also the consecration of which they are the fruits.

"As none of our records or archives have ever revealed to us a harder worked public official, so have they failed to show us one who is more beloved.

"Not a midnight light has ever burned in his office but has kindled another in the hearts of his men.

"There is a conscious yearning in the Consular Service which in its nature is more profound and abiding than the nostalgia of a young officer at a



lonely post, or even the wanderlust of an old one on assignment to the Department of State. That yearning is an anxiety to help our chief and the man who hasn't this particular eagerness developed to a high degree is treasonable to our esprit de corps. But having confessed to this commendable Service sentiment it is appropriate to confess also that it is only partially personal to Mr. Carr, as it is partially selfish to ourselves; for we recognize in him at once our great factor of safety and our guarantee of progress.

"As we pass with him his thirtieth milestone, we have become suddenly aware of a great momentum; of a powerful force that has swept in among us, bidding fair to bear us on to new and uncharted achievements.

"A certain speech, delivered two weeks ago tonight, and which we have not lost from mind for a moment, has shown that our great Secretary of State, who is with us today, is with us all the way. May I ask that we have just a word from him who is not only solving our most intricate international problems with unprecedented rapidity, but, if I mistake him not, is intent upon giving America a greater American diplomacy, and an instrumentality to sustain it."

Mr. Hughes expressed his pleasure in being able to join in the tribute to such an eminent public servant as Mr. Carr, who for thirty years had been using his best efforts to bring the organization of the American Consular Service into an efficient mechanism based on a consideration of merit -a thing which, when Mr. Carr entered the Department, was thought to be almost impossible. Mr. Hughes spoke of the notable success of Mr. Carr's endeavors not only in putting the Consular Service on a merit basis, but at the same time so well conducting the spirit of the Service and loyalty to its standards as to make it possible to say that in no branch of the public service is there today a better organization. And this is in a large measure due not only to the hard work but to the ability and personality of Mr. Carr, which has created among the personnel a feeling of admiration, confidence, respect and affection.

MR. CARR SPEAKS

After thanking the Secretary, Mr. Lay and the others present and absent who had done him honor, Mr. Carr said:

"It is a tribute which can not be regarded lightly, but rather with a deepened sense of responsibility for that which has been done in the past and a renewed obligation to attempt whatever service the future may require. "Thirty years may seem to the younger members of this body a long time to have been spent in that great stately building on the Avenue. To me it seems but a few weeks since I entered it, entirely unknown to any one in this great capital of the nation and in entire ignorance of the important activities carried on here. Naturally this gathering together of my friends in the Department brings to my mind many interesting reminiscences that I should like to repeat, but there is not time. Besides, rather than regard this gathering solely as a personal tribute to me, I look upon it in a broader way as a tribute to that which is so close to the hearts of most of us today—the Consular Service of the United States."

THE BUILDING OF A GREAT STRUCTURE

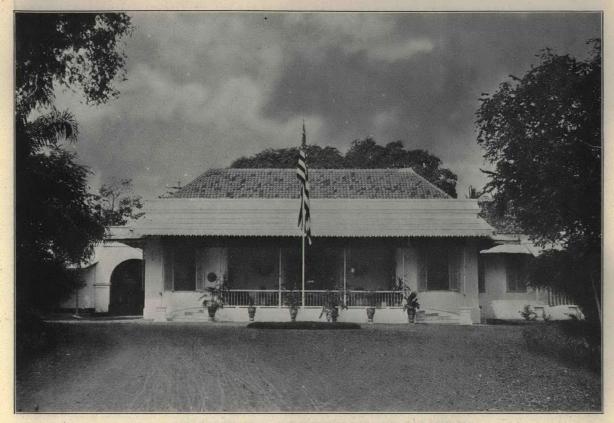
"I like to look upon that Service as a monumental building, conceived and planned by a master architect. It was that far-seeing Secretary of State whom we all admire, Mr. Elihu Root, who drew the plans of this great structure—this Service of ours-and it has remained for us to do the actual building. Together we have put stone after stone in place, raising the structure higher and higher, putting into our work the spirit of idealism as well as the spirit of service. We have encountered many difficulties, as is the case in every important undertaking. The difficulties lying in Washington have required sixteen years of patient, unremitting toil, and sometimes a modest degree of courage to wear them away, and some of them still remain. And in this relation I must not omit to say that in the part of the task that has fallen to my lot no one has more reason to be grateful and thankful than I have for all the loyal, faithful help that my colleagues and those immediately associated with me have given during all these years of endeavor.

"You men of the Service in the field have had your trials and disappointments but you have never failed in your helpfulness, in your faithfulness, in your determination, in your splendid work. It was your practical demonstration of the feasibility and wisdom of the plan conceived by Mr. Root that nine years later persuaded Congress to enact the law of February 5, 1915, applying the principles of classification also to the secretaryships in the Diplomatic Service, and for the first time clearly recognizing in legislation the principle of merit in promotions in the Foreign Service which had been laid down in the Executive Order of June 27, 1906. It is also the character of your work in the field that has made easier each year the task of persuading Congress to give the Service more adequate financial support.









A COMMERCIAL OUTPOST IN THE TROPICS

The American Consulate at Batavia, Java. In 1920, Java purchased American goods to the value of \$55,791,285, and exported to the United States merchandise valued at \$85,858,079.

"The growth of our service has not been spectacular; it has not been attended by a blare of trumpets or the other accompaniments that arouse opposition and create irritation and retard proggress. On the contrary we have tried to build according to sound principles and have sought to do our work slowly and quietly. Our progress has at times, perhaps, been imperceptible in the stages of its motion, but viewed in the perspective we can not but be highly gratified."

"Thus far we of the Consular Service have gone on alone, but, as our Service structure continues to grow, we come now to see the need of the aid of others in putting into it that which shall give it symmetry, security, greater dignity and a broader field for useful activity. For that aid we must turn to the members of our sister organization, the Diplomatic Service. We want their aid and we offer them ours. The ends that we seek are not selfish. They are fraternal and patriotic. We desire to attain unity of organization and

through it to promote unity of purpose, to facilitate the highest possible development, and most of all to find the strength with which successfully to meet the international problems which will demand solution at the hands of the Department of State and the Foreign Service in the half century ahead of us. In this we seek to avoid having the practical effectiveness of the entire Foreign Service lag behind the expectations which may result from a rapidly growing sense of international responsibility on the part of our people. This, it seems to me, is the next great step in building for this Government a foreign service organization worthy of it, and this step can be accomplished in the near future if both Services work diligently in accordance with a definite plan and with one fact clearly understood, namely, that the organization for which we may strive is not in itself the end but only the means to the end which we should seek, that end being larger, more effective and more loval service to the country."

Appropriations for 1923

THE bill making appropriations for the Department of State and the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year 1923 was approved June 1, 1922, after having reached a

very satisfactory state for the most part.

Compared with the appropriations for 1922 there is a decrease of \$6,427,657.93, due principally to certain large items entering into the figures for the current year which do not reappear in the appropriations for 1923. For instance, there is an item of \$5,000,000 for payment to the Government of Colombia arising out of the recent treaty relating to the Panama Canal; another large sum of \$1,000,000 for the International Exposition at Rio; the sum of \$481,000 for the purchase of embassy, legation and consular buildings and grounds appropriated for 1922 which does not reappear for 1923 because of the fact that it is a continuing appropriation and remains available.

Eliminating such items of extraordinary expenditure, the status of appropriations actually re-

veals an increase of \$391,650.37 for 1923 as compared with 1922. It is not to be understood, however, that, at a moment when governmental expenses are being curtailed in obedience to the program of economy, the Department of State is increasing the running cost of its administrative machinery. In this apparent increase there is a sum of \$370,135 due to entirely new items of international exigency such as the Pan American Scientific Congress, \$20,000; the Fifth International Conference of American States, \$75,000; Revision of the Chinese Customs Tariff and the Commission of Inquiry into Extraterritoriality in China, \$68,750; and \$150,000 for alterations and furnishings of the splendid embassy building at London, which was accepted as a gift to the Government from J. P. Morgan.

All through the bill there is evidence of most careful pruning here and there in a studied attempt to reduce expenses wherever possible with-

out seriously impairing efficiency.

COMPARISON OF TOTALS			CONSULAR SERVICE			
	Appropriated 1922	Appropriated 1923		Appropriated 1922	Appropriated 1923	
Foreign intercourse	\$1,431,227.79	\$1,464,370.16	Salaries:	1922	1923	
Diplomatic Service	2,745,950.00	3,016,635.00	Consular	\$1,909,500	\$1,935,000	
Consular Service	4,833,200.00	4,921,450.00	Consular Assistants	35,000	26,250	
Total Foreign Service	\$9,010,377.79	\$9,402,455.16	Clerks	1,400,000	1,400,000	
Department of State		1,041,033.00	Interpreters and guards. Expenses:	103,700	103,700	
Grand Total	\$10.051.837.79	\$10,443,488.16	Consular Inspectors	25,000	25,000	
Items 1922 not reappearing	420,002,007		Contingent	1,000,000	1,150,000	
1923	6,819,308.30		Payment to widows:			
	444,074,444,00	410 112 100 16	Daisy Crawford Carroll		3,500	
	\$16,871,146.09	\$10,443,488.16	Alice Potter		3,000	
DIPLOMATIC SERVICE			ITEMS COMMON	COMMON TO BOTH SERVICES		
	Appropriated	Appropriated		Appropriated	Appropriated	
C. L.	1922	1923		1922	1923	
Salaries: Ambassadors and			Post allowances to diplo-			
Ministers	\$583,500	\$586,600	matic and consular offi-			
Chargés d'Affairies ad	400,000		cers	\$250,000	\$200,000	
interim	58,000	50,000	Transportation of diplo-			
Secretaries	403,600	407,500	matic and consular offi-			
Clerks	300,000	350,000	cers	370,000	290,000	
Interpreters	39,500	31,750	Salaries, diplomatic and			
Expenses: Ouarters for student			consular officers while re-			
interpreters	1.800	1,800	ceiving instructions and	00.000	F0.000	
Contingent expenses	800,000	750,000	in transit	90,000	50,000	
Steam launch for Em-			Transporting remains of			
bassy at Constantinople	1,800	1,800	diplomatic and consular officers, consular assist-			
Embassy, London,			ants and clerks to their			
Alteration, repairs and		150,000	homes for interment	5,000	5,000	
furnishing		150,000	Allowance to widows or	3,000	3,000	
Diplomatic Agency, Tangier, Repair of		14,435	heirs	2,500	2,500	
Ground rent of Embassy	14. 15. 15.	17,400	Emergencies	200,000	400,000	
at Tokyo, Japan	250	250		200,000	T. L.	
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Is Credit Necessary?

By Consul Walter A. Leonard

T one of the group meetings of the Ninth Foreign Trade Convention held in Philadelphia on May 10-12, 1922, the question "Is the policy of granting credit necessary for the promotion of American foreign trade?" was put by J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, and after an interesting discussion, it was answered in the affirmative. This will no doubt be of interest to consular officers, for they have been fully aware of the need for granting credit and in innumerable reports and trade letters they have admonished American business men to grant credit terms comparable to those offered by foreign competitors. It now appears to be the consensus of opinion among American business men that the granting of credit is necessary for the proper expansion of our foreign trade.

This does not mean, however, that every foreign buyer who wishes to order American goods will be, or should be, granted credit terms, for the merchant abroad must be tested by the same general rules as apply to the buyer at home. Before he can be given credit he must pass the test of the three "C's": namely, character, capital, and capacity. The three C's by which the seller must test himself are care, courage, and confidence, according to observations made by A. T. Richards of the H. K. Mulford Company of Philadelphia.

Neither does the policy of granting credit mean that all classes of American goods will be sold on credit terms, for certain raw products, foodstuffs, and even manufactured non-competitive articles, can be sold without giving credit.

IMPORTANCE OF CHARACTER

It was clearly brought out by several who took part in the discussion that *character* is a prime consideration in the granting of credit, for a foreign firm may have both capital and capacity, but if it does not have good character, and hence a good reputation for meeting its business obligations, it can not be given favorable consideration in the granting of credit, irrespective of the size of its capital or the business ability of its members.

It may be interesting to observe that during the discussion of the various types of credit terms, the value was recognized of having American banks abroad, through which to send documents. However, all credit terms, whether arranged through banks or directly between buyer and seller, involve more or less risk on the part of the seller,

for an "irrevocable letter of credit" or other means of safeguarding by the seller, which shifts the final responsibility of the obligation to a bank or other agency, is not *credit*, in the strict sense of that term.

Assistance by American Consuls

There may have been a time when American business men failed to recognize the need for granting credits abroad, and American consular officers were then justified in indulging in generalities such as: "Unless American exporters will grant long-term credits, they can not expect to do business in this country"; but now that business men are willing to grant credit, they will not be satisfied by such general statements, but will wish to be informed concerning the exact kind of credit required and the reasons why conditions in the foreign country justify credit terms, and further, whether there are foreign importers, interested in American goods, who can pass the test of the three C's.

Hence, in giving lists of importing firms, sufficient general facts must be given or pertinent comments made to satisfy the American merchant that it is at least worth his while to procure ratings from credit agencies on such firms. It must be realized, of course, that consular officers can not vouch for the reliability either of foreign or American firms, but they can properly make statements concerning the general reputation of firms without being held responsible for dealings of the firms concerned. In other words, the inevitable "waiver of responsibility" must be always kept in mind. Mere statements by consular officers that the Consular Regulations forbid expressions of opinion on credit ratings is sometimes misunderstood by American firms to mean that consular officers are unwilling to use their discretion in giving proper aid to American business.

DEPENDENCE ON CONSUL

Remarks were made concerning the difficulty of obtaining reliable information from many parts of the world upon which to base credit ratings. In the domestic field it is comparatively easy to learn the exact local business conditions, but in foreign fields the American consular officer is still in many instances the chief source of reliable information. As an indication that credit men appreciate services rendered by consular officers, comments made by L. R. Browne of the International Western



Electric Company, during the course of the meeting, are quoted:

"Our own American Consular Service and our trade representatives in other countries constitute a well-nigh indispensable source for the securing of data of all kinds and while not prepared to supply definite credit information as it relates to the more intimate aspects of the credit risk, it can and does supply a wealth of other illuminating facts."

YOURSELVES

By Some One in "Co."

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us, To see oursels as ithers see us."

When walking along the street we often catch a glimpse of ourselves in the mirrors or polished glass of the shop windows, and, though it is but brief and passing, it is enough to show a woman if her hat is on at just the right angle, or if her skirt is too long, and a man—well, not being a man, I really don't know why a man looks in a mirror.

However, the folks with whom we come in contact really make the best mirrors, so perhaps you might like to catch a glimpse of yourselves as we see you, for you pass us so rapidly on your way to your post or to your home that we get but a brief impression.

There's something so fascinating about these visitors who come from all parts of the world. One consular officer from the Land of the Midnight Sun may be registering his arrival or departure, while behind him stands a brother officer from India's torrid plain waiting to do the same thing. At the present time there are consular officers passing in and out of the Bureau from Montreal, Nairobi, Seoul and San José, surely the four corners of the earth, and it does not require much imagination to picture the widely different and highly interesting peoples and customs among which they have been living.

The interest which everyone in the Bureau feels in your arrival is keen. How anxious we are to see the man to whom we have written innumerable instructions and who has scarcely meant more than a name with "Esquire" tacked to it! Now he becomes a personality—not merely a form letter.

There seems to be an endless procession of consular officers, from the highest to the lowest, through the doors of the Consular Bureau—a sort of endless-chain affair. As soon as the latest addition to the Consular Service has been speeded

on his way to his post, the first one is back for a short vacation.

They are tall, they are short, they are wide, and they are narrow; all styles and sizes, from which even the most fastidious and hard-to-please bachelor maid would be able to pick a husband, were she given a chance and all things being equal. And their dispositions, no doubt, are similarly varied.

Most of them come back after a few years abroad perhaps even finer and stauncher Americans than when they left, for life in a foreign country, no matter how pleasant, has made them prouder than ever of the good old U. S. A. Of course, they always repress their enthusiasm and act with the dignity that becometh an officer of that branch of Uncle Sam's army which is trained for construction instead of destruction. Only when they meet a colleague whom they haven't seen for some time (and they always eagerly scan the register to see who is in town) does a hint of their joy at being home again creep out.

The general, or composite impression which we receive is that of a fine body of wide-awake, active consular officers of whom we folks in the Bureau are all justly proud.

AIR ATTACHÉS

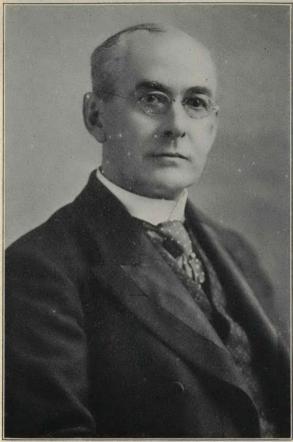
In addition to 34 Military Attachés, Observers and Assistants accredited to 52 countries, the United States now maintains six Air Attachés abroad. Two are stationed at Berlin, Major Benjamin D. Foulois and Major Harold Geiger. Major Charles C. Benedict is serving at London; Major Carlyle H. Wash at Paris; Major James E. Chaney at Rome; and Major Arthur R. Christie at Tokyo. These six officers are all members of the Air Service of the United States Army.

The latest list of United States Military Attachés, Assistants and Observers shows 18 officers stationed in European capitals; eight in Latin America; five in the Far East; and three in the Near East.

As the BULLETIN goes to press, word is received of the death, at his home in New York, June 19, of Frederick Courtland Penfield, former Ambassador to Austro-Hungary. Mr. Penfield was stricken ill at a public dinner a short time before. He was 67 years old. Mrs. Penfield, formerly Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker of Philadelphia, survives him.



NECROLOGY



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Fleming D. Cheshire

The death on June 13, 1922, at a private hospital in New York City of Fleming D. Cheshire marks the passing of one of the best known figures in American official life in China.

Mr. Cheshire was active in China from 1877 down to 1916. He began his career in the Far East in the '60s as a young man in the employ of the famous old American firm of Russell and Company, the firm that once owned the extensive shipping facilities now the property of the China Merchants Steamship Navigation Company. At this time Mr. Seward, who was our Consul General at Shanghai, pointed out the necessity of having in the service of the United States Government, in China, men who were equipped with a knowledge of the Chinese language. It was Consul General Seward who persuaded four young men to leave a mercantile career and enter the service of the United States as interpreters. Mr.

Cheshire was one of these young men; the others, Mr. Pethick, who later achieved fame as the confidential secretary of Li Hung-chang, Mr. Bandinel, and Mr. N. E. Bryant, who later had a long career with the Chinese Customs Administration and who, it is believed, is now the only surviving member of the original four.

Mr. Cheshire was appointed first as interpreter to the Consulate at Foochow in 1877. He was in charge of the Consulate at Canton from the latter part of 1879 to the early part of 1880. He was transferred to Shanghai as interpreter and Vice Consul General in the 80's, where he served until 1884. In August, 1884, he was transferred to the American Legation at Peking, serving first as interpreter and later as Chinese Secretary to the Legation. During the siege of the Legations at Peking in 1900, Mr. Cheshire went through exciting events. He directed the erection of sand bag barricades on the city walls, leading the native Christians in this exposed work; he also acted as interpreter in connection with the general work of defense.

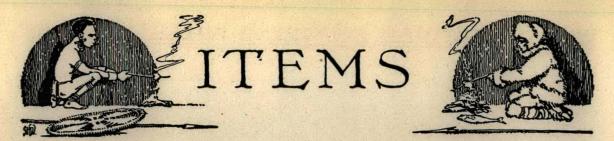
During the negotiations which ensued between the representatives of the foreign powers and the Chinese Government, looking to a settlement of the claims arising out of the Boxer disturbances, Mr. Cheshire served as Chinese Secretary to the American Commissioner, W. W. Rockhill.

Mr. Cheshire was our first Consul General at Mukden subsequent to the Russo-Japanese War. With the reorganization of the Consular service in 1906, he was among the first appointed Consul General at Large. He was assigned to the Far Eastern inspection district and served until August 22, 1912, when he was made Consul General at Canton. He served at Canton as Consul General until October 22, 1916.

The passing of Mr. Cheshire, who for so many years took a prominent part in our relations with the Far East, will be noted with sadness by those, both in the service and in private life in China, who knew him and had learned to respect him for his upright character and love him for the gentle qualities which made him a tower of strength to those of less experience among us who wanted help.—N. T. J.

William R. McDowell.

William R. McDowell, an employee of the Department for 22 years, died at the Garfield Hospital in Washington on May 1, after an illness of two weeks. Mr. McDowell was 60 years old and was appointed on January 11, 1910. At the time of his death he was detailed to the Bureau of Verifications.



THE address delivered by Secretary Hughes before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on May 18, 1922, the full text of which was printed in the last issue of the BULLETIN, aroused such keen interest among the members of that body in the work of the State Department that almost immediately thereafter the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber intimated that it would be glad to have an opportunity of observing the State Department actually at work.

This intimation was most welcome to the Department, and an all-day visit was arranged for June 7. The committee, headed by Julius H. Barnes, the newly elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, spent the morning of that day observing the actual working of the administrative divisions of the Department, including the Consular Bureau, the Index Bureau, the Bureau of Accounts, the Passport and Visa Offices, etc.

Mr. Phillips entertained the committee at luncheon at the Metropolitan Club. A number of the principal officers of the Department were also present, and there was much informal discussion of the Department's workings and problems, especially in relation to foreign trade and the business interests of the country. The committee devoted the afternoon to a visit to the Office of the Director of the Consular Service and to the geographical divisions.

Besides Mr. Barnes, the committee included John H. Fahey, chairman of the Board of the Chamber of Commerce; Joseph H. Defrees, expresident; Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the board of directors of Montgomery, Ward & Company, and a lawyer of Chicago; Professor Harold G. Moulton, professor of economics at the University of Chicago; Fred I. Kent, vice president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York; John J. O'Connor, manager of the finance department of the Chamber of Commerce and secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee; and Elliot H. Goodwin, resident vice president.

Two hundred and twenty-three candidates were designated to take the consular examinations which began in Washington on June 26. Of these, 180 were designated from the United States and

43 from abroad, the class being one of the largest in the history of the Service. The diplomatic examinations will begin on July 10.

After 50 years in the Government service, during which time he served as private secretary and confidential clerk to fourteen cabinet officers, Elisha J. Babcock, who since June 22, 1910, has been employed in the Diplomatic Bureau of the Department, has retired. Mr. Babcock entered the State Department on March 6, 1897, when he became private secretary to John Sherman, then Secretary of State. He served in the same capacity with each succeeding secretary until his assignment to the Diplomatic Bureau in 1910. Prior to his entrance into the Department of State he had served as private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and he had been clerk to several Senate Committees. During his half century in the service of the Government, Mr. Babcock made a host of friends, all of whom join the Bulletin in congratulating him upon the completion of a very remarkable record. It is an additional pleasure to record the fact that Mr. Babcock served with distinction for three years in the 44th New York Volunteers during the Civil War.

Miss Catherine Hughes, daughter of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hughes, was married on June 10th at Bethlehem Chapel of the Washingington Cathedral, to Chauncey Lockhart Waddell of New York. President Harding and forty members of the Diplomatic Corps witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of Washington, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Abernathy, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church. The wedding took place at 4 o'clock and was followed by a reception at the Pan-American building to which 500 guests were invited. Hughes was attended by Miss Elizabeth Kirkland of Nashville, Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., and Mrs. Ralph Dunlap. The two small nephews of the bride, Charles Evans Hughes, 3rd, and Stuart Hughes, served as pages and train bearers. The bridegroom was attended by Gerald F. Fessenden Beal of New York, and the ushers were



Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., brother of the bride; Ralph Dunlap, brother-in-law of the bridegroom; Dr. Byron Blaisdell of Hartford, Conn.; James Alexander of Atlanta, Ga.; Ralph Bollard, Kenneth Gaston and Whitney Young, all of New York

When Mr. Carr prepared his now famous article, What Your Consuls Do for the January Bulletin, he overlooked one bet. He neglected to say anything about the task of organizing a man hunt by aeroplane and dog-sled. The photograph on this page shows Dudley G. Dwyer, Consul at Fort Williams and Port Arthur, and two



MAN HUNTING BY AERO

aviators about to push off on a flight in search of a too venturous spirit who attempted to make the trip from Grand Portage, Minn., to Port Arthur, Ontario, in a small launch and who failed to arrive at his destination. While the aviators were searching from the air, Indians were sent out with dog teams over the ice. The search was not successful.

Samuel H. Piles, the new Minister of the United States to Colombia, presented his letter of credence on May 29th, and Hoffman Philip, Mr. Piles' predecessor, presented his letter of recall on the same day. Mr. Philip has sailed for New York.

During the month of May, 1922, there were 1,895 Commercial and Economic Reports received by the Department, as compared with 1,790 in April. In May, the Consulate General at Lon-

don took first place in the number of trade reports submitted, 85; followed by Prague, 43; Helsingfors, 41; Halifax, 39; Berlin, 33.

During the month of May there were 4,050 trade letters sent to the Department for transmission to American firms, as against 3,805 in April. The Consulate General at Habana, Cuba, and the Consul at Acapulco, Mexico, were tie for first place, each having sent 90, followed by Buenos Aires, 77; London, 72; and Paris, 60.

Major Marlborough Churchill, who was Chief of the Military Intelligence Division during the war and has served more recently as the War Department contact with the foreign military attachés in Washington, goes on three months' leave beginning July 1, after which he will be assigned to duty with troops. He expects to pass his leave in France and Italy.

His post as Liaison Officer in Washington will be taken by Lieutenant Colonel E. R. W. McCabe, who has been Military Attaché at Prague for the past year and a half.

J. V. A. MacMurray, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, has been granted an extended leave of absence to rest from his arduous labors with the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Affairs. He and Mrs. MacMurray will pass the summer in the Maine woods where they will be joined for a time by Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler Wright. Mr. Wright has just finished editing the records of the Armament Conference, which will shortly come from the press.

Congress recently appropriated \$1,598,000 for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the fiscal year 1922-23, an increase of thirty per cent. over last year's appropriation.

Commercial Attaché Julean Arnold at Peking has been instructed to proceed to Shanghai to serve on a committee which will revise the tariff system of China.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Julian E. Gillespie has recently returned from an eight week's visit in Angora, the capital of Angora.

"I believe that at every Consulate of importance," writes Consul General J. I. Brittain, "there should be a Vice Consul in the front office to meet the public, and that he should be always courteous, and give the impression that he thoroughly understands his business, as first impressions are often lasting. Courtesy lifts our service onto a higher plane, while discourtesy lowers it."

Putting Punch in the BULLETIN

THE BULLETIN reprints, with much appreciation, an account by its British colleague, Punch, of the repercussion made on a British mind by an American immigration form. The critical consular reader will discover herein, we believe, the basis of an even closer Anglo-American entente. It is A. P. H. who writes:

I had always thought that this country held all records in the making of Forms. But there is a

gentleman in America who has us beat.

Two of my acquaintances have decided to go to America. One of them, whom I will call Professor Scruby, is a renowned philosopher and has written books about Logic. The other, his nephew, who may be called George, is one of those flippant young men who never seem to be able to take serious things seriously—a most distressing type, don't you think?

He did not take this form seriously at all; the Professor, on the other hand, took it portentously. The form, by the way, was sent to them by the Steamship Company to fill up for the satisfaction of the American authorities, a huge pink thing about the size of a page of *The Times*. I watched

them filling it up.



There were only thirty-three questions to be answered, and the first twelve gave little or no difficulty. The Professor is one of those people who have gone so deeply into the subjects of Reality and Knowledge that they are quite sure that nothing is real, and would not like to say that they know anything. Old Scruby has the gravest doubts about his own existence, for he thinks that nothing exists except in the perception of somebody; an uninhabited island in the middle of the ocean does not exist at all unless somebody is perceiving it from a ship, or perhaps an aeroplane; and even when he looks at himself in the glass he frets himself to death with wondering whether he is perceiving his real self, or the image of an idea of himself, or the idea of an image, or just a large number of rather unpleasant sense-impressions. Human error being so profound and reality a term of purely psychological relativity, it is almost certain (not that anything is certain, of course) that there is something fishy about that looking-glass. so it is fairly clear (not that anything is clear) that he is not perceiving himself in it. But, if not, what is he perceiving? The daily worry of this problem was so grave that he finally gave up shaving altogether and grew a horrible beard.

Such a man ought not to be asked to decide things, and he certainly should not be asked to answer thirty-three distinct questions in a definite manner, especially if he is terribly conscientious and precise and understands that, if he gives a false answer, he may be arrested at New York, or sent back in the steerage as an undesirable alien. However, after a day or two, he wrote down hesitatingly his Family Name, Given Name (he scratched out "Given" and put "Christian"), Age, Sex, Whether Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced, Whether Able to Read or Write, Nationality, Race or People. "Calling or Occupation" bothered him, for he flattered himself that he had a natural calling to be a great business-man and regretted that he had never answered the call. So he put down "Calling-Finance and Industry. Occupation-Philosophy." To Question 13-Final Destination (Intended Future Permanent

Residence) he answered simply:-

"This is a question to which I can scarcely give an adequate reply within the present limits and without some further definition of the terms em-

ployed.

"The term 'Final,' for example, is ambiguous, and attributes to human purpose a degree of certainty which I for one am not prepared to claim. Do you mean my final destination in England, or

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VICE CONSUL AND CIVIL WAR VETERANS HONOR LINCOLN

To the average American the name Great Britain, in connection with the Civil War, suggests the Alabama claims and added difficulties which the United States had to overcome in order to preserve the Union. Here is the other side of that picture-veterans of the Civil War, British subjects, gathered around the St. Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln opposite Westminster Abbev, to do homage to their one-time commander-in-chief. There are only thirty-five surviving members of the American Civil War Veterans' Association of Great Britain, adventurous spirits who sixty years ago travelled across the Atlantic to fight un-

der the Stars and Stripes; but once a year, on Lincoln's birthday, as many of them as can gather together to talk over Bull Run, Antietam and The Wilderness, and to lay a wreath upon the Lincoln statue in the Canning enclosure. The photograph shows Vice Consul Charles L. DeVault in the act of laying the wreath. He is accompanied by his wife and a group of the veterans bearing the banner and flay of the Association.

in America, or on the earth, or elsewhere? Again, the words 'Permanent' and 'Intended' raise a number of interesting problems. 'Permanence' is, of course, a purely relative term, and one which I should not care to apply to any action of mine. Again, 'Intention' signifies a knowledge or foresight of an act coupled with a desire for that act. That being so, you will appreciate that I can only say that, assuming I reach America, my inclination would be to return to Oxford quite soon."

George gave much the same answer in slightly different words:—

"Heaven knows!"

"By whom was passage paid?" ("Uncle, I am glad to say," wrote George), and "Whether in possession of fifty dollars, and, if less, how much?" were fairly easy; but then there were two questions which raised the fatal problem of the Professor's "intentions," and he wrote a small essay on Purpose and Fallibility. Number 20 was a terrible thing—"Whether alien intends to return

to country whence he came after engaging temporarily in laboring pursuits in the U. S.?"

The two answers were as follows:-

The Professor. This is an interesting example of the Fallacy of Many Questions. It is often recounted how Charles II asked the members of the Royal Society why a live fish placed in a bowl already full of water did not cause it to overflow, whereas a dead fish did so, and how they gave various ingenious reasons for a difference which did not exist. I should like, if I may, to include this question in the next edition of my "Logic," in place of the rather hackneyed example, "Have you left off beating your grandmother?"

George. Yes or no. There is a catch in this; but you may take it from me that the answer's a lemon. Anyhow, no laboring pursuits for me.

Then there was "Ever in prison, or almshouse, or institution for care or treatment of the insane, or supported by charity? If so, which?" The Professor had visited all these places, so he wrote "Physically, yes—but not professionally."



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Then, blushing hotly, they answered Questions 22 and 23.

"Whether a Polygamist?"

The Professor. This is a question which ought not to be put to me. I am not even a monogamist. George. Not really.

"Whether an Anarchist?"

The Professor. A meaningless term.

George. Only on Mondays.

By the way, it would be nice to know how many people answer "Yes" to those two questions, and what happens if they do; and what happens if you put "No," and afterwards are caught being a polygamist. I suppose then somebody digs up the form and says, "Yah! you said you weren't a polygamist." Then you are deported for falsehood. However, I suppose this is really the only way of keeping anarchists out. Real anarchists, who throw bombs, may pretend they care nothing about law and order; but, of course, they think twice before they make an inaccurate statement in a form.

The full text of Question 24 contained 124 words, beginning-

"Whether a person who believes in or advo-

cates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the U.S. or of all forms of law . . . or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the U.S. or of any other organized Government?"

The answers to that were:—

The Professor. I have now spent five days completing this form, and for the first time I feel a certain sympathy with the state of mind indicated in the question, which, if I may say so, is framed with admirable precision.

George. Just one officer, please: the one who did this form.

I doubt if either of them will be allowed to land.

AMONG OUR VENERABLES

To the list of those who have been in the Service for more than twenty-five years, printed in the June number of the BULLETIN in the article on

CHARLES C. GLOVER Chairman of the Board

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Mr. Carr's contemporaries, the following should be added:

Hernando DeSoto of Leipsig, Henry S. Culver of St. John, New Brunswick, Felix S. S. Johnson of Kingston, Ontario, Chester W. Martin of Toronto, Canada, Bradstreet S. Rairden of Curacao, William H. Robertson of Buenos Aires, John Ball Osborne of Genoa, Hunter Sharp of Belfast, and Richard L. Sprague of Gibraltar.

A recent letter from Consul General Murphy at Zurich mentions the fact that Judge Owen, Consular Agent at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, completed fifty years "of faithful and creditable service on practically no pay" on April 8 last.

"While you are speaking of consular officers who have established enviable records both for quality of work and length of service," writes Consul General Weddell from Calcutta, "I desire to propose for membership in the 'Sere and Yellow Leaf Club, Nestorian Branch,' the name of Babu Jogesh Chandra Bose, who has been connected with the Consulate General at Calcutta since February 18, 1873, and who in eight months will complete his fiftieth year of service. Babu Bose attributes his longevity and good health to a lack of exercise."

THE FROG

[The effects of long and arduous work in the tropics are sometimes strange. The precise origin of the following verse is not disclosed.—Ed.]

What a queer bird the frog are? When he sit he stand, almost. When he hop he fly, almost. He ain't got no sense, hardly, He ain't got no tail hardly, either. He sit on what he ain't got, almost.

LAST DAYS OF CZAR

(Continued from page 195)

Since then every big magazine and newspaper in the world has published "details" of the Czar's last days and execution and most of them can be traced to this manuscript which an American Consular Officer and I obtained in Ekaterinburg.

I might continue this story by telling some of the things correspondents do for Consuls, but I shall reserve that theme for another time, when I write about *The Last Days of a Correspondent*.



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A MEXICAN CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 193)

Secretaries, respectively, of the different sessions: Consuls Blocker, Boyle, Dye, Stewart, and Walsh; to prepare report for the BULLETIN, Consul Walsh; to arrange recreational phases of conference and meetings with Governor and other local officials, Consul Robinson.

A "leader" was designated for each session, who was practically chairman of the session; the permanent chairman being appealed to only on points involving parliamentary procedure. This leader either read a paper on the general subject of the session, or introduced and developed a well-defined method of handling the particular subject. Following his introduction of the subject, he was called on to clear up many phases of his discourse, there being no limit to the questions he could be asked. Following this each man was given not more than 10 minutes in which to explain his particular management of the subject under discussion, and he in turn was subjected to interrogation by the others to develop or clear up disputed points.

The agenda, which was worked out in detail, included trade promotion, with discussion led by Consul Bowman; protection of interests, led by Consul Boyle; political matters, led by Consul Robinson; passport and visa procedure, led by Consul Blocker; general routine (files, accounts, etc.), led by Consul Dye; cooperation and service spirit, led by Consul Stewart; American vessels and seamen.

The feature of the conference was the whole-heartedness with which each man participated. A 100-per cent attendance was registered at each session. There were no A. W. O. L's; no man, nor pair nor group of men off somewhere sight-seeing, or making a junketing trip of the conference.

ROBINSON'S HOSPITALITY

In the main, this was greatly contributed to by the excellent hospitable arrangements of Consul Robinson. All the visitors were taken care of at the Consulate, two and three in a room; and there was a common mess table, placed in the *patio* under a delightful arbor. Every reason for anyone absenting himself from the conference discussions was thus discounted.

The result was that, except for three occasions totaling not more than six hours, the entire consular body was always together. And incidentally, while the business discussions were normally confined to the mornings and afternoons, the evenings formed one of the most delightful occasions



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Pictures should practically tell their own story but a complete explanatory title should be attached to each for the guidance of the editors. Previous publication of a picture should be stated—also, whether it is offered for exclusive reproduction in the United States and Canada. A credit line to the photographer is published beneath each reproduction.

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for an expansion and elaboration of some particular point raised at the formal sessions.

These three exceptions were, first, a visit following the second session to the Governor of the State of Coahuila, General Arnulfo Gonzales, after which a call was made on the live and up-todate chamber of commerce of Saltillo; second, a breakfast given at noon on Tuesday, May 9, by Consul Robinson at La Huerta de San Lorenzo, an entrancing garden on one of the heights about Saltillo, with the visiting Consuls, Governor Gonzales, and Brigadier General Francisco Borques, Chief of Operations in Coahuila State, as chief guests; and lastly a hurried trip to Buena Vista battlefield, where General Zachary Taylor won one of the decisive battles of the war of 1846-48. This was followed by a second visit to La Huerta de San Lorenzo, where Governor Gonzales tendered a merienda, or luncheon, to the consular corps.

GOOD WISHES FROM DEPARTMENT

The absence of Consul General Claude I. Dawson caused keen disappointment, as one object of the conference was to afford an opportunity to meet him and also have him meet the Consuls, with the consequent benefit to both. When it was learned he would probably not attend, the conference at once sent a telegram to him, giving the names of the eight officers present. The Department was also informed immediately of the opening of the conference and was given the names of the Consulates represented, and in reply sent a welcome telegram of good wishes.

The conference was of incalculable benefit to every one. Before 8:00 a.m., Monday, May 8, every consular officer had reached Saltillo and had changed and was prepared for business; and from the opening call it was evident that the meeting would be a success. Each man threw himself into the work with his best and most conscientious

effort

This conscientious attention to each phase of the discussion was the outstanding development of the conference and not a session closed without each man feeling immensely benefited by the discussion and particularly by the interchange of points of view.

Because of the brief interval between the receipt of the Department's approval of the conference and its convening, the conference fell as somewhat of a shock on Saltillo and the impression created immediately was that it had a political significance. This idea persisted despite the Consuls' disavowal, and the political phase was rather broadly hinted at in the speeches by the Governor. The only move for the conference, of





"COMMERCE" IN 1923

(Continued from page 198)

the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies. Additional assistants will be sent to Melbourne, Shanghai, and to most of the existing offices in the Far East.

The Bureau's past policy of sending out special investigators to cover a particular field of industry or a separate phase of commerce will be abandoned, with the exception of brief surveys to be undertaken by the chiefs of the Rubber, Textile, Electrical Equipment, and Lumber Divisions in the interest of their particular industries.

With the increased personnel at its disposal, the Bureau expects to obtain increased information, to improve on the quality of that information, and especially to expedite its distribution.

In connection with this interesting article by Dr. Klein, Bulletin readers may care to refer to an earlier article by Secretary Hoover dealing with the reorganization, under his direction, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This was contributed by Mr. Hoover to the Bulletin for October, 1921. Reference may also be made to an article by Dr. Klein on the disposition of consular reports, printed in the Bulletin for March, 1922.

course, was to ignore the "leads' as tactfully as possible.

Each man left for his post with the satisfaction of a duty well fulfilled and there was probably not a man who did not feel that his efficiency had been increased and strengthened.

"WITH THANKS"

The Consuls gathered at Saltillo "having in mind the present high standard of the Consular Bulletin, and at the same time realizing that it was only attained by hard work and conscientious effort on the part of the members of the Bulletin staff, all of whom have their regular exacting duties to perform," kindly resolved to express their appreciation and sincere gratitude to said members and to inform them that "in policy and in the character of its contents, the Bulletin meets with the hearty approval" of the conference.



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209 in Europe

90 in Asia

24 in Africa

91 in North America

11 in Central America

23 in the West Indies

35 in South America17 in Australasia

500

To the Consular Representatives of the United States:

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

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

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

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

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Philadelphia and Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool

WHITE STAR-DOMINION

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Montreal-Quebec to Queenstown and Liverpool during Summer.

RED STAR LINE

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

AMERICAN LINE

New York to Hamburg via Queenstown and Cherbourg

LEYLAND LINE

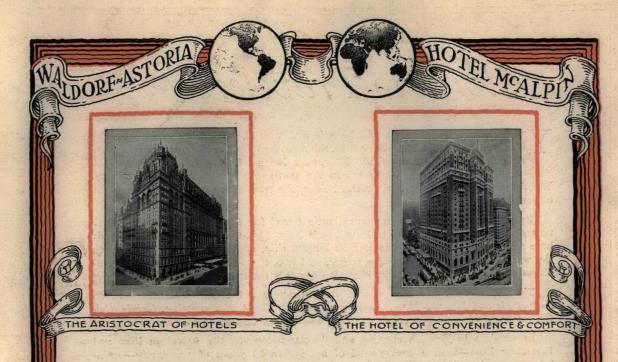
Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool New Orleans to Liverpool.

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It is our sincere desire to be of helpful service and we hope to have your co-operation.

We maintain two European offices and reading rooms in the American Express Company Building, 6 Haymarket, London, and 11 Rue Scribe, Paris, Any of your friends traveling via these cities may perhaps find these offices a convenience.

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