NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

MICROCOPY

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M862

NUMERICAL AND MINOR FILES OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1906-1910

Roll 1113

Numerical File

Case Nos.
21521 - 21588

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1972

INTRODUCTION

On the 1,240 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the central files of the Department of State for the period 1906-10. The records include the Numerical File, consisting of 1,172 volumes plus annexes and unbound documents, arranged by case number from 1 to 25982, and the Minor File, consisting of 62 volumes containing more routine communications not incorporated into the Numerical File.

The central files of the Department of State from 1789 to 1906 were divided into several series on the basis of the type and origin of record. The diplomatic correspondence consisted mainly of series of instructions to and despatches from diplomatic officers, and notes to and from foreign missions in the United States. The consular correspondence included instructions to and despatches from U.S. consuls; and notes to and from foreign consuls. Most other correspondence, including that with private individuals and organizations, Federal agencies, and State officials, was filed in the miscellaneous letters received and domestic letters sent.

On August 15, 1906, the Bureau of Indexes and Archives adopted a subject system of classifying and filing records--the Numerical File. The first document on a new subject was assigned the next subject file number in sequence; each subsequent document on that subject was assigned a document number, separated from the file number with a slant (/) mark. For example, when the Department received a note dated August 16, 1906, from the Italian Embassy in the United States concerning the Algeciras Conference, a case file was established for political affairs in Morocco and given the next unassigned case file number, 295. Subsequent documents on the same subject were placed in the same file and given a document number, such as 295/2. As the number of cases grew larger, several case numbers were frequently assigned for the same general subject matter. For example, cases 421, 699, and 2151 also concern political conditions in Morocco.

Correspondence of the Department on matters of routine interest was kept in a separate series--the Minor File--that has been reproduced in this microfilm publication following the Numerical File. These records are arranged alphabetically by country for diplomatic correspondence, by city for consular correspondence, and by name of correspondent for letters to and from other sources.

Between 1906 and 1910 the number of case files grew to over 25,000, and it became clear that a more adaptable filing system was required. Therefore, in 1910, the Bureau of Indexes and Archives converted to a decimal filing scheme. A notation was

inserted at the end of each case in the Numerical File, indicating the Decimal File number of additional documents on the same subject. For example, following the last document in Numerical Case 295 is the entry "for subsequent correspondence on this case see 881.00," which is the category for Internal Affairs of States, Political Affairs of Morocco, in the Decimal File. In addition, the Department prepared a "Conversion Book" that aids in determining the Decimal File numbers that continue given Numerical File cases. An explanation of the decimal filing system is provided by the Department of State's *Classification of Correspondence* (4th edition, 1938) that is available as Microfilm Publication M600.

The documents in the Numerical File relate to virtually all aspects of American diplomacy and Department of State business for the years 1906-10. The growing role of the United States in world affairs during this period is reflected in the extensive correspondence in the Numerical File relating to major diplomatic subjects. Case files concerning U.S. diplomacy in the Far East include the immigration of Japanese to the United States (2542 and 223), the treatment of Japanese in California (1797), the Japanese protectorate over Korea (1166), the opium question in China and the International Opium Commission (774), and railway construction in China (5315). Among the case files on U.S. relations with other countries in the Western Hemisphere are those on the Newfoundland fisheries question (573, 17818, and 17931), the fur seal controversy (13097), the construction of the Panama Canal (637, 1502, and 14858), the Third Pan-American Conference in 1906 (249), the Fourth Pan-American Conference in 1910 (11302), the Dominican debt question (1199), Nicaraguan affairs (financial, 5691, political, 6369), the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador (17544), the Central American Peace Conference in Washington (6775), and the boundary line dispute between Mexico and the United States over El Chamizal (5308). Other significant cases include those on the world cruise of the Atlantic Fleet (8258), the Second Hague Peace Conference (40, 66, 2098, 12655, and 18944), the recognition of the Congo as a Belgian Colony (1806). The first case file contains documents relating to the establishment and later modifications of the Numerical File.

The National Archives has two primary finding aids to the records reproduced in this microfilm publication. One is a card index to the Numerical and Minor Files. The cards are arranged alphabetically by subject, by individual or organizational name, by consular or diplomatic post (city or country), and by Government department, and thereunder chronologically. There are also "purport lists" that consist of slips of papers indicating for each document in the Numerical File the date received, file number, subject, and summary of its contents. These lists of documents are arranged according to the decimal file system adopted in 1910. The index and "purport lists" are not included in this microfilm publication.

The appendix, Select List of Numerical File Cases, should serve as a finding aid to some of the more significant or voluminous cases. The select list consists of cases in Class 7, Political Relations of States, and Class 8, Internal Affairs of States, as listed in the "purport lists." The select list shows the general subject, the microfilm publication number if records in that Decimal File for the 1910-29 period have been microfilmed, the Decimal File number, the corresponding Numerical File number, and the roll(s) containing that file in this publication. For additional information about the case files and roll numbers of subject or decimal files not listed, address inquiries to the National Archives, (GSA), Diplomatic Branch (NNFD), Washington, DC 20408.

The records reproduced in this microfilm publication are part of the records in the National Archives designated as General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59.

Closely related records in the same record group include the central files of the Department before 1906. These records include copies of instructions from the Department to U.S. Ministers, 1785-90, reproduced as *Foreign Letters of the Continental Congress and the Department of State* (M61), *Diplomatic and Consular Instructions, 1791-1801* (M28), *Diplomatic Instructions, 1801-1906* (M77), and *Consular Instructions, 1801-1834* (M78). Despatches received by the Department from U.S. diplomatic and consular officials are available as separate microfilm publications, with varying date spans between 1789 and 1906, for each country and consular post. Correspondence with representatives of foreign governments in the United States include notes to foreign ministers and consuls, 1793-1834 (M38); notes to foreign legations, 1834-1906 (M99); notes to foreign consuls, 1853-1906 (M663); and notes from foreign consuls, 1789-1906 (M664). Notes received by the Department from foreign legations are also available as separate microfilm publications, with varying date spans between 1789 and 1906, for each country. Correspondence of other than a diplomatic or consular nature for the period before 1906 may be found among the miscellaneous letters received (M179) and the domestic letters sent (M40).

Also in the same record group are the central files of the Department for the period after 1910. Many segments of the Decimal File, 1910-29, in Class 7, Political Relations of States, and Class 8, Internal Affairs of States, are available as microfilm publications.

Among the Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State, Record Group 84, are records originally kept at U.S. diplomatic and consular posts. The records of many posts include records for the 1906-10 period that are closely related to records in the Numerical File.

This editorial material was written by Ralph E. Huss.

Cloth Joints

Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

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1113

Numerical File

1906-1910

Cases

21521

to

21588

Department of State

8-23059
R5365
9.E.

INDEX BUREAU
DEPT. OF STATE
SEP 11 1909

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

LIVERPOOL, England. August 27, 1909.

SUBJECT:

Bill of lading grievance.

To the Honorable,

The Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith duplicate clippings from to-days issue of the Liverpool "Journal of Commerce", commenting upon an addition to the bills of lading recently made by some of the chief steamship companies, plying between Liverpool and the United States.

Several shippers have called at this office to express dissatisfaction of this new clause.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace Lee Washington

Consul.

Enclosure:

Report, as above, in duplicate.

SEP 15 1909
21521
DEPT. OF STATE

-77

Bills of lading used by steamship companies trading between England and the U. S.

Am. Consulate (Washington) &

Liverpool, England.

August 27, 1909.

Encloses clipping from the Liverpool JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, commenting upon the addition to bills of lading recently made by some of the chief steamship companies plying between Liverpool and the U.S., the clause reading that all claims for loss or damage under the bill of lading shall be made and settled in England and in English courts alone.

States that shippers are expressing dissatisfaction with this new clause.

Ro. (Rec'd Sept. 11, 1909)

I Enclosure.

Ask. by form and to the Bureau of Trade Relations, W.L.F.
Sept. 25, 1909.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 25 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Copy to B. M. 44434
" in T.R.

FILE

For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

SHH 641.11176

SIXTIETH CO

HENRY ALLEN COOPER, WIS., C
EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER, IND.
RICHARD L. HAMILTON, MICH.
MARLIN E. OLMSTED, PA.
CHARLES E. FULLER, ILL.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, PA.
HERBERT H. HUBBARD, IOWA.
HERBERT PARSONS, N. Y.
DUNCAN E. MCKINLAY, CAL.
CHARLES R. DAVIS, MINN.
E. MADISON, KANS.

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SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

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...AM L. HAMILTON, MICH. WILLIAM A. JONES, VA.
...ARD J. OLMSTED, PA. ROBERT N. PAGE, N. C.
...LIN E. OLMSTED, ILL. FINIS J. GARRETT, TENN.
...LES E. FULLER, ILL. MATT R. DENVER, OHIO.
...LIAM H. GRAHAM, PA. ANDREW J. PETERS, MASS.
...ERT H. HUBBARD, IOWA. CHARLES V. FORNES, N. Y.
...ERT PARSONS, N. Y. HARVEY HELM, KY.
...CAN E. MCKINLAY, CAL. TULIO LARRINAGA, PORTO RICO.
...ARLES R. DAVIS, MINN.
...M. MADISON, KANS.

COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D.C., ,190

Racine, Wis., Sept. 10, 1909.

INFORMATION BUREAU
SEP 10 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Hon. Philander C. Knox,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

S I R:-

I beg respectfully to call the attention of the State Department to a subject of serious importance to the export trade of Horlick's Malted Milk Company of this city.

The officers of the above named company are men of the highest personal character, as the company, itself, is of the highest business and financial standing throughout the commercial world. It has a magnificent plant devoted chiefly to the manufacture of Horlick's Malted Milk, an article long used and recognized as standard in the United States army and navy, in Government hospitals, and in public and private hospitals in all civilized countries.

This company has built up a large export trade of their product with Brazil, its agent there being the P. J. Christoph Company, Rua General Camara #123, Rio de Janeiro.

Recently, without warning, the Horlick Company was notified by its said agent in Brazil that the Director of the National Laboratory in that country had declared that Horlick's Malted Milk contained salycilic acid, and thus prevented the delivery of a large consignment from the Custom House. That this analysis is a great mistake is demonstrated by certificates, documents, correspondence, etc., copies of which I herewith enclose.

The officers of the company assert under oath that Horlick's Malted Milk is absolutely free from salycilic acid and its compounds, or any preservative whatever. I was told at the factory by an officer of the company and by one

SIXTIETH C
HENRY ALLEN COOPER, WIS.
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E. H. MADISON, KANS.

Hon. P. C. I

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SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

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CHARLES R. DAVIS, MINN. TULIO LARRINAGA, PORTO RICO.
S. H. MADISON, KANS.

COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 190

Hon. P. C. K. (2)

of its chemists that there had never been any salycilic acid in their establishment and that none had ever been used by them in the manufacture of their product. I have no doubt, whatever, that this statement is absolutely true.

It is, to say the least, a strange coincidence that this Brazilian chemist should make such a finding just at the opening of the Exhibition in Rio de Janeiro, and at a time when the attention of the medical profession of Brazil is attracted to the Exhibition and to various products displayed under the auspices of the Brazilian Government. His action seems calculated to inflict, most wrongfully, a hard blow to imports of foreign milk foods into Brazil, and to do this just at a time when a new so-called INFANT FOOD manufactured in Brazil has been recently hurried into the Brazilian market under the name of "MANNAH."

The finding of the Brazilian chemist is absolutely without justification and inflicts a grievous wrong on the Horlick Company. It is, to put it mildly, an extraordinary mistake.

I write respectfully to inquire if the subject is one that the State Department can take official notice of, and, if so, to urge that it take steps to prevent the wrong about to be inflicted upon a great American business firm.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Henry Allen Cooper M. C.

First District of Wisconsin.

Dic.

SEP 15 1909

21522/-8

DEPT. OF STATE

Exclusion of Horlick's Malted Milk

from Brazil.

Honorable Henry Allen Cooper,

Racine, Wisconsin,

September 10, 1909.

Asserts that the declaration of the Director of the National Laboratory of Brazil that Horlick's Malted Milk contains salycilic acid is entirely erroneous, and requests good offices of Department looking to the delivery of a large consignment of the product which is now being held by the Brazilian customs authorities on account of the declaration above mentioned.

Encloses various certificates, documents and correspondence tending to show that Horlick's Malted Milk does not contain salycilic acid.

J. (Rec'd September 15, 1909)

8 encl.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM. Oct 6/09

Trade Relations

Please alter date & return. This did not reach us until now.

M-H.

File.

21522/8

W J.B.O.

October 6, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a complaint from the manufacturers of Horlick's Malted Milk, of Racine, Wisconsin, to the effect that the Brazilian authorities have recently forbidden the importation of their product on the ground that it contains salicylic acid, as established by the Director of the National Laboratory of Brazil. The Department is disposed to instruct the American Ambassador at Petropolis to investigate this matter and, in case the facts as ascertained shall warrant, to make suitable representations to the Brazilian Government with the view to bringing about, as soon as possible, a removal of any restrictions imposed upon the importation of this American product into Brazil. Before taking this action, however, the Department would be pleased to learn from your Department whether it possesses any information about Horlick's Malted Milk, which would make this course inexpedient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.
M.B.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.
MEMORANDUM.

SEP 21522 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Exclusion of Horlick's Malted Milk

from Brazil.

Honorable Henry Allen Cooper,

Racine, Wisconsin,

September 10, 1909.

Asserts that the declaration of the Director of the National Laboratory of Brazil that Horlick's Malted Milk contains salycilic acid is entirely erroneous, and requests good offices of Department looking to the delivery of a large consignment of the product which is now being held by the Brazilian customs authorities on account of the declaration above mentioned.

Encloses various certificates, documents and correspondence tending to show that Horlick's Malted Milk does not contain salycilic acid.

J. (Rec'd September 15, 1909)

8 encl.

MEMORANDUM.

Sept 23, 1909

Miss Hanna

Dear Adee - I don't know how I got hold of this. It seems to need nothing but signature [Malted Milk is fine stuff!]

HW

File.

21522/8

W J.B.O.

~~September 24~~ October 6, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a complaint from the manufacturers of [illegible] onsin, to the ef- [illegible] ve recently forbidden [illegible] e ground that it con- [illegible] y the Director of [illegible] e Department is dis- [illegible] dor at Petropolis to [illegible] he facts as ascer- [illegible] representations to [illegible] to bringing about, as soon as possible, a removal of any restrictions imposed upon the importation of this American product into Brazil. Before taking this action, however, the Department would be pleased to learn from your Department whether it possesses any information about Horlick's Malted Milk, which would make this course inexpedient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

M.B.

SEP 1

21522/8

DEPT. OF STATE

MEMORANDUM.

Sept 23 1909

SEP 21522 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Exclusion of Horlick's Malted Milk from Brazil.

Honorable Henry Allen Cooper,
Racine, Wisconsin,
September 10, 1909.

Asserts that the declaration of the Director of the National Laboratory of Brazil that Horlick's Malted Milk contains salycilic acid is entirely erroneous, and requests good offices of Department looking to the delivery of a large consignment of the product which is now being held by the Brazilian customs authorities on account of the declaration above mentioned.

Encloses various certificates, documents and correspondence tending to show that Horlick's Malted Milk does not contain salycilic acid.
J. (Rec'd September 15, 1909)

8 encl.

MEMORANDUM.

Sept.18

Dear Mr. Osborne:

This reaches Mr. Adee too late for today's mail at noon.

He suggests hold it up until Monday. His usual course is to ascertain whether Dept. Agriculture gives an article clean bill of health before asking a foreign country to do so. Mr. Adee thinks you might ascertain this from Dr. Wiley's office.

L

File.

21522/8

W J.B.O.

October 6, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt [illegible] anufacturers of [illegible]nsin, to the ef- [illegible] recently forbidden [illegible] ground that it con- [illegible] the Director of [illegible] Department is dis- [illegible] at Petropolis to [illegible] facts as ascer- [illegible] presentations to [illegible] bringing about, as soon as possible, a removal of any restrictions imposed upon the importation of this American product into Brazil. Before taking this action, however, the Department would be pleased to learn from your Department whether it possesses any information about Horlick's Malted Milk, which would make this course inexpedient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

M.P.

SEP

MEMORANDUM.

SEP 21522 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

1-8

Exclusion of Horlick's Malted Milk
from Brazil.

Honorable Henry Allen Cooper,
Racine, Wisconsin,

September 10, 1909.

Asserts that the declaration of the Director of the National Laboratory of Brazil that Horlick's Malted Milk contains salycilic acid is entirely erroneous, and requests good offices of Department looking to the delivery of a large consignment of the product which is now being held by the Brazilian customs authorities on account of the declaration above mentioned.

Encloses various certificates, documents and correspondence tending to show that Horlick's Malted Milk does not contain salycilic acid.
J. (Rec'd September 13, 1909)

8 encl.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 15 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ans. Nov. 12/09

17

Inst. with copy written, to Brazil Nov. 12, 09

File

21522/8 J.B.O.

October 6, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

I have the honor [illegible]

[illegible]cations to [illegible] bringing about, as soon as possible, a removal of any restrictions imposed upon the importation of this American product into Brazil. Before taking this action, however, the Department would be pleased to learn from your Department whether it possesses any information about Horlick's Malted Milk, which would make this course inexpedient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee
Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.
M.P.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX BUREAU
NOV.
6
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

November 3, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 6th, in which you state that complaint has been made by the manufacturers of Horlick's Malted Milk, of Racine, Wisconsin, to the effect that the Brazilian authorities have forbidden its importation on the ground that it contains salicylic acid; also desiring to know whether this Department has any information regarding this product which would make it expedient to protest the action of the Brazilian government. As we had no information at that time, it was necessary that an investigation be made of this product, and therefore samples were purchased on the open market and examined with the result that we have come to the conclusion that the product does not contain salicylic acid, but contains a product known as "Maltol", which gives reactions which might be readily mistaken for salicylic acid. There is, however, a test for salicylic acid which distinguishes between it and maltol (which appears to be a product formed by the browning of starchy material), which is known as the "Jorissen Reaction". The description of this test is as follows: - To the

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solution to be tested add from four to five drops of a ten per cent solution of potassium or sodium nitrite; from four to five drops of acetic acid; one drop of a ten per cent solution of copper sulphate, and heat to boiling. In the presence of salicylic acid a deep red coloration is produced, depending somewhat on the amount of salicylic acid present. Maltol, however, does not give this reaction, thus distinguishing it from salicylic acid. In addition to the difference found by the Joissen reaction, we have noted some additional differences which help to distinguish. We found that when the product was distilled with steam and no charring whatever of the milk took place in the distilling flask, we were unable to obtain the reaction with ferric chloride in the distillate, and it was only when the product in the distilling flask became charred that this maltol reaction was given. We also found that in the first part of the distillate where ordinarily the salicylic acid would be found to the greatest extent, there was practically no reaction for the maltol, and it was only towards the end of the distillation of steam, when the product had been heated for a long time, that the distillate gave this reaction. We also found that the color with the ferric chloride, while it might be confused with that given by salicylic acid, is somewhat redder in shade and fades rather rapidly, so that on standing over night the color almost entirely disappears;

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while the color given with salicylic acid does not seem to fade. We also found that pure malt browned and distilled in a distilling flask in the same manner as we handled the milk would give a reaction practically the same which might be mistaken for salicylic acid but did not give the Jorissen reaction. In our opinion, if the attention of the Director of the National Laboratory of Brazil should be called to this matter the trouble would be overcome. I will state also that this same question has been raised by the Brazilian government against what is known as Nestlé's Food, and experiments which we have been making in regard to it show the same facts as regarding Horlick's, indicating that a mistake has been made by the Brazilian analyst.

I beg also to call your attention to the fact that this Department is authorized by law to make examinations of American food products intended for shipment to foreign countries, and to provide certificates therefore.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Willis L. Moore

Acting Secretary.

LMT-CJD

NOV 13 1909
INDEX BUREAU

NOV 9 1909
21522/9
DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
NOV 9 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

21522/-

Exclusion of Horlick's Malted Milk from Brazil.

Encl. 9. November 3, 1909.

Department of Agriculture.

In reply to Dep't's letter of October 6th, states that an investigation was made of Horlick's Malted Milk and it was found that the product does not contain salicylic acid but contains a product known as "Maltol" which might be mistaken for the acid. Gives a description of the test known as the "Jorissen Reaction" which distinguishes between the two products.

States that the same question has been raised by the Brazilian Government against what is known as Nestle's Food, experiments in regard to which show the same facts as regarding Horlick's, indicating that a mistake has been made by the Brazilian analyst.

Calls attention to the fact that Department of Agriculture is authorized by law to make examinations of American food products intended for shipment to foreign countries, and to provide certificates.

H. (Rec'd Nov. 6, 1909)

Copied to Brazil Nov. 12/09

File.

21522/-8

B JBO

November 12, 1909.

The Honorable Henry Allen Cooper,

Racine, Wisconsin.

Sir:

Your letter of September 10, 1909, with its enclosures, complaining of the action of the Brazilian authorities in holding up at the custom house a large shipment of Horlick's malted milk on the ground that it contains salicylic acid was duly received and has been given careful consideration. A copy of your letter was promptly sent to the Secretary of Agriculture with the request that the Department be furnished with any information regarding this product which would have a bearing on the proposed diplomatic representations to the Government of Brazil in behalf of the American manufacturers of the product.

The Department is now in receipt of a letter from the Department of Agriculture in which it is stated that an analysis of the product confirms the contention of the manufacturers that it does not contain salicylic acid. Copies of your letter and of the reply of the Department of Agriculture will be transmitted to the American Ambassador at Petropolis, Brazil, with instructions to make suitable representations to the Brazilian Government, with the view to removing the restriction which has been

INDEX BUREAU
BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
NOV 6 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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A true copy of
the signed orig-
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imposed upon the importation into that country of Horlick's malted milk.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. Knox.

A true copy of the signed original.

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B JBO

Serial No. 171

November 12, 1909.

The Honorable

Irving B. Dudley,

American Ambassador,

Petropolis.

Sir:

The Department encloses herewith copies of a letter from Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, dated September 10, 1909, with enclosures from the Horlick's Malted Milk Company, of Racine, Wisconsin, complaining of the action of the Brazilian authorities in holding up at the custom house a shipment of Horlick's malted milk on the ground that it contains salicylic acid, and of a letter from the Department of Agriculture, stating that the official analysis of samples of this product shows that it does not contain salicylic acid.

You are instructed to make suitable representations to the Brazilian Government in this matter with the view to bringing about, as soon as possible, a removal of any restrictions still imposed upon its importation into Brazil. The enclosed correspondence of the Horlick's Malted Milk Company should be returned eventually to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

Enclosures:

1. Honorable Henry Allen Cooper to the Secretary of State, September 10, 1909.
2. Correspondence of the Horlick's Malted Milk Company, of Racine, Wisconsin.
3. Acting Secretary of Agriculture to Secretary of State, November 3, 1909.

A true copy of the signed original.

21522/9

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
PETROPOLIS, BRAZIL.

No 455.

December 12, 1909.



Mr. Dudley to Secretary of State.

Subject:

Horlick's Malted Milk

Synopsis:

Mr. Dudley, in reply to the Department's No 171, of November 12, 1909, transmits copies of correspondence between the Embassy and the representatives at Rio de Janeiro of the Horlick's Malted Milk Company, from which it will be observed that they consider all ground of complaint to have been removed and that shipments of the product are being admitted into Brazil without undue restriction.

JAN 18 1910

INDEX BUREAU

JAN 6 21522 1910

DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
JAN 6 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Substance to Horlick's Malted Milk Company, January 13-1910.

Exclusion of Horlick's Malted Milk from Brazil.

Encl. 10. Brazil,
December 12, 1909.

Am. Embassy (Dudley) #455.

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Mc. (Rec'd January 5, 1910.)

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DIVISION OF
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
JAN 14 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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JAN 18 1910
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AMERICAN EMBASSY,
PETROPOLIS, BRAZIL.

No. 455.

December 12, 1909.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

S i r:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction of the 12th ultimo (serial No. 171), inclosing correspondence of the Horlick's Malted Milk Company, and instructing me to make suitable representations to the Brazilian Government with a view to bringing about the removal of any restrictions still imposed upon the importation of the product into Brazil.

1/2/ In reply, copies of letters between the Embassy and the representatives at Rio of the Company are herewith inclosed, from which the Department will observe that they consider all ground of complaint to have been removed and that they are likely to be put to no further inconvenience. Under these circumstances, there is doubtless no occasion at present for further representation to the Government, in addition to that already successfully, though unofficially, made to the Finance Department; but, in view of the complaints made of the inefficiency and arbitrariness of the Director of the National Laboratory, concerning which I shall have occasion very soon to write the Department in connection with a shipment of Nestle's Food, from its factory at Fulton, New York, I will for a time retain the Horlick correspondence which accompanied the Department's instruction.

I

Nº 455.

December 12, 1909.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

S i r:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction of the 15th ultimo (serial Nº 171), inclosing correspondence of the Herlick's Malted Milk Company, and instructing me to make suitable representations to the Brazilian Government with a view to bringing about the removal of any restrictions still imposed upon the importation of the product into Brazil.

In reply, copies of letters between the Embassy and the representatives at Rio of the Company are herewith inclosed, from which the Department will observe that they consider all ground of complaint to have been removed and that they are likely to be put to no further inconvenience. Under these circumstances, there is doubtless no occasion at present for further representation to the Government, in addition to that already successfully, though unofficially, made to the Finance Department; but, in view of the complaints made of the inefficiency and arbitrariness of the Director of the National Laboratory, concerning which I shall have occasion very soon to write the Department in connection with a shipment of Nestle's Food, from its factory at Fulton, New York, I will for a time retain the Herlick correspondence which accompanied the Department's instruction.

I

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Irving B. Dudley

INCLOSURES:

INCLOSURE NO. 1, TO DISPATCH NO. 455, OF DEC. 12, 1909.

-- Mr. Dudley to the P. J. Christoph Company, Nº 298, --

-- December 9, 1909. --

C O P Y

Gentlemen:-

Referring to the recent obstruction by the National Laboratory of the entry at Rio de Janeiro of one or more consignments of Horlick's Malted Milk, will you please inform me whether subsequent consignments, if any, have been admitted at the Rio Customs House without unreasonable delay and whether restrictions, affording ground of complaint, are still imposed upon the importation of this product through the port of Rio de Janeiro ? I should also be pleased to be informed as to the imposition of such restrictions at any other Brazilian port, including Santos, through which, as I am informed, your house imports Horlick's Malted Milk for the São Paulo market.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) Irving B. Dudley,

American Ambassador.

INCLOSURE NO. 1, TO DISPATCH NO. 455, OF DEC. 12, 1909.

-- Mr. Dudley to the F. J. Christoph Company, Nº 298, --
-- December 9, 1909. --

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Respectfully yours,

(signed) Irving B. Dudley,
American Ambassador.

INCLOSURE NO. 2, TO DISPATCH NO. 455, OF DEC. 12, 1909.

-- The P. J. Christoph Company to Mr. Dudley, Dec. 10, 1909.--

C O P Y

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your valued favor N? 298, of the 9th inst, relating to the troubles which we have recently experienced at the Brazilian Customs, in connection with the importation of Horlick's Malted Milk, — we are pleased to advise you that a favorable decision has been given with regard to the said product, and, further, that, since same, we have had occasion to clear two lots of Horlick's Malted Milk at this port, two other shipments at the port of Santos and a further consignment at the port of Pará. This leads us to believe that everything has now been satisfactorily settled, and that we shall undergo no further inconveniences.

Thanking you kindly for the interest shown in this matter — which we sincerely appreciate —, we beg to remain,

Your obedient servants,

pp Paul J. Christoph Company

(signed) Otto Christoph.

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21522/10 Ba J.B.O.

January 13, 1910.

Horlick's Malted Milk Company,

Racine, Wisconsin.

Gentlemen:

Referring to previous correspondence relative to the restrictions imposed upon the importation into Brazil of your product, I have to enclose herewith copy of a report on this subject from the American Ambassador at Petropolis, Brazil, dated December 12, 1909, with sub-enclosures of copies of correspondence between the Ambassador and the Brazilian agent of your company, wherein it appears that the latter considers all ground of complaint to have been removed and that your interests in the matter are likely to be put to no further inconvenience.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

HUNTINGTON WILSON
Assistant Secretary of State.

Enclosures as above noted.

A true copy of the signed original. EJB.

21522/10

For co

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For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date .

SRH 632.114

ESTABLISHED 1861

ORIGINAL MEMBERS O
HARLES MASON, Formerly Commi
OBERT H. FENWICK, Patent Couns
IVIS T. LAWRENCE, Attorney & C

DWARD T. FENWICK
EO. BEALL
. MORRILL
UGO MOCK

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ESTABLISHED 1861

WASHINGTON OFFICE 602 F ST. N.W.

Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence

Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers

Solicitors and Experts Practice in United States Courts

St. Paul Building

220 Broadway

New York, September 14th, 1909.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF FIRM
CHARLES MASON, Formerly Commissioner of Patents
GERTH FENWICK, Patent Counselor and Expert
SWITT LAWRENCE, Attorney & Counselor at Law
HARDT FENWICK
RED BEALL
L MORRILL
UGO MOCK

TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 6959
PATENT AND TRADE MARK LITIGATION
CABLE ADDRESS "MAFENLAW" NEW YORK

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Our client, The Portland Cementfabrik Hemmor of Hamburg, Germany registered their CROWN trade mark in the United States on July 3rd, 1899. They reregistered same in the United States on May 19th, 1908. They also registered same in Cuba on February 9th, 1900, in Porto Rico on September 4th, 1899 and in the Philippine Islands on October 3rd, 1899.

We desire to know if it is necessary for them to reregister in Cuba, in Porto Rico or in the Philippine Islands, that is have any of the laws under which these former registrations were secured, been abrogated.

Your prompt reply will oblige,

Yours sincerely,

Mason Fenwick & Lawrence

M/P

SEP 15 1909

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DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 15 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Inquiry regarding the registration of trade-marks in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Mason, Fenwick and Lawrence,

New York, New York,

September 14, 1909.

Inquires if it is necessary for their client, The Portland Cement-fabrik Hemmor, of Hamburg, Germany, to re-register a trade-mark in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, which was registered in those places on the following dates: Cuba, February 9, 1900; Porto Rico, September 4, 1899; Philippine Islands, October 3, 1899.

J. (Rec'd September 15, 1909)

Ans. Sept 18/09

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21523
1909

21523 W

September 18, 1909.

Messrs. Mason, Fenwick and Lawrence,
St. Paul Building,
220 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I have to inform you that your letter of the 14th instant, requesting certain information concerning registration of trade marks in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands has been referred for consideration to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee
Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

21523/—

No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Belfast, Ireland, August 31, 1909.



SUBJECT:

Criticism of Trade Information Furnished by the American Consul at Belfast.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to call the Department's attention to an article in the August 25 issue of Sinn Fein, a Dublin daily newspaper, a copy of which is enclosed.

It would seem that the statements made in a trade letter from this consulate, which were published in the issue of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports for July 28, were published and made the basis of adverse comment by the "Gaelic American"--presumably a periodical published in the United States; and that Sinn Fein simply copied the Gaelic American's article, or portions thereof, adding a paragraph of its own comment.

With regard to the comments of the Gaelic American, I beg to say that the Consul at Belfast simply reported the facts regarding Irish trade. The statements made in the trade letter referred to can not be disputed. An example is herewith given:

This consulate

This consulate recently received a letter from the Vise Clip Co., of Ansonia, Conn., inclosing samples of paper fasteners, and asking information as to having them handled by wholesale stationers in Belfast. This letter was replied to on August 2, 1909, and a list of the leading stationers of this city enclosed. The Vise Clip Company was informed that the samples had been shown to leading stationers, who approved the clip, but would not take the trouble of ordering direct; but stated that if the article were handled by the large English stationery firms, who cover the United Kingdom every three months through their traveling salesmen, they would be glad to give a trial order. The company was furnished the addresses of the two leading English firms in this line, both in Birmingham, and advised of the situation fully. A copy of this letter is on file with the Department.

If Belfast business men refuse to undertake the trouble and delay of importing American goods direct, but will purchase them if handled by English wholesalers, it is certainly proper for the consul to advise American manufacturers to adopt the latter course. While such adverse comment as that of the Gaelic American is unpleasant, it shall not influence the furnishing of all helpful information possible to American enquiries. It is hoped this attitude has the approval of the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Samuel S. Knabenshue,

Consul.

Enclosure:
Copy of Sinn Fein, August 25.

SEP 15 1909

21524

DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial information.

Belfast.

Am. Consulate (Knabenshue) #-

Belfast, Ireland,

August 31, 1909.

Encloses newspaper clipping of an article, criticizing the Consul for advising American manufacturers, in a trade letter which was published in DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS of July 28, 1909, to endeavor to market their goods in Ireland through English jobbers.

States that in the communication which caused the criticism he described conditions as they actually exist and expresses the hope that his action is approved.

Me. (Rec'd September 11, 1909)

2 Encl.

To B.T.M. as Confid.?

Does this despatch require special acknowledgement by this Bur.?

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Dept. 24/09

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
OCT 1 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

File

Copy of an article appearing in the issue of Wednesday,

of Sinn Fein, a Dublin daily

American Consulate,

Belfast, Ireland.

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Enclosure No. 1.

TRADE WITH IRELAND.

nsular and Trade Reports" of

rt from Consul S. S. Knabenshue,

reply to enquiries from an American

onsul, in his report, instead of advising consul in his report, instead of advising direct trade with Ireland, recommends Americans to send their Irish goods through English middlemen, and advises the particular manufacturer, who wrote to him, to push his razors in Ireland through English wholesale firms rather than to attempt to establish a selling agency in Belfast. American exporters, says Mr. Knabenshue, seeking Irish trade make a mistake in endeavouring to sell direct to dealers in Ireland. The custom in vogue in Belfast, and in other parts of the country is to obtain supplies from wholesale houses in Sheffield or London. All goods sent from American or the Continent to Ireland are forwarded first direct to England--to Liverpool or Glasgow-- and then reshipped from there back to Ireland. Although the steamers touch at Cove and Derry, freights are carried on to the port of destination. There is thus no saving of freight to a Belfast jobber importing direct. Hence the custom is to buy such goods either from branch houses of the American (or Continental) manufacturers in England or from an English importer who acts as their selling agent. "This," says the "Gaelic American," "is most extraordinary advice to come from an American Consul. The only excuse for his giving it is that he got it from the slavish creatures in Belfast who sell English goods there, and who, having accounts with English firms, find it more convenient to deal with them than with the American manufacturer,

20 in original - error in linotype.

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August 31, 1909.

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Me. (Rec'd September 11, 1909)

2 Encl.

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Sept. 24/09

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
OCT 1 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

File

Copy of an article appearing in the issue of Wednesday, August 25, 1909, of Sinn Fein, a Dublin daily newspaper.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH IRELAND.

The American "Daily Consular and Trade Reports" of July 28 contain a report from Consul S. S. Knabenshue, of Belfast, written in reply to enquiries from an American firm which wanted to Consul, in his report, instead of advising consul in his report, instead of advising ith Ireland, recommends Americans to ish goods through English middlemen, he particular manufacturer, who wrote to his razors in Ireland through English whole- ther than to attempt to establish a y in Belfast. American exporters, says e, seeking Irish trade make a mistake in endeavouring to sell direct to dealers in Ireland. The custom in vogue in Belfast, and in other parts of the country is to obtain supplies from wholesale houses in Sheffield or London. All goods sent from American or the Continent to Ireland are forwarded first direct to England--to Liverpool or Glasgow-- and then reshipped from there back to Ireland. Although the steamers touch at Cove and Derry, freights are carried on to the port of destination. There is thus no saving of freight to a Belfast jobber importing direct. Hence the custom is to buy such goods either from branch houses of the American (or Continental) manufacturers in England or from an English importer who acts as their selling agent. "This," says the "Gaelic American," "is most extraordinary advice to come from an American Consul. The only excuse for his giving it is that he got it from the slavish creatures in Belfast who sell English goods there, and who, having accounts with English firms, find it more convenient to deal with them than with the American manufacturer,

20 in original - error in linotype.

although it must be obvious that the English firm must make a profit out of the transaction, as well as its Irish agent, and that the Irish purchaser must pay both. Nor does it occur to Mr. Knabenshue that Sheffield, like Birmingham, is the centre of a fraudulent trade, and that the "American" safety razors sent to Belfast and other parts of Ireland from there are probably cheap English imitations. England is a wholesale dealer in fraudulent labels and trade marks.

¶"The Irish Developement Associations ought to get busy on this matter. They ought to see Mr. Knabenshue and find out who are the"leading dealers" in Belfast who have given him this information . He was sent to Belfast to look after American interests, not to boom English trade, but his report, sent broadcast over the United States by the Department of Commerce and Labor, is a direct blow at Irish interests."¶For our own part we must say that the loss sustained by Irish shopkeepers, and the extra tax paid by the Irish buyer for articles obtained indirectly in this fashion, amounts to an enormous sum every year. Besides this, with many articles, the pick goes first to England, and then the Irish shopkeeper gets what is left, so that, here in Ireland, we not only pour money into the English agents' pockets, but we actually help him to get rid of stuff he could not dispose of very probably anywhere else at the same price.

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"This," says the *Gaelic American*, "is most extraordinary advice to come from an American Consul. The only excuse for his giving it is that he got it from the slavish creatures in Belfast who sell English goods there, and who, having accounts with English firms, find it more convenient to deal with them than with the American manufacturer, although it must be obvious that the English firm must make a profit out of the transaction, as well as its Irish agent, and that the Irish purchaser must pay both. Nor does it occur to Mr. Knabenshue that Sheffield, like Birmingham, is the centre of a fraudulent trade, and that the 'American' safety razors sent to Belfast and other parts of Ireland from there are probably cheap English imitations. England is a wholesale dealer in fraudulent labels and trade marks.

"The Irish Development Associations ought to get busy on this matter. They ought to see Mr. Knabenshue and find out who are the 'leading dealers' in Belfast who have given him this misniformation. He was sent to Belfast to look after American interests, not to boom English trade, but his report, sent broadcast over the United States by the Department of Commerce and Labour, is a direct blow at Irish interests."

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No.

REGISTERED. CONSULATE-GENERAL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INDEX BUREAU SEP 30 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Belfast, Ireland, September 20, 1909.

SUBJECT:

Transmitting Copies of the Belfast Year-Book.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose two copies of the "Commercial Year Book of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, with Trade Index."

The publication contains useful general information concerning Belfast and its commerce; customs preferences granted to British produce and statistical tables. The Trade Index (pages 131-217) should prove of value to the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Samuel B. Horabuckle,

Consul.

Enclosure:

Year Book (2 copies)

REGISTERED.
U.S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

1 Copy to BM. 44649
1 " in F.R.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
OCT 1 1909
ACKNOWLEDGED.

Commercial Information.

Encl. 3-4. Belfast, Ireland,
Sept. 20, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Knabenshue) #---.
Transmits two copies of the COMMERCIAL YEAR BOOK OF THE BELFAST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WITH TRADE INDEX, and states that the trade index therein should be of value to the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor.
S. (Rec'd Sept. 30, 1909)

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REGISTERED.
U.S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,

No. 107

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SEP 30 1909
DEPT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Belfast, Ireland, September 21, 1909.

SUBJECT:

Proposed Circular Letter to American Exporters.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
OCT 1 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit, herewith enclosed, a copy of a letter which it is proposed to print in circular form and mail to the various American exporters who have requested trade information from this consulate within the past four years.

The letter explains its purpose. If the queries are answered by any large number of those to whom sent, a body of information will have been obtained which will be embodied in a report to the Department, which it is hoped will be not only of interest, but of practical value to American exporters in entering this market.

The information so gathered will also be of great value to this consulate in replying to future inquiries for commercial information.

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If the Department shall approve of the letter and the plan, it will be carried out at once.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Paul Knabenshue

Vice Consul.

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OCT 1 1909
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Commercial information.

Encl. 5-7. Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Knabenshue) #107.

Submits, for approval of the Department, a circular letter, accompanied by a list of questions of a commercial nature, which he proposes to mail to American exporters who have requested trade information from the Belfast Consulate during the past four years, and cites the value of the data which will be contained in the responses thereto.

S. (Rec'd Sept. 30, 1909)

MEMORANDUM.

Oct. 2 1909

Dear Mr. Hengstler:

I think the proposed series of questions is O.K. excepting item "c" of 2, asking for copy of letters from American firms to foreign dealers. This opens the door to possible violations of the confidence promised and is really unnecessary.

JBJO

American Consular Service.

Belfast, Ireland,

September , 1909.

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Gentlemen:

This consulate often receives requests from American exporters for trade information concerning the market here for all classes of articles. Your name is upon the list of American firms applying for such information. This consulate endeavours to supply all information requested, to advise American exporters as to the best methods to adopt in entering this market, and to furnish the names of dealers here who handle the various classes of merchandise.

In the interests of American export trade at this ~~post~~, this consulate is now endeavouringto ascertain what results have been obtained by supplying information, and giving advice to American exporters. By a careful examination of the methods adopted by the various American exporters, by a comparison of the successful and unsuccessful methods, and by supplementing this by information obtained from importers here, it may be possible for this consulate to get at the root of the difficulties, to obtain a knowledge of the right and wrong methods, and thereby be in a position to supply American exporters with information of practical value. With this end in view, a list of specific and general questions are appended, and it is respectfully requested that you lend your aid to this investigation by answering these questions to the best of your knowledge. Upon the receipt of the replies from the various exporters to whom this circular

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DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial information.

Encl. 5-7. Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1909.

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S. (Rec'd Sept. 30, 1909)

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Mr. H.

If the questions promise good results could the net be elaborated by other consuls to the benefit of the whole service?

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1909

American Consular Service.

Belfast, Ireland,

September , 1909.

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OCT 1 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Commercial information.

Encl. 5-7. Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Knabenshue) #107.

Submits, for approval of the Department, a circular letter, accompanied by a list of questions of a commercial nature, which he proposes to mail to American exporters who have requested trade information from the Belfast Consulate during the past four years, and cites the value of the data which will be contained in the responses thereto.

S. (Rec'd Sept. 30, 1909)

I doubt if the inquiry will be productive of any beneficial results. American business men are too independent & will not take the trouble to answer I fear.

Hmm tell him Dept has no objection to his doing this but thinks he should eliminate the request for copies of letters, item 2c, & should make request also for the information as from the Consulate & not the Dept.

Ans Dec Oct 6 1909
W.

INDEX BUREAU
T 1
21524
1909

American Consular Service.

Belfast, Ireland,

September , 1909.

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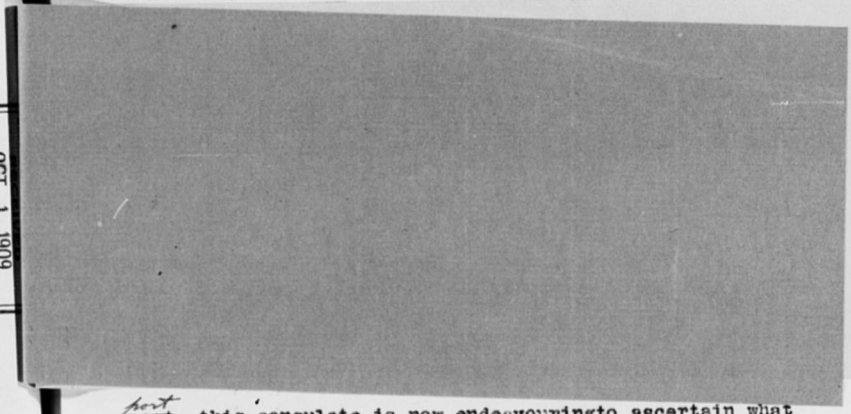
Gentlemen:

[redacted]



OCT 1 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

~~post~~ port, this consulate is now endeavouringto ascertain what results have been obtained by supplying information, and giving advice to American exporters. By a careful examination of the methods adopted by the various American exporters, by a comparison of the successful and unsuccessful methods, and by supplementing this by information obtained from importers here, it may be possible for this consulate to get at the root of the difficulties, to obtain a knowledge of the right and wrong methods, and thereby be in a position to supply American exporters with information of practical value. With this end in view, a list of specific and general questions are appended, and it is respectfully requested that you lend your aid to this investigation by answering these questions to the best of your knowledge. Upon the receipt of the replies from the various exporters to whom this circular

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 1 1909
21524/5-7
DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial information.

Encl. 5-7. Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Knabenshue) #107.

Submits, for approval of the Department, a circular letter, accompanied by a list of questions of a commercial nature, which he proposes to mail to American exporters who have requested trade information from the Belfast Consulate during the past four years, and cites the value of the data which will be contained in the responses thereto.

S. (Rec'd Sept. 30, 1909)

Oct. 2 1909

Dear Mr. Hengstler:

I think the proposed series of questions is O.K. excepting item "c" of 2, asking for copy of letters from American firms to foreign dealers. This opens the door to possible violations of the confidence promised and is really unnecessary.

JBO

American Consular Service.

Belfast, Ireland,

September , 1909.

.....

.....

.....

Gentlemen:

This consulate often receives requests from American exporters for trade information concerning the market here for all classes of articles. Your name is upon the list of American firms applying for such information. This consulate endeavours to supply all information requested, to advise American exporters as to the best methods to adopt in entering this market, and to furnish the names of dealers here who handle the various classes of merchandise.

In the interests of American export trade at this ~~post~~, this consulate is now endeavouringto ascertain what results have been obtained by supplying information, and giving advice to American exporters. By a careful examination of the methods adopted by the various American exporters, by a comparison of the successful and unsuccessful methods, and by supplementing this by information obtained from importers here, it may be possible for this consulate to get at the root of the difficulties, to obtain a knowledge of the right and wrong methods, and thereby be in a position to supply American exporters with information of practical value. With this end in view, a list of specific and general questions are appended, and it is respectfully requested that you lend your aid to this investigation by answering these questions to the best of your knowledge. Upon the receipt of the replies from the various exporters to whom this circular

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is addressed, a report consisting of a summing up, and comparison of all other replies will be addressed to the Department of State, and submitted for publication in the consular reports. Any information you may kindly supply will be consider confidential. The matter will be treated in a general way, and the identity of your firm will not be disclosed.

Yours very truly,

Paul Knabenshue

American Vice Consul,

Belfast, Ireland.

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(1) After receiving replies from this consulate in answer to your letter requesting trade information, did you take any further steps towards promoting or extending your business here?.....

(2) Did you write to any of the dealers of this city referred to you by this consulate?.....
(a) If so, how many?.....
(b) If not, why?.....
(c) Will you kindly enclose a copy of your letter written to these dealers? (This is desired that a study of your terms and conditions, the tone of your letter, etc., may be made for the purpose of comparison as explained above.).....
(d) Did you succeed in establishing business relations with any of them?.....
(e) If so, to what extent (large, fair, small, very small)?.....

(3) If successful in establishing your goods in this market, has your business increased or decreased?
.....

(4) In your opinion, what is the cause of the increase or decrease?.....

(5) If you were successful in entering this market, did you attempt to increase your business? If so, what was your method?.....

(6) Did you advertise in this district?.....

(7) Did you have traveling salesmen here?.....

(8) Did you establish a central agency in the British Isles?.....
(a) If so, where?.....

(9) How do your prices compare with those here?.....

(10) Have you found it necessary to undersell British or other foreign competitors here?.....

(11) If your goods are of the nature of machinery, etc., which might require the replacing of worn or broken parts, what arrangements do you make to supply these parts?.....
.....

(12) If you are the manufacturer or seller of various goods, which do you find it easiest to sell here, and what in your opinion, is the cause of your not being able to sell the others?.....
.....
.....

(13) How do you quote your prices, (F. O. B. New York or other port of shipment, etc.)?.....
.....

(14) Do you sell for cash or on consignment?.....

(15) If credit is given, what is the length of time allowed?
.....

(16) If you were not successful in this market, what reasons were given by importers here, for not purchasing your goods.....
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.....
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(17) What countries do you find your greatest competitors?
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(18) What methods do you find it necessary to adopt to successfully compete against them?.....
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(19) If you are not successful in entering this market, what in your opinion is the cause, and what would you consider necessary to make successful competition possible for you?.....
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21524/5

No 88

October 6, 1909.

Samuel S. Knabenshue, Esquire,

American Consul,

Belfast, Ireland.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, number 107 of the 21st ultimo, submitting a list of questions which you propose to mail to American exporters who request commercial information from you.

In reply I have to say that the Department has no objection to your taking the proposed action, but thinks you should eliminate the request for copies of letters - item 2 c - and should also make the request for the information as from the Consulate and not the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

A true copy of the signed original. ELW

2152.4/45-7c

REGIS
U.S. CONSUL
LONDON

No.



AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Belfast, Ireland, December 6 , 19 09.

SUBJECT:

Circular Letter to American Exporters.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

In accordance with the permission granted by the Department's despatch No. 88 to send circular letters to American exporters, I herewith enclose a printed copy of the circular which is now being sent to the various exporters who have applied to this consulate for trade information. This circular was compiled by Mr. Paul Knabenshue, Vice Consul, and was revised and approved by myself.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jerry B. Miller

Consul.



INDEX BUREAU
DEC 17 1909
21524/8
DEPT. OF STATE

Ack'd by form
Dec. 23/09
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BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
DEC 23 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

File

Commercial Information.

Encl. 8. Belfast, Ireland,
Dec. 6, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Miller) #

Referring to Department's #88 of Oct. 6, enclosed printed copy of the circular which is now being sent to various exporters who have applied to the consulate for trade information.

Ro. (Rec'd Dec. 16, 1909)

INDEX BUREAU

American Consular Service
Belfast, Ireland

Gentlemen,

This Consulate endeavours to supply trade information requested by American exporters concerning the market here for all classes of articles, to advise American exporters as to the best methods to adopt in entering this market, and to furnish the names of dealers here who handle the various classes of merchandise.

In the interests of American export trade to this district, this Consulate is now endeavouring to ascertain what results have been obtained by supplying information, and giving advice to American exporters. By a careful examination of the methods adopted by the various exporters, by a comparison of the successful and unsuccessful methods, and by supplementing this by information obtained from importers here, it may be possible for this Consulate to get at the root of the difficulties, to obtain a knowledge of the right and wrong methods, and thereby be in a position to supply American exporters with information of more practical value. With this end in view, a list of specific and general questions are appended, and as your name is upon the list of American firms who have applied for trade information at this Consulate, it is respectfully requested that you lend your aid to this investigation by answering these questions to the best of your knowledge. Upon the receipt of the replies from the various exporters to whom this circular is addressed, a report on the subject will be addressed to the Department of State, and submitted for publication in the Consular Trade reports.

Any information you may kindly supply will be considered confidential, the matter will be treated in a general way, and the identity of your firm will not be disclosed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours very truly,

HENRY B. MILLER,
American Consul.

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To the **American Consul,**
Belfast, Ireland.

(1) After receiving replies from this Consulate in answer to your letter requesting trade information, did you take any further steps towards promoting or extending your business here?

(2) Did you write to any of the dealers of this city referred to you by this Consulate?

(*a*) If so, how many?

(*b*) If not, why?

(*c*) Did you succeed in establishing business relations with any of them?

(*d*) If so, to what extent (large, fair, small, very small)?

(3) If successful in establishing your goods in this market, has your business increased or decreased?

(4) In your opinion, what is the cause of the increase or decrease?

(5) If you were successful in entering this market, did you make any special attempt to increase your business? If so, what was your method?

(6) Did you advertise in this district?

(7) Did you have travelling salesmen here?

(8) Did you establish a central agency in the British Isles?

(*a*) If so, where?

(9) How do your prices compare with those here?

(10) Have you found it necessary to undersell British or other foreign competitors here?

(11) If your goods are of the nature of machinery, etc., which might require the replacing of worn or broken parts, what arrangements do you make to supply these parts?

(12) If you are the manufacturer or seller of various goods, which do you find it easiest to sell here, and what, in your opinion, is the cause of your not being able to sell the others?

(13) How do you quote your prices (F. O. B. New York or other port of shipment, etc.)?

(14) Do you sell for cash or on consignment?

(15) If credit is given, what is the length of time allowed?

(16) If you were not successful in this market, what reasons were given by importers here for not purchasing your goods?

(17) What countries do you find your greatest competitors?

(18) What methods do you find it necessary to adopt to successfully compete against them?

(19) If you are not successful in entering this market, what, in your opinion, is the cause, and what would you consider necessary to make successful competition possible for you?

(20) What suggestions have you to make to the Consular Service here to assist your trade?

Any other information that you can give, which would assist in compiling the above report, will be greatly appreciated.

Name of Firm

Nature of Business Address

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MEMORANDUM.

June 31, 1910

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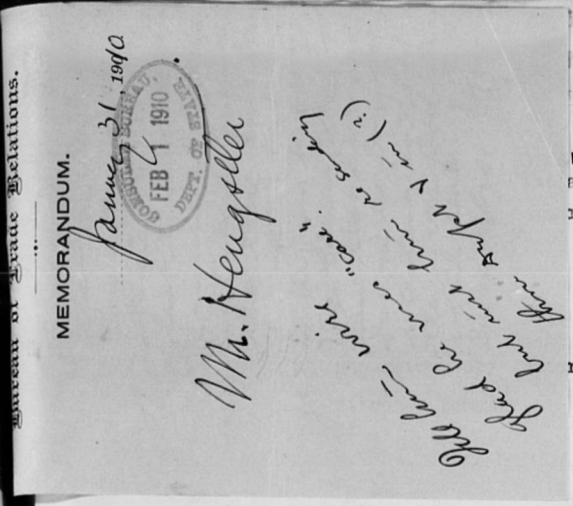

Bureau of Trade Relations.

MEMORANDUM.

January 31, 1910

CONSULAR BUREAU, FEB 4 1910 DEPT. OF STATE.

Mr. Hengstler

Yes, I think this "case" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (?)

[illegible] BUREAU, [illegible]9 1910 [illegible]IVED.

INDEX BUREAU FEB 4 1910 DEPT. OF STATE

[illegible]ULATE,

[illegible]and.

[illegible]ry, 17th. , 1910.

[illegible]r to Standard

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ans
File Feb 5 1910
Again instructed
Oct 21 1910
File. W

SIR:

I have the honor to report that my observations concerning how to extend American Trade, have led me to the conviction that the most important work in that direction is in the replying to letters of enquiry, giving as far as possible all of the important information that can be locally gathered on the subject requested. It has become a fixed policy with me to make extended investigations on all matters, on which information is asked by our special correspondents. I have to enclose a copy of a letter of the Standard Nitrogen Company, and a copy of my reply, which will show the care used, extended information secured, and attention given at this Consulate to Commercial enquiries.

REGISTERED.
CONSULATE-GENERAL,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Henry B. Miller

Consul.

Enclosure.
Letter to Standard Nitrogen Co.

(12) If you are the m
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shipment, etc.)

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(15) If credit is gi

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(20) What suggestions have you to make to the Consular Service here to assist your trade?

Any other information that you can give, which would assist in compiling the above report, will be greatly appreciated.

Name of Firm

Nature of Business

Address

Enclosure: This indexed paper shows that the Belfast Consulate was instructed on Feb. 5 last to send its commercial letters in triplicate. Since then there have been four letters by Consul Miller and two by Vice Consul Knaben-shue that have had but one carbon, notwithstanding that they were good letters worth sending to the Bn. of Mfrs. Now,

CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 19 1910
RECEIVED.

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FEB 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

CONSULATE,
, Ireland.
January, 17th. , 1910.

Enclosing copy letter to Standard Nitrogen Company.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ans
File Feb 5 1910
again instructed
Oct 21 1910
File. W

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REGISTERED.
S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Henry B. Miller

Consul.

Enclosure.
Letter to Standard Nitrogen Co.

(12) If you are th
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(20) What suggestions have you to make to the Consular Service here to assist your trade?

Any other information that you can give, which would assist in compiling the above report, will be greatly appreciated.

Name of Firm

Nature of Business Address

CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 19 1910
RECEIVED.

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FEB 21 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

[illegible] not stop to make an extra copy of such letters for the Bu. of Mfrs., with result that they are simply filed here. You will recall that in the letter to Department of Agriculture of State of Ohio, Vice Consul Kualenshue referred that Department to Bu. of Mfrs. for copies of several letters. One of them was this indexed paper,

CONSULATE,
Ireland.
January, 17th. , 1910.

Enclosing copy letter to Standard Nitrogen Company.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ans
File Feb 5 1910
Again instructed
Oct 21 1910
File. W

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REGISTERED.
CONSULATE-GENERAL,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Your obedient Servant,

Henry B. Miller

Consul.

Enclosure.
Letter to Standard Nitrogen Co.

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Any other information that you can give, which would assist in compiling the above report, will be greatly appreciated.

Name of Firm

Nature of Business Address

CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 19 1910
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1910
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ONSULATE,
Ireland.

January, 17th. , 1910.

Enclosing Copy letter to Standard Nitrogen Company.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cons
Fee Jan 5 1910
Again instructed
Oct 21 1910
Fee. W

SIR:

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REGISTERED.
CONSULATE-GENERAL,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Henry B. Miller

Consul.

Enclosure:
Letter to Standard Nitrogen Co.

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(20) What suggestions have you to make to the Consular Service here to assist your trade?

Any other information that you can give, which would assist in compiling the above report, will be greatly appreciated.

Name of Firm

Nature of Business Address

No.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
JAN 28 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 19 1910
RECEIVED.

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FEB 4 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE,
Belfast, Ireland.

January, 17th. , 1910.

SUBJECT:

Enclosing Copy letter to Standard Nitrogen Company.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ans
File Feb 5 1910
Again instructed
Oct 21 1910
File. W

SIR:

I have the honor to report that my observations concerning how to extend American Trade, have led me to the conviction that the most important work in that direction is in the replying to letters of enquiry, giving as far as possible all of the important information that can be locally gathered on the subject requested. It has become a fixed policy with me to make extended investigations on all matters, on which information is asked by our special correspondents. I have to enclose a copy of a letter of the Standard Nitrogen Company, and a copy of my reply, which will show the care used, extended information secured, and attention given at this Consulate to Commercial enquiries.

REGISTERED.
U.S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Henry B. Miller

Consul.

Enclosure.
Letter to Standard Nitrogen Co.

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DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial information
Belfast.

Encl. 9. Belfast, Ireland,
January 17, 1910.

Am. Consulate (Miller) #-

States that his observations of how to extend American trade have led him to believe that the most essential work in that direction is in the replying to letters of inquiry, giving as far as possible all of the important information that can be procured on the subject about which inquiry is made.

States further that it is his policy to make extended investigations in all matters of commercial interest, and as an example, encloses a copy of correspondence exchanged with the Standard Nitrogen Company, regarding their request for the names of firms who might handle their products.

Wh. (Rec'd Feb. 4, 1910).

1/31/10.

Mr. Osborne: Here is a case where a Consul calls attention to the good work he is doing, and which the Department may wish to take notice of.

Much of the good effect is lost, however, by the fact that he sends only one carbon, which means that we can only file the information, instead of sending to the Bu. of Mfrs. O.H.M.

Copy Letter.

Singer Building,
149, Broadway,
New York.

December 6th 1909.

Mr. Henry B. Miller,
Belfast, Ireland.

Dear Sir,

We would respectfully request youto advise us as to the most reliable firms to handle our products, HEYL'S CONCENTRATED NITROGEN PRODUCER (COMPOSITE FARMOGERM) and BAC-RAT-TERIA, which are fully described in the two enclosed circulars.

Both products are guaranteed as to their efficiency, and have been sold with remarkable success in the United States.

Anticipating the favor of a reply, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
STANDARD NITROGEN COMPANY.
Fritz. R. Keyser.
Treas.

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INDEX BUREAU
FEB 5 1910
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DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial information
Belfast.

Encl. 9. Belfast, Ireland,
January 17, 1910.

Am. Consulate (Miller) #-

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Wh. (Rec'd Feb. 4, 1910).

FEB 4 1910
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Ans Fee Feb 5 1910 W
D.R.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
FEB 5 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

File.

Copy Letter.

Singer Building,
149, Broadway,
New York.
December 6th 1909.

Mr. Henry B. Miller,
Belfast, Ireland.

...ly request youto advise
...o handle our products,
...UCER (COMPOSITE FARMOGERM)
...y described in the two

... as to their efficiency,
...e success in the United

Anticipating the favor of a reply, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
STANDARD NITROGEN COMPANY.
Fritz. R. Keyser.
Treas.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
original
POST READ
JAN 31 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Belfast, Ireland.

January, 14th 1910.

Messrs. The Standard Nitrogen Co.,
Singer Building,
149, Broadway, N. Y.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
JAN 31 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of December, 6th. 1909, I beg to hand you herewith a list of Belfast and other Dealers of Ireland, with whom you might communicate re the handling of your fertilizing product. You should be most particular about quoting prices in terms of English money; [redacted] C. I. F. port of Destination; in ton lots of 2242 pounds each; [redacted] samples should be submitted, and percentage of Nitrogen stated.

For your information I give you following, a list of Fertilizers used in this district, together with their prices and other information which may be of interest to you.

Sulphate o
Sulphate
Muriate o
Nitrate o
Nitrate o
Super Pho
"
"
"
Bone Com
Pure Bon
Guano.
Kainit.
Basic Sl

Sulphate of Ammonia.	24%	$3.4	per cwt. (112lbs)
Sulphate of Potash.	80%	2.55	"
Muriate of Potash.	80%	2.55	"
Nitrate of Soda.	96%	2.67	"
Nitrate of Lime.	96%	2.55	"
Super Phosphate.	35%	82	"
" "	33%	72	"
" "	30%	66	"
" "	26%	60	"
Bone Compound.		85	"
Pure Bones.		1.39	"
Guano.	7 to 8% Ammonia.	2.91	"
Kainit.	10 to 12% Potash.	66.	"
Basic Slag.	48%	79	"

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or not)

G U A

The imports of Manure into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is given in the annual Statement of Trade for 1918 as follows:- (The figures given represent the number of tons).

BELFAST. Phosphate of Lime, and Rock Phosphate. 13,699, Value £113.189.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Basic Slag: From Belgium, 8,768; Other Countries, 1,227. Total, 9,992. Value. £92.179.

Bones for Manure: (whether burnt or not). From Russia 2,407; Norway, 95; Iceland and Greenland 1,240; Germany 1,167; Netherlands 2,379; Belgium 700; France 113; European Turkey 639; Asiatic Turkey 463; Egypt 1,169; Morocco 629; Chile 130; Brazil, 2,419; Uruguay 2,918; Argentine Republic 8,282; Other foreign Countries, 1,150.

Bombay (including Karachi) 11,858; Madras 73; Bengal 2,423; Burmah 978; Other British Possessions 154. Value: £922.612.

G U A N O. From Norway 4; Denmark (including Faroe Islands) 48; Iceland and Greenland 1,185; Belgium 470; Peru 23,287; Uruguay 1,953;

G U A N O.

(Continued

Manures--

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and Rock

Unenumer

GUANO. (Continued). Argentine Republic 1,601; Other Foreign Countries 2,282; Seychelles 3,500; Other British Possessions 87:

Total 34,417; Value $802.249.

Manures--Continued. Nitrate of Soda (Cubic Nitre) From Germany 9,273; Belgium 1; France 83; Chile 136,223; Other Foreign Countries 144.

Value. 7,071,300.

Phosphate of Lime and Rock Phosphate. From German Possessions in the Pacific, 5,250; Netherlands 4,530; Dutch West India Islands 17,998; ~~France~~ Belgium 30,644; France 50,317; Algeria 56,216; French Guinea 5,516; Tunis 185,084; Islands in the Pacific (not elsewhere specified) --- ; United States of America 166,166; Other Foreign Countries 1,210. Total 442,970. Value $4,453,810.

Unenumerated. From Norway 564; Germany 113,127; Netherlands 499; Belgium 2,371; France 3,501; Asiatic Turkey 68; United States of America 98; Argentine Republic 5,516; Other Foreign Countries 1.139.

Total 127,451. Value $1,398,460.

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The above figures give a good estimate of the amount of Fertilizers used in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and from this it can be seen that there is a large market here, and one which it would be well for you to give careful attention to.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical instruction for Ireland, in their published Agricultural Statistics for 1909 gives the acerage under Crops for the following:-

	Corn Crops. (Wheat etc.)	1,251,794 Acres.
	Green Crops.	1,111,671 "
Flax.		36,110 "
Hay.		2,249,538 "
	Total.	4,841,113 Acres.

The above total gives an estimate of the acerage in Ireland, subject to artificial fertilization.

The chief manure used for the Corn Crops, such as Oats, Wheat, Rye etc. is super phosphate, and the quantity used is about 4 cwt. to the Statute acre. For the Green Crops such as potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage etc., the fertilizer is a mixture of the following:- 20 tons farm-yard manure per acre, with 4 cwt. super phosphate, 1 cwt. sulphate of Ammonia,

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1 cwt. Muriate of Potash.

Nitrate of Soda is used for Hay, about 1½ cwt. to the acre. For Old Meadow, Basic slag, 5 cwt. per acre, top dressed with farm-yard manure. For flax, 1 cwt. of Muriate of Potash is used for low land. For high land or hills, 4 cwt. Kainit. Kainit is a product taken from a mineral rock, and contains 23% sulphate of Potash, and 60% Salt. Kainit is used on Hills and sloping ground because the salt in its composition has the property of absorbing and retaining moisture to the soil.

Enquiry was made relative to fertilizers such as you manufacture. It was found that a similar lot of these fertilizers (about 5 tons) was used here as an experiment, and the results were very satisfactory. It cannot be stated whether this was the same fertilizer as manufactured by yourselves, but it was described as a nitrogen fertilizer made from the atmosphere, and its appearance was similar to nitrate of lime. The retail price was about $1.50 per cwt. (112 lbs.). If your fertilizer will do all that you claim for it, and at the low cost you mention, you should find a very extensive market for it in this country.

The two principal fertilizers used here are nitrate of soda and sulphate of Ammonia, but in most cases fertilizers are mixed. The three chief elements necessary for fertil-ization of the soil are. phosphates, nitrates and potash. These three are generally mixed together according to the requirements of the particular soil to be fertilized. The chief difficulties in mixing fertilizers is that when so doing, a chemical action sets in which causes the nitrogen to be freed, and pass off into the air. If your product is one which will not be affected in this way, its value would be greatly enhanced, and assure you of very extensive markets.

Enquiry was made relative to fertilizers such as you manufacture. It was found that a similar lot of these fertilizers (about 5 tons) was used here as an experiment, and the results were very satisfactory. It cannot be stated whether this was the same fertilizer as manufactured by yourselves, but it was described as a nitrogen fertilizer made from the atmosphere, and its appearance was similar to nitrate of lime. The retail price was about $3.50 per cwt. (112 lbs.). If your fertilizer will do all that you claim for it, and at the low cost you mention, you should find a very extensive market for it in this country.

The two principal fertilizers used here are nitrate of soda and sulphate of Ammonia, but in most cases fertilizers are mixed. The three other elements necessary for fertilization of the soil are, phosphates, nitrates and potash. These three are generally mixed together according to the requirements of the particular soil to be fertilized. The other difficulties in making fertilizers is that when so doing, a chemical action sets in which causes the nitrogen to be freed, and pass off into the air. If your product is one which will not be affected in this way, its value would be greatly enhanced, and assure you of very extensive markets.

I trust that the above information will prove of some value to you. If there is anything further you desire, kindly express your request in the form of a series of specific questions, and I will endeavour to obtain the information for you.

I am, very truly yours,

Henry B. Miller

Consul.

AGRICULTU

•# T. & J

•# A. S.

•# Alex.

Jas. M

Wm. G

Musgr

B E L F A S T.

IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

*#	T. & J. McErvel.	36-42 Victoria Square.
*#	A. S. Ritchie & Co.	89-91 Victoria Street.
*#	Alex. Cross, Bryce & Son;	54, Victoria Street.
#	Jas. M. Adair.	80, Chichester Street.
#	Wm. Gray	106, Cromac Street.
#	Musgrave & Co., Ltd.	152-154 Albertbridge Road.

(*) Wholesale. (#) Retail.

W/O /4C N

215-24

February 5, 1910.

Henry B. Miller, Esquire,

American Consul,

Belfast, Ireland.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th ultimo in regard to the value of replies to inquiries in commercial matters.

In reply I have to say that the Department is glad that you give so much care to these letters.

The replies should be sent in triplicate to the Department, which will send one copy to the inquirer, one to the Department of Commerce and Labor and will retain one.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William J Carr

A true copy of the signed original. EHW

21524/9

For co

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For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

SER 166.185

Netherlands Legation

September 12, 1904.

Requests information about the Labor and results of the Conference held some months ago at the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of establishing an International Cotton Standard

Bar Harbor
~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~ 12 September 1909

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
SEP 16
1909
DEPT OF STATE

Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat,

Il y a quelques mois une Conférence a eu lieu au département de l'Agriculture dans le but d'établir un "International Cotton Standard". Mon Gouvernement est très désireux d'obtenir, si possible, quelques renseignements sur les travaux et le résultat de cette Conférence. En conséquence je me permets de recourir à l'obligeance habituelle de Votre Excellence espérant qu'Elle voudra bien me mettre à même de fournir au Gouvernement de la Reine les renseignements désirés.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire

Excellence.
Monsieur Ph. C. Knox
Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats Unis.

Secrétaire d'Etat, les assurances réitérées de ma plus haute considération.

J. Loudon

21525

DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Agriculture

To Agriculture, Dept. 18.
E.

Establishment of a Cotton Standard by the U. S. Government.

Netherlands Legation (Loudon) #1010.

Bar Harbor, Maine,

September 12, 1909.

Requests information concerning the labors and results of the conference held at the Department of Agriculture, some months ago, for the purpose of establishing a cotton standard.
Ro. (Rec'd Sept. 15, 1909)

FILE-S. Y. S.

21525

7 F/D sup

September 18, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that this Department has received a note of the 12th instant from the Minister of the Netherlands, which has been translated as follows:-

> "Some months ago a conference was held at the Department of Agriculture, with the object of establishing an international cotton standard. My Government is very desirous of obtaining, if possible, some information concerning the labors and the results of this conference. In consequence, I beg to have recourse to habitual obligingness of your Excellency, hoping that you will be pleased to send me the desired information, for communication to the Government of the Queen."

The Department will be glad to receive such information on the above subject as you may see fit to supply, for communication to the Minister.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

RECEIVED, SEP 16 1909

A true copy of the signed original PWE

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.



September 28, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 18th instant, stating that you have received an inquiry from the Minister of the Netherlands relative to the establishment of an international cotton standard. In this connection I am inclosing herewith copy of circular letter recently issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of this Department, which gives the information desired by your correspondent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Wilson

Secretary.

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 1 1909
21525/1-2
DEPT. OF STATE

21525/

RECEIVED,
OCT 2- 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

To Dutch Minister

Establishment of a Cotton Standard by the United States Government.
Encl. 1-2. September 28, 1909.
Department of Agriculture.
Replying to letter of the 18th instant, stating that the Department had received an inquiry from the Minister of the Netherlands relative to the establishment of an international cotton standard, encloses a copy of a circular letter recently issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of that Department which gives the information desired by the Minister.
F. (Rec'd October 1, 1909.)

Enclosure to Netherlands Legation Oct. 6/09.

FILE-S.Y.S.

No. 41 October 6, 1909.

Sir:

Referring to your note of the 12th ultimo, in which you request to be advised as to the outcome of the Conference which was held in this City in February last looking to the establishment of an international cotton standard, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a circular letter, recently issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, which appears to contain the information you desire.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure: As above, being original enclosure to letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, September 28, 1909.

Jonkheer J. Loudon,

Minister of the Netherlands.

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INDEX BUREAU
SEP 14 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
TOKYO.

August 3,1909.

3rd ASST. SECRETARY
SEP 11 1909

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

This letter will introduce to you Professor Doctor Loenholm, of Tokyo, who is visiting the United States during the present summer. Dr. Loenholm has been, as I dare say you know, for many years in the service of the Japanese Government as legal adviser, and as Professor of Law at the Imperial University. He has been on many occasions of very great service to the Embassy, and has always been ready to give us the benefit of his advice. His daughter has recently married Lieutenant Strong, U.S.A., one of our army officers attached to this Embassy.

I understand that Professor Loenholm wishes to discuss with you certain questions in connection with his son, and I shall be very greatly obliged to you for any assistance or advice which you may be able to give him.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

P.A. Jay

Charge d'Affaires.

Hon. William Phillips,
Department of State,
Washington.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 10 21526 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Visit of Doctor Loenholm, legal adviser of the Japanese Government, to Department of State.

Am. Embassy (Jay) #660,

Japan,

August 3, 1909.

Introduces Doctor Loenholm, of Tokyo, who is legal adviser to the Government of Japan and who is visiting the United States.

States that the services of Doctor Loenholm, whose daughter Military Attache Strong recently married, has been valuable to the Embassy and that the writer understands that Loenholm desires to have a conversation regarding his son with the Third Assistant Secretary.

Me. (Rec'd September 11, 1909)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY

September 14, 1909.

Dr. Loenholm called upon me on September 11th presenting this letter of introduction. He is apparently a German subject, although he has long resided in Japan.

His son was born and brought up in Tokyo as a Japanese scholar. The son is about to enter Harvard after which he may apply for the Government service as he intends to become an American citizen.

Dr. Loenholm also offered his own services to this Government in any matter relating to the Japanese, should the opportunity arise. The Doctor is undoubtedly intimate with Japanese statesmen and on the inside track of things over there.

WP

File

INDEX BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE

THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY

19 09.

No. 142

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Cape Town, South Africa, August 17th , 1909.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 11 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

SUBJECT: Wreck of the "Maori" at Duiker Point, near Hout Bay.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Bureau of Navigation, that the British cargo steamship "Maori," 402-6 feet long, 48.3 feet wide and 29.6 feet deep, of 5,317 tons gross, owned by the Shaw-Saville Steamship Company, Ltd. of England, bound from London to New Zealand, left Cape Town late Wednesday night, August 4th, 1909, and ran on the rocks in a storm at Duiker Point, near Hout Bay, a few miles from Cape Town, shortly after midnight on the same night, and is a total wreck.

The "Maori" carried a full cargo, including 2,300 tons of rails and a considerable quantity of "Yankee notions." Of the crew, numbering fifty three, twenty one were saved by the British Garrison Artillery of Cape Town with rocket apparatus from the shore, twenty three are missing, and nine are known to have been drowned. There were no Americans among the crew and the ship carried no passengers.

The

The loss of this steamer in the same locality where other ships have been lost during the past ten years will, it is believed, convince the Government of Cape Colony of the necessity of erecting a lighthouse at this point.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Lewis J. Lay

Consul General.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 10 1909
21527
DEPT. OF STATE

Wreck of the British Steamer MAORI.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Lay) #142.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,

August 17, 1909.

Reports regarding the wreck of the British steamer MAORI at Duiker Point on August 5, 1909.

States that it is believed that the loss of the MAORI in the vicinity where a number of vessels have previously been wrecked will convince the Government of Cape Colony of the necessity of erecting a lighthouse at Duiker Point.

Enc. (Rec'd September 11, 1909)

Sent by form and to C.H. and filed Dept. 18/09.

Sm HCH

21527

September 18, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of the Bureau of Navigation copy of despatch number 142 of the 17th ultimo that has been received from the American Consul General at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, relating to the wreck at Duiker Point, near Hout Bay, of the steamship MAORI, owned by the Shaw-Saville Steamship Company, Limited, of England.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee
Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Cape Town.

A true copy of the signed original.

21527/-

LEGATION OF NORWAY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
SEP
19
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Washington, D.C.

September, 13th, 1909

Sir,

On the request of my Government I have the honour to ask from your Excellency's kind intervention in order to obtain a sample of the horseshoes used by the United States artillery and Cavalry in summer as well as in winter, if there be any difference in the shape of the shoe used in summer and winter.

Please accept Sir, with my best thanks beforehand, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Gude.

His Excellency
The Hon. P. C. Knox,
Secretary of State,
Etc. etc. etc.

DEPT. OF STATE
21528

RECEIVED,
SEP 16 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Horseshoes used by the United States Cavalry and Artillery.

Norwegian Legation(Gude)#-

September 13, 1909.

Writes at the request of the Norwegian Government, asking to be furnished with specimens of the horseshoes used by the United States Artillery and Cavalry. Requests both styles of shoes if there is any difference in the shape of those used in summer and in winter.
Bo. (Rec'd September 14, 1909)

To War
Sept 21
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FILE-S. Y. S.

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7 T/D

September 21, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of War.

Sir:

The Department has received a note from the Norwegian Minister at this capital, in which he asks to be furnished, for his Government, with specimens of the horse-shoes used by the United States Cavalry and Artillery during the summer and winter, in case a different shoe is used for each of those seasons.

Requesting that you will advise the Department on the subject,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Acting Secretary of State.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON.

257993 Q.M.G.

September 29, 1909.

CHIEF CLERK SEP 29 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU SEP 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

Sir:

Referring to your letter of 21st instant, calling attention to a note from the Norwegian Minister at this capital, asking to be furnished, for his Government, with specimens of the horse shoes used by the United States Cavalry and Artillery during the summer and winter, in case a different shoe is used for each of those seasons, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a package of specimen horse shoes, as desired.

Very respectfully,

Robert Shaw Oliver

Assistant Secretary of War.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

(Package of horse shoes referred to accompanying)

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 30 1909
21528/1-2
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
OCT 2 - 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Horseshoes used by the United States Cavalry and Artillery.

To Norway Chargé
Oct 6

Encl.1-2. September 29, 1909.
War Department.
Referring to Department's letter of the 21st instant, transmitting request of the Norwegian Government for specimens of the horseshoes used by the United States Cavalry and Artillery, forwards a package of the horseshoes desired.
S. (Rec'd Sept. 30, 1909)

FILE-S. V. S.

No. 92 October 6, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit separately a box containing specimen horse shoes used by the United States Cavalry and Artillery, which have been supplied by the War Department for the use of your Government, in compliance with the request contained in your note of the 13th ultimo.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

Accompaniment:
As above.

Mr. O. Gude,
Minister of Norway.

21528/ 7 T/D

21528/1-2

LEGATION OF NO
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LEGATION OF NORWAY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Washington, D.C., October 16, 1909

Sir:

I have the honor to ask Your Excellency kindly to express my Government's best thanks to the United States War Department, which with such great courtesy supplied the box containing specimen horse shoes which was received simultaneously with Your Excellency's note of the 6th instant.

Accept, Sir, with my best thanks for Your Excellency's kind intervention, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Gude

His Excellency
The Honorable P. C. Knox,
Secretary of State,
etc., etc., etc.

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 30 1909
21528/3
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED,
OCT 21 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

To War

Horseshoes used by the United States Cavalry and Artillery.

Encl. 3. October 16, 1909.
Norwegian Legation(Gade)--
Extends thanks, on behalf of the Norwegian Government, to the U. S. War Department for box of specimen horse shoes which was received on the 6th instant.
Sm. (Rec'd Oct. 19, 1909.)

To War.
Oct 23.

FILE-S. Y. S.

INDEX BUREAU

21528/3

7 I

October 23, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of War.

S i r :

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honor to say that the Minister of Norway desires that his Government's best thanks may be conveyed to you for your courtesy in supplying it with specimens of horse shoes in use by the United States Cavalry and Artillery.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.
M. L.

21528
3

CENSUS OFFICE
CHIEF CLERK
1909

Office of the Chief Clerk,

September 13, 1909.

CENSUS OFFICE

Office of the Chief Clerk

September 13, 1909.

Letter from Mrs. Metta F. Merchant,

166 Remsen street,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Received September 11, 1909.

Subject - Requesting information concerning death of Dr. James McCallum, December, 1905, in Mexico.

Respectfully referred to

Chief Clerk,

Department of State,

Washington, D. C.,

and writer so informed.

A. H. Baldwin.

Chief Clerk.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP
14
1909
OF STATE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
RECEIVED
SEP 11 1909
VITAL STATISTICS

166 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bureau of Vital Statistics,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:-

Have you any record of a report from Mexico of the death there of Dr. James McCallum, in the month of December, 1905? If so, will you kindly send me the date and a copy of what information you have? If not, kindly let me hear from you to that effect. Please let me know your fees for this and I will remit at once.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Metta F. Merchant.

INDEX BUREAU
21529
SEP 18 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

/-1

Rec'd. and filed
Sept. 18/09.

Request for information concerning the death of Dr. James McCallum.

Department of Commerce and Labor,
(Census Office),
September 13, 1909.

Refers to the Department a letter addressed to the Bureau of Vital Statistics by Mrs. Metta F. Merchant, Brooklyn, New York, requesting information concerning the death of Dr. James McCallum, in Mexico, December, 1905.
Bo. (Rec'd September 14, 1909)

1 Encl.

3 171 62/06

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21529/-1.

September 18, 1909.

Mrs. Metta F. Merchant,
116 Remsen Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

Madam:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of recent date addressed to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and referred here, requesting information regarding Dr. James McCallum, an American citizen, who died in Mexico.

In reply I transmit herewith copies of correspondence containing the desired information.

I am, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From the American Consul, Chihuahua, Mexico, No. 171, January 2, 1906, with enclosure.

A true copy of the signed original. D

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For co

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For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

SHH 312.113 M 121

In any further co
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Hon.

J. A. H.

In any further correspondence on this subject quote the above initials.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 14 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Department of Justice,

Washington, D. C., September 13, 1909.

ROBERT COLTMAN, JR.,

vs.

The United States.

IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS, No. 30442.

SIR: As required by Section 188 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I herewith transmit a printed copy of the petition filed by the claimant in the above-entitled suit (which appears to be founded upon an alleged contract, or transaction with your department, or some bureau, officer, or agent thereof, or upon a matter or thing which has been passed upon and decided by the department, or some bureau or officer thereof), and request that your department, or its proper bureau or officer, will furnish to me all facts, circumstances, and evidence in the possession or knowledge of such department, bureau, or officer touching the claim therein set forth.

I beg leave to call your attention to the following provisions of the said section relating to the duty of the department, bureau, or officer responding to such request:

"Such department, bureau, or officer shall, without delay, and within a reasonable time, furnish the Attorney General with a full statement, in writing, of all such facts, information, and proofs.

"The statement shall contain a reference to or description of all such official documents or papers, if any, as may furnish proof of facts referred to in it, or may be necessary and proper for the defense of the United States against the claim, mentioning the department, office, or place where the same is kept or may be procured.

"If the claim has been passed upon and decided by the department, bureau, or officer, the statements shall succinctly state the reasons and principles upon which such decision was based.

"In all cases where such decision was founded upon any act of Congress, or upon any section or clause of such act, the same shall be cited specifically; and if any previous interpretation or construction has been given to such act, section, or clause by the department, bureau, or officer, the same shall be set forth succinctly in the statement, and a copy of the opinion filed, if any, shall be annexed to it.

"Where any decision in the case has been based upon any regulation of the department or where such regulation has, in the opinion of the department, bureau, or officer transmitting such statement, any bearing upon the claim in suit, the same shall be distinctly quoted at length in the statement."

If the official documents or papers referred to should be voluminous, much labor will be saved by transmitting them with the statement, to be duly returned after inspection.

If all the information herein requested has already been sent at the call of the Court of Claims, or at the call of this Department, an answer stating this fact and giving the date of such transmission will be considered a compliance with this request; otherwise a full answer is desired.

Please return petition.

Yours very respectfully,

John D. Thompson
Assistant Attorney General.

Hon.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

21530

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SEP 15 21530 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

aim of Robert Coltman, Jr., against the United States for losses sustained on account of the Boxer uprising in China.

Department of Justice.

September 13, 1909.

Encloses printed copy of a petition filed by Robert Coltman, Jr., in his suit against the United States for losses resulting from the Boxer outbreak in China, and calls attention to the regulation providing that the Department shall furnish the Attorney General with a full statement of all facts and information in its possession regarding the case under consideration.
W. (Rec'd Sept. 14, 1909).
1 Encl.

DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
SEP 14 1909

ECB.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
SEP 18 1909
DEPT OF STATE.

Oct. 22 09

Dip. Bureau:
Ack. & transmit the attached copies from the files and records of the Department.

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ans Oct. 26

FILE-S. Y. S.

INDEX BUREAU
21530

21530/

7 C/D Pgs

October 26, 1909.

The Honorable

The Attorney General.

Sir:

In answer to the letter, dated the 13th ultimo, and initialed T.H.W., from Mr. Thompson, Assistant Attorney General, I have the honor to enclose herewith certified copies of papers from the files and records of this Department, relating to the claim of Robert Coltman, Junior, against the United States, No. 30442, growing out of the Boxer uprising in China in 1900, and now before the Court of Claims.

The petition accompanying Mr. Thompson's letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosures:

Papers above mentioned.

A true copy of the signed original.

DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
SEP 16 1909

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

21530/2. July 14, 1910.

FAR EASTERN DIVISION:

Acknowledge and say that the papers in question were returned to Senator Patterson on March 14, 1904, with a letter in which it was said:

"In reply I have the honor to say that the decision of the Department to which Dr. Coltman objects, was reached after a full consideration of the matter, and that the Department is unable to re-open the case."

JRB/HNH. J.R.C.

Sodoma July 19 file

July 19, 1910.

21530/2

Horace N. Hawkins, Esquire,

Denver, Colorado.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, requesting the return of certain papers bearing on the claim of Dr. Robert Coltman, Jr., against the Chinese Government which were transmitted to the Department some years ago by Senator Thomas M. Patterson.

In reply I beg to inform you that the papers in question were returned to Senator Patterson on March 14, 1904, with a letter which is quoted for your information:

> "In reply I have the honor to say that the decision of the Department to which Dr. Coltman objects, was reached after a full consideration of the matter, and that the Department is unable to re-open the case."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original

21530/2

D+ B

Richardson & Hawkins
Denver, Colorado.

INDEX BUREAU JUL 5 1910 DEPT. OF STATE

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
July 5, 1910.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
21530/2

Department of State,

Washington, D. C.

Send July 19
file

GENTLEMEN:- On March 7th, 1903, I wrote a letter to Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, then United States Senator, from Colorado, a copy of which I enclose, and which is self-explanatory. I understand that Senator Patterson filed with the State Department the original papers which I sent him and which I referred to in my letter. I would like to obtain the return of these papers. Will you kindly advise me if they are still on file, and whether or not any action has ever been taken in the matter?

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I am,

Yours truly,

Horace N. Hawkins.

Enc.-

FILED. JUL 21 1910

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COPY

March 7, 1903.

Hon. T. M. Patterson,

Care U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PATTERSON:- You will remember that before you left for Washington I told you that I had a claim against the United States for the value of property confiscated by the government, the property belonging to a Colorado citizen, and you told me to send the claim to you at Washington. I send you, by express, all of the papers in the case, including the two original Chinese documents. I also enclose in the package a typewritten translation of these two documents, together with typewritten copies of all of the correspondence, so that you will not be compelled to read the original letters. The facts are that Dr. Robert Coltman, Jr., whose father and mother live at La Junta, and whose children are now in school in this city, has resided in China for a great many years. He was Li Hung Chang's physician, and was medical instructor in the Chinese University. He and his family were in the siege of Pekin. He wrote a book immediately(on the)siege of Pekin and reflected somewhat strongly on Minister Conger. He has no liking at all for Mr. Conger, and claims that Conger was an absolute coward. He scores him very bitterly because of his failure to be able to understand the peril of the Boxer uprising in the beginning, and his consequent neglect to protect American citizens. For this reason the relations between Conger and Mr. Coltman became very much strained, so that thereafter, when Coltman had a claim against the Government for property confiscated, Conger promptly decided against Coltman. The authorities at Washington sustained Conger, without full knowledge on the subject, and I believe that if the Department of State understands the exact facts,

T.M.

Dr. Coltm

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Dr. Coltman's claim will be allowed.

The facts, in brief, are that on October 4th, 1900, after the siege was over, Dr. Coltman, looking about for a residence, his own residence having been destroyed during the siege, entered into negotiations with a Chinese priest for the purchase of an old Temple. It was in very bad condition, having been damaged by shot and shell. The title to the property was in the priest alone, and no one else had any claim to it. The priest sold Dr. Coltman the temple for one thousand ounces of silver (about $680 in U. S. currency), and he paid that sum. The priest gave him a deed, the original and a translation of which I send you in the express package mentioned. At the same time, Dr. Coltman gave the priest back an agreement which provided that when Dr. Coltman sold the property he would pay to the priest one-half of what he realized over and above the $680 paid. Dr. Coltman then moved into the property and spent a good deal of money making it habitable. A short time afterwards, Coltman was offered, by Squiers, who was an assistant to Conger, 3000 taels- about $2,000- for the property. Coltman says that at that time it was worth about $3,500, and he offered to sell it for that price and no less. On November 6th, a month after Dr. Coltman had bought his property, Conger issued a pronunciamento to the fact (effect) that the ministers had agreed that no purchase of ground from the Chinese since the commencement of the siege, in the quarter occupied by the legations, would be of any value without the consent of the foreign representatives. This order was issued on the ground that the Governments were going to need additional grounds for legation purposes. Exactly what right any Minister had to make such an

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order is beyond my comprehension. It seems that thereafter the powers entered into a treaty or agreement with China that they should take such grounds as might be necessary for their new legations, and that the Chinese government should settle with its citizens for the ground confiscated. Some time afterwards Minister Conger took possession of Coltman's property and embraced it within the United States legation. He notified Coltman that if he did not move out he would move him by force. Coltman thereupon, under protest, gave up the property. When Coltman made his claim against the United States for the property confiscated, Conger saw the Chinese priest, who held Coltman's agreement. He probably did not know that Coltman held a straight deed from the priest, and, supposing that the only title Coltman had was evidenced by the agreement in which he promised the priest to pay him one-half of what he realized for the property over and above $680, he assumed that Coltman was only a trustee, and so he wrote the Department of State that "it clearly appears that Dr. Coltman holds the property at best only as a trustee; that the equitable title of the priest was not divested by the transaction", and he advises against paying Coltman anything. The Department in a letter to Coltman dated September 17th, 1902, which you will notice in the correspondence, bases its refusal to allow Coltman anything, on this language of Minister Conger. The statement, as you will notice, is not true. Dr. Coltman was not a trustee, and the equitable title was not in the priest. The title was in Coltman, and he was simply liable to the priest under an agreement to pay him an additional sum when he sold the property.

The Department also refuses, as you will notice from the correspondence, to allow Coltman anything, on the ground that Pekin

was not a treaty port where aliens are entitled to purchase and hold titles to real estate. Coltman says that citizens of the United States have frequently purchased property in Pekin, and titles have been recognized in that city for many years; that the Chinese authorities had recognized his title to other pieces of property that he had bought in the city.

I will be very much obliged if you will give the matter attention. I do not know exactly how it should be presented, but I suppose you will. I am under the impression that if the office of the Secretary of State is convinced that its statement in the letter of September 17th, 1902, to Dr. Coltman, in reference to his not holding the legal title, is incorrect, and the original documents are submitted to it, settlement can be obtained.

Kindly write me on receipt, and oblige,

Yours truly,

(Signed) Horace N. Hawkins.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON



Stanford, Ky, 9/7/'09.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S I R:-

A constituent of mine has an interest in a business concern in Mexico, and claims to have been defrauded by the parties who operate same. I have an impression that there is some provision in our treaty with Mexico dealing with such cases, and if I am correct about this, I will thank you very much to have me furnished with a copy of such treaty or provision and for any advice you will kindly give me in the premises.

Thanking you for the courtesy of an early reply, and with great respect, I am,

Very truly,

Harvey Helm

21531/

SEP 21531 DEPT. OF STATE

Treaty between United States and Mexico, regarding the protection of the interests of Americans in Mexico.

Hon. Harvey Helm,

Stanford, Kentucky,

September 7, 1909.

States that he understands that there is a treaty between United States and Mexico, providing for the protection of the interests of Americans in Mexico, and requests that he be furnished with a copy of that treaty.

Mc. (Rec'd September 9, 1909)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

21531.

September 15, 1909.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU:

Acknowledge and say that the Department knows of no treaty provision between the United States and Mexico having any special relation to such matters. Add that this appears to be a case in which the advice of private counsel skilled in Mexican law should be taken with reference to any possible judicial remedy which his constituent may have in the courts of Mexico.

WCD-SHU.

21531/ 07 Co/D

September 20, 1909.

The Honorable Harvey Helm,

Stanford, Kentucky.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, in which you request information relative to any treaty which may exist between the United States and Mexico providing for the protection of the interests of Americans in that Republic, the object of your inquiry being to determine the rights of a constituent who you state has an interest in a business concern in Mexico and has been defrauded by the parties operating it.

In reply I have to say that the Department knows of no treaty provisions between the two countries above named having any special relation to cases of this nature. The case mentioned by you appears to be one in which the advice of private counsel skilled in Mexican law should be taken with reference to any possible judicial remedy which your constituent may have in the courts of Mexico.

I have thehhonor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.
Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.
C. L. C.

SEP 15 21531 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.
21531. September 15, 1909.

21531

SEP 15 1909 21531 ISSD
DEPT. OF STATE

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
SEP 15 1909
DEPT OF STATE

Treaty between United States and Mexico, regarding the protection of the interests of Americans in Mexico.

Hon. Harvey Helm,

Stanford, Kentucky,

September 7, 1909.

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Mc. (Rec'd September 9, 1909)

RECEIVED,
SEP 17 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Answered Sept 20/09

FILE-S.Y.S.

SEP 15 1909 21531 DEPT. OF STATE

21531/ 77 Co/D

September 20, 1909.

The Honorable Harvey Helm,
Stanford, Kentucky.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE SEP 20 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

having any special relation to cases of this nature. The case mentioned by you appears to be one in which the advice of private counsel skilled in Mexican law should be taken with reference to any possible judicial remedy which your constituent may have in the courts of Mexico.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.
Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original. C. L. C.

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No. Unnumbered AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, B/A
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

August 6, 1909.

Organization of Military Balloon Investigation Society.

To the Honorable,
The Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the organization of a temporary "Military Balloon Investigating Society" is reported in the official gazette of July 31st, 1909. A copy of translation, in duplicate, as made by Mr. Caldwell of this office, is enclosed herewith.

No provision is made, apparently, for financing this society, but it is probable that funds will come from the Departments of the Navy and Army.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. G. Bauer
Vice Consul General in Charge.

Enclosure: 1.
and duplicate of
despatch and enclosure.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 15 1909
21532
DEPT. OF STATE

To War, Sept. 21-09
Ack'd. Sept. 21-09

DIVISION OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
SEP 16 1909

Japanese Military Balloon Investigation Society.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Babbitt) #--.

Yokohama, Japan.

August 6, 1909.

Encloses translation of an article from the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of July 31, 1909, respecting the organization of a temporary Military Balloon Investigating Society, and states that, while no apparent provision is made for financing the society, it is probable that the funds will come from the Departments of the Navy and Army.
S. (Rec'd Sept. 13, 1909)

Copy to War ~~Navy~~ for their information Ack., stating action taken. CES.

File

FILE, Oct. 2/09.
C. E. S.

TRANSLATION.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

July, 31, 1909.

Organization of the Temporary Military Balloon Investigation Society.

Ordinance No. 207.

Article 1. The organization of the Temporary Military Balloon Investigation Society shall be under the control of the Minister for War and the Minister of the Navy and shall conduct all investigations regarding balloons and flying machines.

Article s 2 and 3. The society shall consist of a president and not to exceed twenty members. The president must be a General, Lieutenant-General, or Major in active service. The members shall be appointed by the Cabinet from the following classes after their names have been presented to the Emperor by the Minister for War :- Active officers of the Army and Navy below the rank of Major and Rear-Admiral; engineers of the Army and Navy below the rank of Major and Rear-Admiral; officers of the Army and Navy attached to Navy Yards and Arsenals and who have ranks equal to the officers mentioned above; professors and assistant professors of the Imperial University; experts of the Central Meteorological Observatory; experts in the science of balloons and flying machines;.

Article 4. The president shall conduct the business of the society, regulate discussions and report the results of investigations to the Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy.

TRANSLATION.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

July, 31, 1909.

Organization of the Temporary Military Balloon Investigation Society.

Ordinance No. 207.

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Article 4. The president shall conduct the business of the society, regulate discussions and report the results of investigations to the Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy.

When the president can not attend the Minister for War shall appoint a member to take temporary charge.

Article 5. The society shall have a manager who shall be appointed by the president from among the members or the officers of the Army below the rank of Major. The manager shall take charge of the various business of the Society under direction of the president.

Article 6. The sanction of the Minister for War shall be obtained before deciding the direction of any investigations.

Article 7. The society may by consent of the head of the balloon corps use the various materials belonging to that corps.

Article 8. Rewards may be given to members.

Article 9. The society shall have not more than three clerks selected from officers of the Army and who shall perform their duties under direction of the president and manager.

Article 10. Members who come to Tokyo for meetings of the society may draw travelling expenses according to the regulations for travelling expenses of railway officials and are entitled to compensation at the rate of not more than three Yen a day while the society is in session.

IMPERIAL SIGN MANUAL.

IMPERIAL SEAL.

Countersigned by the Prime Minister, the Minister for War and the Minister of the Navy.

When the president can not attend the Minister for War shall appoint a member to take temporary charge.

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IMPERIAL SIGN MANUAL.

IMPERIAL SEAL.

Countersigned by the Prime Minister, the Minister for War and the Minister of the Navy.

21532

W

September 21, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of War.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a copy of a despatch from the American Consulate-General at Yokohama, Japan, with a copy of its enclosure, relative to the organization of the Japanese Military Balloon Investigation Society, which, it is stated, will probably be supported by funds provided by the Japanese Departments of the Army and Navy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William Phillips,

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

Enclosures:

From Yokohama, unnumbered, August 6, 1909, with enclosure.

21532

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three Yen a day while the society is in session.

IMPERIAL RICE MANUAL.

IMPERIAL SEAL.

Countersigned by the Prime Minister, the Minis-

ter for War and the Minister of the Navy.

21532

September 21, 1909.

Elwood G. Babbitt, Esquire,

American Consul-General,

Yokohama.

Sir:

The Department acknowledges the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of the sixth ultimo, enclosing a translation of an article from THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE, relative to the organization of the Japanese Military Balloon Investigation Society.

A copy of your despatch, with its enclosure, has been transmitted to the Secretary of War for his information.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

A true copy of the signed original.

215-32/-

For cor

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For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

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LEPHONE, UNION 2

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HENRY J. BRADY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
909 BANIGAN BUILDING
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
TELEPHONE, UNION 2846-R

INDEX BUREAU
SEP
14
1909
DEPT OF STATE

September 14, 1909.

To the Hon. Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:-

Mr. Minas Elmasian, a citizen of the United States, residing in this city, is desirous of sending for his wife and children through the assistance of your honorable office. Mr. Almasian's wife's name is Highganoush Elmasian; 33 years of age; and the two daughters' names are Santouckt Elmasian, 15 years of age; and Makrouhie Elmasian, 12 years of age. They are all residing in the city of Marash, Turkey in Asia. As a rule you have always instructed me to send sufficient money care of Ambassador in Constantinople for their travelling expenses, but in this case I would be pleased to inform you that Mrs. Elmasian is not in need of money. She has all the money that may be necessary for their travelling expenses; in fact, they have more than is necessary; so therefore that all that Mr. Elmasian desires is your assistance to secure a passport which may permit them to leave the country for the United States.

Thanking you for the favor, I remain,

Very truly yours,

John J. Bojian

21533

21533

DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Emigration to the United States of wife and children of Minas Elmasian.

John Abojian,

Providence, R. I.

September 14, 1909.

Requests Department's assistance, in behalf of Minas Elmasian, in securing permission from the Turkish Government to allow Mrs. Elmasian and her two daughters to come to the United States.

States that they have sufficient money to travel and only require a passport to leave Turkey.

Sm. (Rec'd Sept. 14, 1909.)

To Turkey

To Bell

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FILE-S. Y. S.

21533

7 E/M

September 21, 1909.

Mr. John Abajian,

909 Banigan Building,

Providence, Rhode Island.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, requesting that the Embassy at Constantinople be instructed to obtain from the Turkish Government permission for the emigration to the United States of the wife and two daughters of Mr. Minas Elmasian.

In reply I have to inform you that the Department understands that under the present Turkish Government all Ottoman subjects desiring to emigrate are allowed to do so without hindrance, and that the Embassy's good offices are no longer necessary in such cases.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Acting Secretary of State.

RECEIVED, SEP 17 1909

true copy of signed orig-

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EPHONE, UNION 2

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HENRY J. BRADY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
909 BANIGAN BUILDING
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

EPHONE, UNION 2846-R

INDEX BUREAU
SEP
28
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Sept. 23, 1909.

Hon. P.C. Knox,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Sir:

On the 14th days of September of the present year, I addressed a letter to your department in regard to a matter concerning a Mr. Minas Elmasin, citizen of the United States residing in Rhode Island, but I have received no reply.

Mr. Elmasin is desirous of sending for his wife and children through the assistance of your honorable department. Mr. Elmasin's family is residing in the city of Marash, Turkey, Asia. Mr. Elmasin's family consisting of his wife and two daughters, and their names are as follows: Wife's name, Highganoush Elmasin, 33 years of age; oldest daughter's name Santouckt Elmasin, 15 years of age; the younger daughter's name Makrouhie Elmasin, 12 years of age.

As is customary, we have always been ordered to send so much money to the Embassadors of Turkey in order to defray travelling expenses, and I have the honor to notify you, that in this case Mrs. Elmasin does not need any money, as she has sufficient money for herself and her two daughters to come clear through, so all Mr. Elmasin desires from your honorable department is kind and courteous treatment from the officials during the journey, and this order undoubtedly has to come from your department.

Sept. 23, 1909.

Hon. P.C. Knox,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Honorable Sir:

On the 14th days of September of the present year, I addressed a letter to your department in regard to a matter concerning a Mr. Minas Elmasin, citizen of the United States residing in Rhode Island, but I have received no reply.

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HENRY J. BRADY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
909 BANIGAN BUILDING
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

EPHONE, UNION 2846-R

Sept. 23, 1909.

Hoping that you will take keen interest in Mr. Elmasin's case as much as you have in others that I have sent you, and undoubtedly you will, I am

Very truly yours,

John H. Bajian

P.S. Enclosed please find Mr. Elmasin's Naturalization Papers.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 29 1909
21533/1-2
DEPT. OF STATE

Emigration to the United States of Wife and children of Minas Elmasian.

Encl.1-2. Providence, R.I., September 23,1909.

John Abajian
~~Henry J. Brady.~~

Referring to his letter of September 14th, to which no reply has been made, requests Department's good offices in obtaining permission for the emigration from Turkey of Mrs. Highganoush Elmasin and two daughters.

Encloses naturalization certificate of Minas Elmasin.

Da (Rec'd September 24,1909.)

RECEIVED,
SEP 30 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack. send him copy of Dept's letter of Sept 21 re-turn the nat. certificate re-taining copy. GYS

Answered
Oct 5, 1909.

FILE-S. Y. S.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED

(S. L.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

District of Rhode Island

-------O-------

To all people to whom these presents shall come:

GREETING:

KNOW YE, That at a District Court of the United States, holden at Providence, within and for the District of Rhode Island, on the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two. Minas Elmasian, of Providence in said district having produced the evidence, and taken and subscribed the oath required by law, was admitted to become a citizen of the United States, according to the Act of Congress in such case made and provided.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and fixed the seal of said Court at Providence aforesaid, this 15th day of Sept. A.D. 1909, and in the 134 year of Independence of the United States of America.

SEAL.

William P. Cross.

Clerk.

21533

21533/1-2

7 Co/D

October 5, 1909.

Mr. John Abajian,
909 Banigan Building,
Providence, Rhode Island.

Sir:

Your letter of the 25th ultimo relative to the return to this country of Mrs. Highganoush Elmasian and her two daughters, has been received. The Department is sending you herewith a copy of its letter of the 21st ultimo which it appears was not received by you at the time your second letter was written.

Thecertificate of naturalization of Mr. Minas Elmasian is returned to you herewith.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

As above.

[illegible] copy of [illegible] signed orig-

21533/1-2

No. 99.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Durban, Natal, Africa, Aug.13, , 1909.



SUBJECT: Bark CHARLES W. MORGAN - Change of Masters.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that Captain Charles S. Church was shipped on August 2nd, 1909 at this Consulate, as Master of the Bark CHARLES W. MORGAN, No. 5380, of New Bedford, in lieu of Joseph Roderick, who had been acting as Master from the 17th of June, 1909. Captain Church presented duly authenticated authority from the controlling owners of the Bark and took command of the vessel.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edwin S. Cummings

Consul.

21534

INDEX BUREAU

SEP 16 1909 21534

DEPT. OF STATE

Ans'd by form & to C. & Salor and filed Sept. 22. '09.

Shipping of Captain Charles S. Church as Master of the American bark CHARLES W. MORGAN, by the Consul at Durban.

Am. Consulate (Cunningham) #99,

Durban, Natal,

August 13, 1909.

Reports that on August 2, 1909, on the presentation of duly authenticated authority, he shipped Captain Charles S. Church as Master of the American bark CHARLES W. MORGAN, Joseph Roderick having acted as Master from June 17, 1909, to the date mentioned.

Mc. (Rec'd September 11, 1909)

Y. HCH.

21534

September 22, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that this Department is in receipt of a despatch dated August 13, 1909, from the American Consul at Durban, Natal, Africa, reporting that Captain Charles S. Church was shipped on August 2, 1909, at that Consulate, as master of the bark CHARLES W. MORGAN, No. 5380, of New Bedford, in lieu of Joseph Roderick, who has been acting as master from June 17, 1909. Captain Church presented duly authenticated authority from the controlling owners of the bark and took command of the vessel.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson.

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

Y

A true copy of the signed original.

Y

21534

1/

No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

SHANGHAI, CHINA, August 4 , 1909.

SUBJECT: Report of death of Commander J. A. Dougherty, an American citizen.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

1/ I have the honor to enclose herewith in duplicate (Form No. 192) a report of the death of Commander J. A. Dougherty, an American citizen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Percival L. Finnemore

Vice Consul General-in-Charge.

Enclosure:

Report in duplicate.

21535/1-1
DEPT. OF STATE

SEP 16 1909
RECEIVED

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

Death of Commander J.A. Dougherty.

Am. Consulate Gen'l(Heintzleman)#-

Shanghai, China,

August 4, 1909.

Reports the death of Commander J. A. Dougherty, on August 1, 1909.
Encloses Form 192.
Bo. (Rec'd September 13, 1909)

1 Encl.

Acknowledged by form

FILE, Oct. 1/09
C. E. S.

(*Form No. 192*)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

SHANGHAI, CHINA, August 4 1909

Name: J. A. Dougherty

Native or naturalized: native

Date of death: August 1- 1909

Place of death: Shanghai General Hospital

Cause of death: Double Pneumonia

Disposition of remains: Returned to America via S.S. Manchuria Sailing August 4, 1909.

Local law as to disintering remains in case it is desired to bring them home,

Disposition of effects: In custody of United States Naval Authorities at Shanghai.

Address of family: Care U. S. Navy.

Family notified: yes

Accompanied by relatives: no.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book pages:

Remarks: Deceased was 51 yrs. of age, a captain in the United States Navy, commanding the U.S.S. Rainbow at time of death.

Percival Knight Thomson
American Consul General, in charge.

[SEAL]

OFFICE OF
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE-SAVING SERVICE
U.S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

IN REPLYING QUOTE THESE FIGURES:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 13 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

September 13, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report of a disaster to the Spanish Steamer "Antonio Lopez", June 9th to 14th, 1909, with the request that it be forwarded for the information of the Government of Spain.

Respectfully,

C. D. Hilles

Acting Secretary.

(One enclosure)

true copy of
signed orig-
9-7.

21536/2

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 15 1909
21536/1-2
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Stranding of the Spanish steamer
ANTONIO LOPEZ

Treasury Department.

September 13, 1909.

Transmits copy of a report of a disaster to the Spanish steamer ANTONIO LOPEZ, on June 9, 1909, with the request that it be forwarded for the information of the Spanish Government.
H. (Rec'd Sept. 15, 1909)

2 Encls.

To Spain
Sent Sept 20

FILE-S. Y. S.

21536/2 7 T/D

No. 24 September 20, 1909.

Henry Clay Ide, Esquire,
American Minister,
Madrid.

Sir:

I enclose a wreck report in the matter of the disaster which occurred on June 9, 1909, to the Spanish Steamer ANTONIO LOPEZ. You will forward it to the Spanish Foreign Office.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:
Report, as above.

True copy of signed orig-
J.T.

21536/-

21536/2

true copy of
signed orig-
9.7.

21536/2 7 T/D

September 20, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant in which you transmit a wreck report in the matter of the disaster which occurred on June 9, 1909, to the Spanish Steamer ANTONIO LOPEZ.

In reply I have the honor to say that the report has been forwarded to the Spanish Government through the Legation of the United States at Madrid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Acting Secretary of State.

true copy of signed orig-
9-7.

21536/

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
OCT
25
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN LEGATION.

Madrid, October 13, 1909

Mr. Ide to the Secretary of State.

SUBJECT

Acknowledging receipt of communication no. 24 file no. 21536/2.

SYNOPSIS

Acknowledging receipt of communication and enclosing wreck report of steamer ANTONIO LOPEZ, June 9, 1909, to be handed to the Foreign office.

INDEX BUREAU

OCT 26 1909

21536/3

DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED,
OCT 27 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Stranding of the Spanish steamer ANTONIO LOPEZ.

Encl. 3. Spain,
October 13, 1909.

Am. Legation (Ide) #-
Ack's #94 of the 20th ultimo, enclosing a wreck report in the matter of the disaster which occurred on June 9, 1909, to the Spanish steamer ANTONIO LOPEZ, and states that this report has been forwarded to the Foreign Office as directed.
Wg. (Rec'd Oct. 25, 1909.)

OCT 28
21536/13
INDEX BUREAU
1909

WMM

AMERICAN LEGATION
MADRID

October 13, 1909.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your instructions of September 20th , No. 24 (file number 21536/2) enclosing a wreck report in the matter of the disaster which occurred on June 9th, 1909, to the Spanish steamer ANTONIO LOPEZ, with directions to forward the same to the Spanish Foreign Office.

I have today complied with the directions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Henry Clay

No. 44

INDEXED BUREAU RECD SEP 13 19 STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada, September 8, 1909.

SUBJECT: Introduction of Cotton-Seed Products into Prince Edward Island.

American Consulate General, SEP 10 1909 HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

THE HONORABLE

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to send herewith, in triplicate, a report on the introduction of cotton-seed products into Prince Edward Island.

I would like to have sent to me the publications on cotton-seed products, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, available for distribution.

In an effort to introduce these products into my consular district, is it proper for me to cause the publication in local newspapers which circulate among farmers, without cost, of matter calculated to acquaint the people engaged in agriculture and in the dairy industry, with the value of these products as feed stuff?

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frank Deedmeyer,

American Consul.

Enclosures:
Report, in triplicate,
as indicated.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 21537/1 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Copy to B.M. 4 & 211
" to Agric.
" in T.R.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
SEP 20 1909
ACKNOWLEDGED

FILED

Introduction of Cotton Seed Products into Canada.

Am. Consulate(Desdmoyer.)#-
Charlottetown, P.E. I.,
September 8, 1909.

Encloses a report on the introduction of cotton seed products into Prince Edward Island, and asks for government publications relative to these products.

Asks to be informed as to whether or not it would be proper for him to make use of the local newspapers too advertise the products named.
Gc. (Rec'd Sept. 13, 1909.)

1 Encl.

INDEXED
OCT 13 1909
DEPT OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES
Washington

October 8, 1909.

No Charlottetown Oct 13 1909

Dear Mr. Osborne:

Consul Frank Deedmeyer of Charlottetown, makes inquiry (your B. M. No. 44211) about using the local newspapers there without cost to disseminate matter in regard to the value of American cotton-seed meal for feeding purposes. This Bureau sees no objection to such procedure, and in fact commends the Consul for his interest and activity in extending American trade. As requested by him a number of publications will be forwarded, from which he can gather information on the subject.

Very truly yours,

John Barton

Chief of Bureau.

Mr. John Ball Osborne,
Chief, Bureau of Trade Relations,
Department of State.

D-R

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 14 1909
21537/2
DEPT. OF STATE

Introduction of Cotton Seed Products into Canada.

Encl. 2. October 8, 1909.
Department of Commerce and Labor.
(Bureau of Manufactures)
States that there is no objection to the using of the local newspapers without cost to disseminate matter in regard to the value of Am. cotton-seed meal for feeding purposes, as suggested by Frank Deedmeyer, Am. Consul at Charlottetown. Commends him for his activity in extending Am. trade, and says that a number of publications will be forwarded to him on the subject.
We. (Rec'd Oct. 13, 1909.)

MEMORANDUM.

Oct. 11, 1909. 19

CONSULAR
OCT 11 1909
RECEIVED.

Dear Mr. Hengstler:

I suggest that Consul Deedmeyer, of Charlottetown, be advised of the views of the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, as expressed in this letter. I append the report of the Consul in question, which kindly return eventually to our files.

J.B.O.

W/W1 HC M

No. 7

October 13, 1909.

Frank Deedmeyer, Esquire,

American Consul,

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th ultimo, in regard to cotton-seed products.

In reply I have to say that the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor in a letter of the 8th instant, states that publications on the subject will be sent to you.

There is no objection to your giving to newspapers items as to the value of American cotton-seed meal for feeding purposes.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

A true copy of the signed original.
EdW

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 14 1909
21537/2
DEPT OF STATE

MEMORANDUM.
Oct. 11, 1909.
OCT 11 1909
RECEIVED.

INDEX BUREAU
FILED

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 14 1909
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DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
OCT 9 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Introduction of Cotton Seed Products into Canada.

Encl. 2. October 8, 1909.
Department of Commerce and Labor.
(Bureau of Manufactures)

States that there is no objection to the using of the local newspapers without cost to disseminate matter in regard to the value of Am. cotton-seed meal for feeding purposes, as suggested by Frank Dandmeyer, Am. Consul at Charlottetown. Commends him for his activity in extending Am. trade, and says that a number of publications will be forwarded to him on the subject.
We. (Rec'd Oct. 13, 1909.)

To Charlottetown
File Oct 13 1909
W

W/W1 HCM

No. 7

October 13, 1909.

Frank Deedmeyer, Esquire,

American Consul,

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th ultimo, in regard to cotton-seed products.

In reply I have to say that the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor in a letter of the 8th instant, states that publications on the subject will be sent to you.

There is no objection to your giving to ers

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INDEX BUREAU
OCT 14
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6061

BUREAU OF TARIFF RELATIONS
RECEIVED
OCT 9 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU

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215.3

Dear Mr. Heerpitter,
Please write to Consul
Deedinger assuming

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Sirs:

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Dear Mr. Keeseller,

Please write to Consul Deedmeyer assuming that of course there is some misunderstanding either as to the information which Mr. Baldwin desires or as to the reply which the Consul made. Ask him to obtain and send to Mr. B. as full data as practicable.

So inform Baldwin.

W. F. C.

Carriers and Other Causes Beyond Our Control.

TS.

CABLE ADDRESS: "BALDIN"
SALES AGENT
SOUTHERN FIBRE CO.
COTTON SEED HULL FIBRE.
COTON SEED FEED.

, U. S. A., March 28th, 1910

INDEX BUREAU
21537/3

Copy to Charlottetown
Ans File
Apr 4 1910
W

State Department,

Washington, D.C.

Sirs:

We desire to find out what regulations and requirements are imposed by the Canadian Government on cottonseed meal imported in Prince Edward Island as a commercial feedstuff. If you will take up and have us furnished with this information, we shall greatly appreciate the favor. We have been in correspondence with Mr. Frank Deedmyer, our Consul at Charlottetown on the subject, but he tells me that he is not permitted to give out this information.

Awaiting your early advices, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. J. Baldwin

FILED.
APR 6 1910

MEMORANDUM.

March 31, 1940

State

Sirs:

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MEMORANDUM.

March 31, 1910

Dear Mr. Carr:
I do not understand the position alleged to have been taken by Consul Deedmyer. Will you respectfully [illegible]

Carriers and Other Causes Beyond Our Control.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HALDIN"
SALES AGENT
SOUTHERN FIBRE CO.
COTTON SEED HULL FIBRE.
COTON SEED FEED.

TS.

U. S. A., March 26th, 1910

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 31 1910

Copy to Charlottetown
Ans. file
Apr 4 1910
W

State Department,

Washington, D.C.

Sirs:

We desire to find out what regulations and requirements are imposed by the Canadian Government on cottonseed meal imported in Prince Edward Island as a commercial feedstuff. If you will take up and have us furnished with this information, we shall greatly appreciate the favor. We have been in correspondence with Mr. Frank Deedmyer, our Consul at Charlottetown on the subject, but he tells me that he is not permitted to give out this information.

Awaiting your early advices, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. J. Baldwin

FILED.
APR 6 1910

Subject to Change

SHEPPERSON'S
ROBINSON'S
YOPP'S

State

Sirs:

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...Subject to Change Without Notice, and all Orders Accepted Contingent Upon Accidents, Delays of Carriers and Other Causes Beyond Our Control.

R. G. BALDWIN,
COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.
OFFICE
621 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HALDIN"
SALES AGENT
SOUTHERN FIBRE CO.
COTTON SEED HULL FIBRE,
COTON SEED FEED.

...AND ... DISTANCE PHONE
SOL. BELL 5576

(SHEPPERSON'S 1881
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INDEX BUREAU
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1910
DEPT OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
21537/3

NORFOLK, VA., U. S. A., March 28th, 1910

Copy to Charlottetown
Ans. Fld
Apr 4 1910
W

State Department,
Washington, D.C.

Sirs:

We desire to find out what regulations and requirements are imposed by the Canadian Government on cottonseed meal imported in Prince Edward Island as a commercial feedstuff. If you will take up and have us furnished with this information, we shall greatly appreciate the favor. We have been in correspondence with Mr. Frank Deedmyer, our Consul at Charlottetown on the subject, but he tells me that he is not permitted to give out this information.

Awaiting your early advices, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. G. Baldwin

FILED.
APR 6 1910

W/Wi EHW

16

21537/3

April 4, 1910.

Frank Deedmeyer, Esquire,

American Consul,

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Sir:

I enclose copy of a letter from Mr. R. G. Baldwin, stating that he has been unable to obtain from you information as to the regulations and requirements imposed on cottonseed meal imported into Prince Edward Island as a commercial foodstuff.

It is presumed that there is some misunderstanding either as to the information desired or as to your reply. You will obtain and send to Mr. Baldwin as full data in the matter as practicable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William J Carr

Enclosure:

From R. G. Baldwin, March 28, 1910.

A true copy of the signed original EHW

21437/3

April 5, 1910.

Mr. R. C. Baldwin,
621 Board of Trade Building,
Norfolk, Virginia.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, complaining that you have been unable to obtain from the Consul at Charlottetown information as to the regulations and requirements imposed upon the importation of cottonseed meal into Prince Edward Island.

In reply I have to say that it is presumed that there was some misunderstanding as to your request or as to the Consul's reply.

The Consul has been instructed to send you as full data in the matter as practicable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
For Mr. Knox:
WILBUR J. CARR,
Director of the Consular Service.

A true copy of the signed original.

17 W/Wi 229 17

No. 19.

3rd ASST. SECRETARY
MAY 3 1910
RECEIVED

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, April 9, 1910.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 15 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

SUBJECT: Answering Department's No. 16 of April 4, 1910.

American Consulate General,
APR 12 1910
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

INDEX BUREAU
21537/4

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

FILED
MAY 6 1910

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's No. 16 of the 4th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. R. G. Baldwin, wherein Mr. Baldwin states that he has been unable to obtain from me information as to the regulations and requirements imposed on cottonseed meal imported into Prince Edward Island as commercial feedstuff, and by which I am directed to obtain and to send to Mr. Baldwin as full data as practicable in the matter.

I have had considerable correspondence with Mr. Baldwin in an effort to have him sell cottonseed meal in the markets of this district and understood that he would procure the information in question through one of the local dealers in feedstuffs, whose name I had sent Mr. Baldwin.

It now

It now appears that the collector of customs at this port has already furnished Mr. Baldwin this information.

I have written to Mr. Baldwin to-day, tendering him my continued services in this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frank Deedmeyer,

American Consul.

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No. ---

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

August 10, 1909.

Temporary prohibition of importation of cattle from China, Corea and Siberia.

To the Honorable,
The Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Imperial Ordinance No.209 was published in the Official Gazette of August 5, 1909, prohibiting, for the time being and until further notice, the importation of cattle from China, Corea and Siberia. A copy, in duplicate, of the translation of this ordinance is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. E. Barnett
Vice Consul General in charge.

Enclosures: 2.

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INDEX BUREAU
SEP 15 1909
21538/-1
DEPT. OF STATE

DIVISION OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
SEP 18 1909

17 CCB.

Prohibition of the importation of cattle into Japan from China, Korea and Siberia.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Babbitt) #-

Yokohama, Japan,

August 10, 1909.

Transmits copy of the Imperial Ordinance, prohibiting, until further notice, the importation into Japan of cattle from China, Korea, and Siberia.
Me. (Rec'd September 13, 1909)

1 Encl.

Ack.

Acknowledged by form
and FILE, Sept. 21/09.
C. E. S.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 22 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Copy to B. M. 44392 and by slip to agric.

FILE

TRANSLATION.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

August 5, 1909.

Temporary Prohibition of Importation of Cattle from China, Korea and Siberia.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 209.

According to Article 15 of the Law for the Prevention of Cattle Disease the importation of cattle coming from or through China, Korea or Siberia is prohibited till further notice.

However cattle to be slaughtered for fresh beef at a slaughter-house designated by an inspector immediately after inspection and cattle having inspection certificates issued by Korean inspectors in accordance with the regulations regarding place and method of inspection issued by the Korean Government and approved by the Japanese Government are exempt from the above prohibition.

No. 7.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, August 4, 1909.

Subject:

Transmittal of certificates of registration of American citizens.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the certificates of registration of the following American citizens, whose names have been inscribed in the book of Registration of American Citizens in this Consulate:

1 Charles Albert Lesher;

2 Abel George Shepard;

3 William Sherman Fisher.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Albert W. Brickwood, Jr.

American Consul.

Enclosures: As stated above.

No. 1.

CERTIFIC

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INDEX BUREAU
SEP 15 1909
DEPT. OF STATE
21539
-3

No. 4.

Citizenship

Tapachula.

Am. Consulate (Brickwood) #---.

Tapachula, Mexico.

August 4, 1909.

Transmits registration certificates of

Charles Albert Lesher.
Abel George Shepard.
William Sherman Fisher.
S. (Rec'd Sept. 13, 1909)

3 encls.

BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP
SEP 23 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Gen.
Dept
Ans'd
file
Sept. 25, 1909.

No. 1.

(Form No. 210—Consular.)
(Established April 19, 1907.)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN CITIZEN.

I, Albert William Brickwood, Jr., (Name of consul.) Consul (Title.) of the United States of America at Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico (Name of place.) hereby certify that Charles Albert Lesher (Name of person registered.) is registered as an American citizen in this consulate. He was born September 2, 1861 (Date of birth.) at Sedalia, Pettis County, Missouri (Place of birth.), and is a citizen of the United States by birth (or naturalization). He arrived in Tapachula, Mexico (Place of foreign residence.) on May 1, 1887. (Date.), where he is now residing for the purpose of management of rubber and coffee estates (Reason why residing in foreign place.). He is married to Mellie Pierce Lesher (Name of wife.), who was born in Saltillo, Mexico (Place of birth of wife.) and resides at Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico. (Place of wife's residence.)

He has the following children:

Albert Frederick Lesher (Name of child.) born in San Juan coffee plantation, Jurisdiction of Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico. (Place of birth.) on February 25, 1891 (Date of birth.) and residing at Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico (Place of residence.);

and Lena Ruby Lesher (Name of child.) born in San Juan coffee plantation, Jurisdiction of Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico (Place of birth.) on November 6, 1893 (Date of birth.) and residing at Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico (Place of residence.);

and — (Name of child.) born in — (Place of birth.) on — (Date of birth.) and residing at — (Place of residence.);

Local address of registrant: Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico.

Address of nearest relative in America: Robert Lowe, Astoria, Oregon.

His citizenship of the United States is established by personal declaration (Nature of proof of citizenship produced.)

— —

This certificate is not a passport and its validity expires on August 3, 1910. (Date of expiration.)

The following is the signature of Charles Albert Lesher (Signature of person registered.)

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal of office.

[L. S.]

Albert William Brickwood Jr.
American Consul

(NO FEE.)

21539 1909 INDEX ENTRY
SEP 23 1909 BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP

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AWB.

September 23, 1909.

To Tapachula:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of August 4, 1909, transmitting registration certificates.

It appears from the certificate of Charles Albert Lesher that he was born at Sedalia, Missouri, September 2, 1864, and has been residing in Mexico since May 1, 1887. His registration cannot be approved until the Department is in receipt of a satisfactory affidavit by him stating the cause of his prolonged residence abroad, his ties of family or property with this country and his intention as to returning here for permanent residence.

21539/

Alber

Sir:

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CB Y. NCH.

21539/-3

15

September 25, 1909.

Albert W. Brickwood, jr., Esquire,

American Consul,

Tapachula, Mexico.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of August 4, 1909, transmitting registration certificates.

It appears from the certificate of Charles Albert Losher that he was born in Sedalia, Missouri, September 2, 1864, and has been residing in Mexico since May 1, 1887. His registration cannot be approved until the Department is in receipt of a satisfactory affidavit by him stating the cause of his prolonged residence abroad, his ties of family or property with this country and his intention as to returning here for permanent residence.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee.

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

21539/=3

No. 4.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, August 4, 1909.

Subject:

Certificate of registration of child born abroad of American parents.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of the certificate of registration of Albert Frederick Lesher, whose name has been enrolled in the book of Registration of Children of American Parents in this Consulate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Albert W. Brickwood Jr.

American Consul.

Enclosure: As stated above.

SEP 23 1909

INDEX BUREAU

SEP 16 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

No. 21539

4-5

A

Registration.

Tapachula, Mexico,
August 4, 1909.

Encl. 4-5.

Am. Consulate (Brokwood) f.
Transmits registration certificate of Albert Frederick Lesher.
(Rec'd Sept. 13, 1909)

U I A I K.

, August 4, 1909.

Subject:

Certificate of registration of child born abroad of American parents.

Consular Bureau.

Certificates filed

SEP 23 1909

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Read by Mr. Fairey
File
Sept. 28, 1909.

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of the certificate of registration of Albert Frederick Lesher, whose name was enrolled in the book of Registration of citizens of American Parents in this consulate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

American Consul.

Enclosure: As stated above.

1
2
3
4

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 23 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE
SEP 8 1909
CITY OF MEXICO

No. #

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, August 7, 1909.

Subject:

Transmittal of passport applications of John Lukota and Frederick Mahnken, naturalized American citizens.

The Honorable
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith applications for passports by the following naturalized American citizens:

John Lukota,
Frederick Mahnken,

1
2
3
4

as also, attached to each respective application, affidavit to overcome presumption of ex-patriation.

The absence heretofore of a Consulate in this district, and the isolation of the section from other Consular districts, have prevented registration on the part of the applicants in reference, who are examples of possibly several naturalized American citizens whose residence in Mexico has extended over a number of years, but who, notwithstanding their apparently bonafide intention, have been unable

to

No. 3

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, August 7, 1909.

Subject:

Transmittal of passport applications of John Lukota and Frederick Mahnken, naturalized American citizens.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith applications for passports by the following naturalized American citizens:

John Lukota,

Frederick Mahnken,

as also, attached to each respective application, affidavit to overcome presumption of expatriation.

The absence heretofore of a Consulate in this district, and the isolation of the section from other Consular districts, have prevented registration on the part of the applicants in reference, who are examples of possibly several naturalized American citizens whose residence in Mexico has extended over a number of years, but who, notwithstanding their apparently bonafide intention, have been unable

return to the United States for reasons of health, business, finances, or other exigencies beyond their control.

Both of the present applicants, Messrs. Lukota and Mahnken, appear to be substantial business men, well thought of by the community, loyal to the United States and its institutions, and looked upon by everybody as American citizens.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Albert W. Brickwood Jr.
American Consul.

Enclosures:

As stated above.

21539/6-101

DEPT. OF STATE

Passports.

Encl. 6-10.

Am. Consulate (Brickwood) #--,

Tapachula, Mexico.

August 7, 1909.

Transmits passport applications of John Lukota and Frederick Mahnken, together with affidavits of these persons to overcome presumption of expatriation. Says that their failure to register in the past has been due to the great distance to an American Consulate heretofore, and their extended residence in Mexico due to circumstances beyond their control.
F. (Rec'd September 15, 1909.)

4 Encls.

BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP
SEP 21 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Con.:
Draft
RWF

CONSULAR BUREAU
SEP 21 1909
RECEIVED

Ans'd. to Consul
File D
Sept. 24/09

BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP
OCT 3 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

File
RWF

21539/6-101

September 21, 1909.

To Tapuchula:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of August 7, 1909, transmitting the passport applications of Frederick Mahnken and John Lukota.

In reply I have to inform you that a passport, number 14174, was issued September 20, 1909, to Mr. Mahnken and sent to you under separate cover. In connection with this passport I have to state that it does not seem that it was necessary for Mr. Mahnken to produce affidavits to overcome the presumption of expatriation, since he was born in Germany and arrived in Mexico in December, 1905, and hence has not yet resided there five years.

John Lukota states that he was born in Bohemia, January 25, 1869, claims citizenship of the United States through the naturalization of his father before the County Court of Geneva, Nebraska, in 1881, and has been residing in Mexico since September, 1896, following the occupation of jeweler. In the affidavit accompanying his application he says that since he has been out of the United States he has represented American trade, and at present is selling American phonographs, watches, jewelery and other articles. He adds that it has always been his intention to return to this country, but that reasons beyond his control have prevented his earlier return.

In reply I have to state that a passport can not be issued to Mr. Lukota until the Department receives more satisfactory evidence in explanation of his prolonged residence in Mexico. Referring to the Department's expatriation circulars of April 19, 1907, and May 14, 1908, ~~I call~~ your attention

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attention to the fact that Mr. Lukota can not overcome the presumption merely by showing that he sells American goods incidentally, but that it will be necessary for him to show that the promotion of American commerce is the principal cause of his foreign residence, ~~in order~~ to bring him within the operation of Section (a) of the rules. It is true that he may also overcome the presumption by showing that an unforeseen and controlling exigency has prevented him from carrying out a bona fide intention of returning to the United States. A mere statement to that effect, however, will not be sufficient. It will be necessary for him to specify the exigency which has prevented his return, and for you to certify that, in your opinion, it has been the true cause of his remaining in Mexico.

CB D 408.

21539/6-10.

September 24, 1909.

14

Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., Esquire,

American Consul,

Tapachula, Mexico.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of August 7, 1909, transmitting the passport applications of Frederick Mahnken and John Lukota.

In reply I have to inform you that a passport, number 14174, was issued September 20, 1909, to Mr. Mahnken and sent to you under separate cover. In connection with this passport I have to state that it does not seem that it was necessary for Mr. Mahnken to produce affidavits to overcome the presumption of expatriation, since he was born in Germany and arrived in Mexico in December, 1905, and hence has not yet resided there five years.

John Lukota states that he was born in Bohemia, January 25, 1869, claims citizenship of the United States through the naturalization of his father before the County Court of Geneva, Nebraska, in 1881, and has been residing in Mexico since September, 1896, following the occupation of jeweler. In the affidavit accompanying his application he says that since he has been out of the United States he has represented American trade, and at present is selling American phonographs, watches, jewelry and other articles. He adds that it has always been his intention to return to this country, but that reasons beyond his control have prevented his earlier return.

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In reply I have to state that a passport can not be issued to Mr. Lukota until the Department receives more satisfactory evidence in explanation of his prolonged residence in Mexico. Referring to the Department's expatriation circulars of April 19, 1907, and May 14, 1908, your attention is called to the fact that Mr. Lukota can not overcome the presumption merely by showing that he sells American goods incidentally, but that it will be necessary for him to show that the promotion of American commerce is the principal cause of his foreign residence to bring him within the operation of Section (a) of the rules. It is true that he may also overcome the presumption by showing that an unforeseen and controlling exigency has prevented him from carrying out a bona fide intention of returning to the United States. A mere statement to that effect, however, will not be sufficient. It will be necessary for him to specify the exigency which has prevented his return, and for you to certify that, in your opinion, it has been the true cause of his remaining in Mexico.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

21539/6-10

INDEX BUREAU SEP 15 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL SEP 10 1909 CITY OF MEXICO

No.#.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, August 30, 1909.

Subject:

Transmittal of certificate of registration of American citizen.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of the certificate of registration of William Frederic Lesher, American citizen, whose name has been inscribed in the book of Registration of American Citizens in this Consulate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Albert W. Brickwood Jr.

American Consul.

Enclosure:

As stated above.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 17 1909
21539 / 11-12.
DEPT. OF STATE

SEP 20 1909
RECEIVED

Registration.

Encl. 11-12. Tapachula, Mexico, August 30, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Brickwood) #--.

Transmits copy of the certificate of registration of William Frederick Lesher, whose name, he states, has been inscribed in the book of Registration in the Consulate.

F. (Rec'd September 15, 1909.)

Ans'd
and filed
Sept 22, 1909.

BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP
SEP 20 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

(FORM NO. 210—CONSULAR.)
(Established April 19, 1907.)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN CITIZEN.

I, Albert William Brickwood, Jr. (Name of consul.) Consul (Title.) of the United States of America at Tapachula, Chiapas, Mex. (Name of place.), hereby certify that William Frederick Lesher (Name of person registered.) is registered as an American citizen in this consulate. He was born May 22, 1868 (Date of birth.), at Sedalia, Missouri (Place of birth.), and is a citizen of the United States by birth (or naturalization). He arrived in Tapachula, Mexico (Place of foreign residence.) on May 1, 1887. (Date.), where he is now residing for the purpose of contract and conducting planing mill (Reason why residing in foreign place.) He is married to Betsabe Aparicio Lesher (deceased) (Name of wife.) who was born in Tuxtla Chico, Mexico (Place of birth of wife.) and resides at ——— (Place of wife's residence.)

He has the following children:

Porfirio Lesher (Name of child.) born in Tuxtla Chico, Chiapas, Mexico (Place of birth.) on October 22, 1895 (Date of birth.) and residing at Tuxtla Chico, Chiapas, Mexico (Place of residence.)

and Isabel Lesher (Name of child.) born in Tuxtla Chico, Chiapas, Mexico (Place of birth.) on June 28, 1900 (Date of birth.) and residing at Tuxtla Chico, Chiapas, Mexico (Place of residence.)

and ——— (Name of child.) born in ——— (Place of birth.) on ——— (Date of birth.) and residing at ——— (Place of residence.);

Local address of registrant: Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico.

Address of nearest relative in America: Uncle: Robert M. Lowe, Astoria, Oregon.

Registrant is brother of Charles Albert Lesher, registered on p.l.

His citizenship of the United States is established by personal declaration (Nature of proof of citizenship produced.)

———

This certificate is not a passport and its validity expires on August 30, 1910. (Date of expiration.)

The following is the signature of William Frederick Lesher (Signature of person registered.)

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal of office.

[L. S.]

Albert William Brickwood, Jr.
American Consul

(NO FEE.)

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AWB.

September 20, 1909.

To Tapachula:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of August 30, 1909, transmitting the registration certificate of William Frederic Lesher. It appears that he was born at Sedalia, Missouri, May 22, 1868, and has been residing in Mexico since May 1, 1887. His registration cannot be approved until the Department is in receipt of a satisfactory affidavit by him stating the cause of his prolonged residence in Mexico, his ties of family or property with this country, and his intention as to returning here for permanent residence.

CB Y. KH RHJ

21539/11-12

11.

September 22, 1909.

Albert W. Brickwood, jr., Esquire,

American Consul,

Tapachula, Mexico.

Sir::

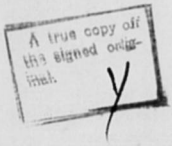
I have to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of August 30, 1909, transmitting the registration certificate of William Frederic Lesher. It appears that he was born at Sedalia, Missouri, May 22, 1868, and has been residing in Mexico since May 1, 1887. His registration cannot be approved until the Department is in receipt of a satisfactory affidavit by him stating the cause of his prolonged residence in Mexico, his ties of family or property with his country, and his intention as to returning here for permanent residence.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips



21539/11-12

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 5 1909
DEPT OF STATE

No. #.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
OCT 13 1909
CITY OF MEXICO

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, September 18, 1909.

Subject:

Transmittal of passport application of Max Mohr, native born American citizen.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the application for passport of Max Mohr, native-born American citizen, as also passport No. 117, issued to him by the American Legation, Guatemala City, on June 1, 1906.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Albert W. Brickwood Jr.

American Consul.

Enclosures:

As stated above.

not seen
FHP

NOV 18 1909
INDEX BUREAU

OCT 30
21539/13.
DEPT. OF STATE

NOV 10 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Gov.
Please inform him that the passport applⁿ has not been received. RWS

Tapachula, Mexico
Sept. 18 - 1909.

Encl 13 (Brickwood) #
Transmits passport application

(application not seen)

Answered
Nov. 15-09 FILL.
E. L. L.

CB L E. L. M.

21539/13

18

November 15, 1909.

Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., Esquire,

American Consul,

Tapachula, Mexico.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of September 18, last, stating that you enclosed the passport application of Max Mohr.

In reply I have to inform you that the passport application has not been received by the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILSON J. CARR.

A true copy of the signed original.
E. L. L.

21539/13

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
OCT 28 1909
CITY OF MEXICO

No. #.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL
NOV 3 1909
DEPT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, October 12, 1909.

Subject:

Acknowledgment of receipt of Department's No. 11 (File 21539/11-12), September 22, 1909, instructing transmittal of affidavit showing cause of prolonged residence in Mexico of William Frederic Lesher, applicant for registration.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In acknowledging receipt of Department's No. 11 (File 21539/11-12), September 22, 1909, instructing that satisfactory affidavit, showing cause of prolonged residence in Mexico of William Frederic Lesher, will be necessary before approval of certificate of registration sent with my Despatch to the Department of August 30th, 1909, I have the honor to state that I shall secure the affidavit required from Mr. Lesher upon his return from a trip to Mexico City on which he is now absent at the present time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Albert W. Brickwood Jr.

American Consul.

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 4 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

21539/14

Conv:
Contents noted.

ack. by form
Nov. 12-09.

FILE
E.L.L.

Registration.

Encl. 14. Tapachula, Mexico,
October 12, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Brickwood) #---.

Ack's instruction #11 of September 22, 1909, advising him that the registration of William Frederic Lesher cannot be approved until he has furnished evidence to overcome the presumption of expatriation, and states that he will obtain the required affidavit from Mr. Lecher when that gentleman returns to the city.

S. (Rec'd Nov. 3, 1909)

No. #.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, December 1, , 1909 .

SUBJECT:

Transmittal of Passport Application of Max Mohr.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

In acknowledging receipt of Department's No. 18 (File No. 21539/13), of date November 15, 1909, I have the honor to enclose herewith passport application of Max Mohr, which, through inadvertence, was omitted in my despatch of September 18th last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Albert W. Brickwood Jr.

American Consul.

Enclosure: As stated above.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 18 1910
21539/15
DEPT. OF STATE

Passports.

Encl. 15. Tapachula, Mexico,
December 1, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Brickwood) -
Transmits passport application of Max Mohr, omitted from despatch of Sept. 18, 1909.

T. (Rec'd January 15,1910)

BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP
JAN 18 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

Consl.
Passports issued as follows:
No. 19008 to Max Mohr

ack. by form
Jan. 18, 1910. FILE.
E.L.L.

No. #.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, December 15, , 1909 .

INDEX BUREAU RECD JAN 1910 DEPT OF STATE

SUBJECT:

Transmittal of certificates of registration of American citizens.

INDEX BUREAU JAN 18 1910 DEPT OF STATE

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith certificates of registration of the following American citizens:

1 Bryan Winton Enright,
2 Alfred Quinby,
3 Grant Albert Mordaunt,
4 John Henry Gaff.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Albert W. Brickwood Jr.

American Consul.

ENCLOSURES: AS STATED ABOVE.

...DEX BUREAU
JAN 25 1910
21539/16.
DEPT OF STATE

BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP
JAN 27 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

Con. 1
Draft
RWT

Ansd. Jan. 29/10 FILE
C.E.G.

Tapachula, Mexico
Dec. 15 - 1909.
Encl. 16. (Brickwood)#
Transmits registration certificates.

INDEX BUREAU

JAN 27 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

AWB.

January 26, 1910.

To Tapachula:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of December 15, 1909, transmitting registration certificates.

The certificate of Grant Albert Mordaunt is returned herewith for the reason that it does not appear therein ~~as to~~ whether he claims citizenship of the United States through naturalization or through birth. It is ~~assumed,~~ supposed however, that he was born of American parents, and before his registration can be approved the Department must be in receipt of a satisfactory affidavit by him stating the cause of his prolonged residence in Mexico, his ties of family or property with this country, and his intention as to returning here for permanent residence. It does not appear that the Dept has any record of the registration of Robert Leon Mordaunt referred to in the certificate of Grant Albert Mordaunt.

CB G Not Rec'd

21539/16

Serial No 20

January 29, 1910.

Albert W. Brickwood, jr., Esquire,

American Consul,

Tapachula, Mexico.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of the 15th ultimo, transmitting registration certificates.

The certificate of Grant Albert Mordaunt is returned herewith for the reason that it does not appear therein whether he claims citizenship of the United States through naturalization or through birth. It is supposed, however, that he was born of American parents, and before his registration can be approved, the Department must be in receipt of a satisfactory affidavit by him stating the cause of his prolonged residence in Mexico, his ties of family or property with this country, and his intention as to returning here for permanent residence.

It does not appear that the Department has any record of the registration of Robert Leon Mordaunt, referred to in the certificate of Grant Albert Mordaunt.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

Enclosure:

Registration Certificate of Grant Albert Mordaunt.

A true copy of the signed original.

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21539/16

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of

September 4, 1909

INDEXING BUREAU RECD. SEP 13 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN LEGATION,
COPENHAGEN.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

As I think it may be of interest to the Department of State to have some figures regarding the number of letters exchanged between the United States and Denmark as also about the money orders, I have the honor to submit the following information which I have procured from a reliable source.

Number of letters sent from Denmark to the United States in year 1873-74 were 142.807. In year 1907-08 were 1.219.972.

Number of letters sent from United States to Denmark in year 1873-74 were 146.678. In year 1907-08 were 1.632.423

The money orders sent from Denmark to United States in year 1887/88 were 1.366 in number amounting $ 37.236.45 cents
In year 1907/08 were 5.530 in number amounting $ 151.909.63 cents

The money orders sent from United States to Denmark were in year 1887/88 3621 in number amounting $ 57.774.46 cents
In year 1907/08 34.609 in number amounting $ 626.858.39 cents

Thus in the period from 1887/88 to 1907/08 - or 20 years - there was an increase in the amount of money sent by money order from the United States to Denmark of $ 569.070.93 cents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your obedient servant
Charles Richardson
Secretary of Legation

21540/

21540

DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

To P.M.G.

To P.M.G., Sept. 18, E.

Increase in postal intercourse between the United States and Denmark.

Am. Legation (Richardson) #--

Denmark.

September 4, 1909.

Submits information indicating a large increase in postal intercourse between the United States and Denmark within the last two decades.
W. (Rec'd Sept. 15, 1909).

FILE-S.Y.S.

21540/

7 E/D Dup

September 18, 1909.

The Honorable

The Postmaster General.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a despatch from the American Legation at Copenhagen, in regard to the increase of postal intercourse between the United States and Denmark.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Denmark, unnumbered, September 4, 1909.

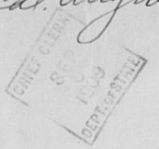
RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909

21540

8 Sussex St. San Francisco, Cal. August 27th 1909

on Wm. H. Taft
Prest of the U.S.A.
Beverly Mass
Dear President & Friend





INDEX BUREAU
SEP 8 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK
SEP 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Your Excellency:

Refering to mine of Aug 20th 24/09. I again on the subject say, I have received a letter from Senor Lic Don Manuel Prada Cabrera, President of the Constitutional Republic of Guatemala, in which he seems very anxious to meet you and if you invite him to come to America for that purpose, he will use his best endeavors to do so. And if he cannot possibly come, he disignates me as his personal friend, as special Commissioner or Envoy to meet you for him, and that in the event he does not come he will send to me letters &c for you by a special Commision. I have no doubt that if you invite him and designate New Orleans as the point of Meeting he will accept and come in person While of Course While I am delighted at the honor he has conferred on, and Confidence placed in me, My hope is that you will invite him and make the place of Meeting New Orleans, as I know it will be a benifit to each Country and a pleasure to you Gentlemen to meet each other

Yours respectfully and obediently

William H. Koenig

SEP 16 1909

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 10 1909
21547
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1909
2d ASST. SECRETARY

RECEIVED,
SEP 14 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Proposed meeting of President Taft and President Estrada Cabrera in New Orleans.

San Francisco, Cal.,
August 27, 1909.

William H. Kountz.

Referring to his letter of August 20, says that he has received a letter from President Cabrera, of Guatemala expressing a desire to meet President Taft, and stating that he will come to the U.S. if invited by President Taft. Should he be unable to accept such invitation he designated Mr. Kountz as Special Envoy.

The writer suggests New Orleans as the place of meeting.

Ro. (Rec'd fr. Pres't, Sept.8, 1909)

SEP 16 1909
INDEX BUREAU

CHIEF CLERK
SEP 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 8 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

SEP 13 1909
ASST. SECRETARY

38 Sussex St. San Francisco, Cal. Aug 31st 1909

Hon William H. Taft
President of the U.S.A.
Beverly Mass.
My Dear President and Friend

Your Excellency:

Please pardon me for perhaps taking up too much of your time in this matter, but I wish you would wire me when you invite President Cabrera to meet you at New Orleans, or if you invite him to meet you here at the festival as I have heard rumors that perhaps you may yet be in induced to be here at least one day at that time as President Cabrera has requested me to make certain preparations, that I will need all the possible time available to accomplish and I donot wish to go to much expense or waste of time until I know you have issued the invitation, all that is to wire me is that, "I have invited him" New Orleans, or San Francisco, as the case may be.

Wishing you a pleasant time on your, and that I may at least meet you here Oct 5th. Thinking perhaps you may wish to see me informaly Oct 5th specialy as to Brit Cabrera R. I will say, if so, I will do so ~~at~~ surely with great pleasure.

Yours respectfully and obediently William H. Kountz

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 10 1909
21541/1
DEPT. OF STATE

Proposed meeting of Presidents Taft and Estrada Cabrera in New Orleans

Encl. 1. San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 31, 1909.

William H. Kountz.

Requests President Taft to telegraph him when he invites President Cabrera to meet him in New Orleans or San Francisco.

Ro. (Rec'd fr.Pres't.Sept.8.1909)

MY ASST. SECRETARY
SEP 13 1909

Dip. Bu.

It hardly seems necessary to ack. this. WP

RECEIVED,
SEP 14 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU

SEP 13 1909

To the De

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Thank

Letter

JOHN NEMETH,

FIRM OF MARTIN & NEMETH



Hazleton, Pa Sept 14th, 1909. 190

To the Department of State, U.S.A.

Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:-

Enclosed, please find a letter from the American Consulate General Budapest Hungary, which has been delivered to me trough your office As I did not received the document mentioned it the letter up to this date nor the $2.00. which I sent for the legalization fee, although I wrote to the Consulate General Budapest direct on the 24th of Oct 1908. requested them to return the document and amount above stated, but up to this date I faild to receive any reply, therfore I asking you very respectfully to be so kind and take this matter up with the respective office instruct it that the ducument with the contance to be returned to me.

Thanking you for your kindness in advanc and I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

John Németh,

per Drosdick

Letter Enc.

21542/-1

DEPT. OF STATE

Complaint against the Am. Consulate General at Budapest for failure to answer letters.

John Nemeth (Drosdick)

Hazleton, Pennsylvania,

September 14, 1909.

States that he sent $2.00 to the Am. Consulate General at Budapest to obtain the legalization of a power of attorney, and encloses a letter, dated June 25, 1907, from the Consul General, saying that he had not yet obtained this legalization and that if he failed to do so, he would return the document and the money. Says that he wrote to the Consulate General on October 24, 1908, requesting the return of the document and fee, but has received no reply, and therefore asks the good offices of the Department in the matter.

We. (Rec'd Sept. 15, 1909.)

1 Encl.

SEP 16 1909 RECEIVED

Ans & say Mr Chester is no longer in Service he having resigned on June 1 08 but matter will be brought to attention of the present C. Gen at B.

Thereof copy to Budapest for report

Ans'd & to Budapest. and filed Y. Sept. 20. 1909.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.
American Consulate General
Budapest, Hungary.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
FORWARDED
JUL 30 1907
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

N.C. 576 /1907. June 25th, 1907.

John Németh, Esq., Banker,

Hazleton Pa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your favor of March 29th last I have to inform you that the District Court in Girált, Sáros County informs me under no. Pv.93/2 and date of the 11th ultimo that it cannot legalize the power of attorney in the estate of George Buchko unless it is translated by me into Hungarian at a cost of Crowns 12.40. I wrote for this fee on the 4th inst. but have no reply to date. The District Court claims that the Circuit Clerk in Hazslin signed the woman's name without her presence and without telling her what was in the same. I only received from you $2.- for the superauthentication. If I cannot now succeed in getting the legalization by the Royal Notary Public in Eperjes, I will return you the document and the money.

Yours very respectfully,

Consul General.

Y. HCH.

21542/-1

September 18, 1909.

Mr. John Németh,
Martin and Németh Company,
Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant enclosing a letter dated June 25, 1907, from a former American Consul General at Budapest, Hungary, in regard to the translation and legalization of the power of attorney in the estate of George Buchko.

In reply I have to state that Mr. Chester, the former Consul General at Budapest, is no longer in the American Consular Service, he having resigned on June 1, 1908. The matter, however, will be brought to the attention of the present Consul General at Budapest.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips.

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

21542

Y. HCH.

21542/-1

September 20, 1909.

Paul Nash, Esquire,

American Consul General,

Budapest, Hungary.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of a letter from Mr. John Nemeth, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, dated September 14, 1909, enclosing a letter from your predecessor in regard to a power of attorney in the estate of George Buchko, dated June 25, 1909.

You are instructed to investigate the case and report on it to this Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Enclosures:

Letter from Hazleton, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1909, with enclosure from Budapest, Hungary, June 25, 1907.

A true copy of the signed original.

21542/—

No. 129.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Budapest, Hungary, October 11, 1909.



SUBJECT: Power of attorney of John Nemeth.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

Acknowledging the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 89 (File No. 21542/-1) of the 20th ultimo, in regard to a complaint of John Nemeth of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, I have the honor to inform the Department that the last record in this case at this Consulate-General is a copy of a letter from Mr. Chester to the Royal Hungarian Notary Public in Eperjes, in which he enclosed the Nemeth power of attorney in the Buchko estate for super-authentication by the Notary Public at that place. There is no record of a reply to this letter, which bore the date of July 24, 1907. I have written to this notary public for information as to what disposal he made of the power of attorney, and will report to the Department as soon as I receive his reply.

Regarding the fee which Mr. Nemeth sent to Mr. Chester, I received from Mr. Chester $2.-- which he received from a John Nemeth of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, and which was, I believe, used to pay for the authentication of a death certificate sent to this Consulate-General by John Nemeth of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. If therefore John Nemeth of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, who sent the fee to Mr. Chester, is not identical with John Nemeth of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, on whose document the fee was used, I shall be glad to refund it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. Amallen

Vice Consul-General.

21542/-1

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 27 1909
21542/2
DEPT. OF STATE

Complaint against the Am. Consulate General at Budapest for failure to answer letters.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
OCT 28 1909
RECEIVED

Acknowledged by form. and
to John Nemeth FILE
Nov. 2/09 J.D.J.

Encl. 2. Budapest, Hungary,
October 11, 1909.

Am. Consulate Gen'l(Mallott)#129.

Ack's #89 of the 20th ultimo, and states that the last record at that office in regard to the case of John Nemeth is a copy of a letter from Mr. Chester, then Consul General, to the Royal Hungarian Notary Public in Eperges, enclosing the Nemeth power of attorney in the Buchko estate for super-authentication in that place, dated July 24, 1907. Says that he has written to this notary public and will report upon receiving his reply. Adds that he received from Mr. Chester $2.00 which was used to pay for the authentication of a death certificate sent to the office by John Nemeth of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and that if John Nemeth of Hazelton, Pa., who sent the fee, is not identical with his namesake of Wilkesbarre, he will refund the fee.

We. (Rec'd Oct. 26, 1909.)

OCT 27 INDEX BUREAU
21542/2
6061
CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 28 1909

J/O 2144

21542/-1

November 2, 1909.

Mr. John Nemeth,

Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of September 14, 1909, in regard to a certain power of attorney in the Buchko estate, I now have to enclose herewith a copy of a despatch which has been received by the Department from the American Vice Consul General at Budapest reporting in regard to this matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

Chief Clerk.

Enclosure:

From Budapest, Hungary, No. 129,
October 11, 1909.

A true copy of the signed original.
D

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 27 1909
21542/2
DEPT. OF STATE

Complaint against the Am. Cons
General at Budapest for failur
answer letters.

21542/2.

Encl. 2. Budapest, Hungar
October 11, 19
Am. Consulate Gen'l(Mallett)#
Ack's #89 of the 20th ultim
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that office in regard to the ca
of John Nemeth is a copy of a l
ter from Mr. Chester, then Cons
General, to the Royal Hungarian
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the Nemeth power of attorney in
Buchko estate for super-authenti
tion in that place, dated July 2
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John Nemeth of Hazelton, Pa., wh
sent the fee, is not identical
with his namesake of Wilkesbarre,
he will refund the fee.
Wo. (Rec'd Oct. 26, 1909.)

No.135.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D NOV 8 1909
DEPT OF STATE.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Budapest, Hungary, October 22, 1909.

SUBJECT: Power of attorney of John Nemeth.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

Supplementing my despatch No. 129 of the 11th instant, relative to the disposal made of the power of attorney in the matter of the Buchko estate, which, John Nemeth of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, sent to this Consulate-General and which, according to the records of this office, Mr. Chester transmitted to the Royal Hungarian Notary Public in Eperjes for superauthentication, I have the honor to inform the Department that the Notary Public in question informs this Consulate-General that this document was never received by him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[signature]

Vice Consul-General.

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 10 1909
9.1542
DEPT. OF STATE

Complaint against the American Consulate General at Budapest for failure to answer letters.

Encl. 3. Budapest, Hungary, October 22, 1909.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Mallett) #135. Supplementing his No. 129 of the 11th instant relative to the disposal of the power of attorney in the matter of the Buchko estate, states that the Notary Public in question says that the document indicated was never received by him.

B. (Rec'd November 8, 1909).

Copy to J. Bennett
Ack'd. by form
Feb-ba
Nov 24 1909

INDEX BUREAU

Ca/Wi

21542/3

November 24, 1909.

Mr. John Nemeth,
Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence regarding the disposal of the power of attorney in the matter of the Bucko estate, I enclose a copy of a despatch on the subject from the Consul General at Budapest.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
For Mr. Knox:

Wilbur J. Carr.

Chief Clerk.

Enclosure:
From Budapest, Hungary, No. 135, October 22, 1909.

A true copy of
the signed orig-
C.H.C.

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DEPT.O

No. 64.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP
14
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Boma, Kongo,
August 10, 1909.

SUBJECT: Land Settlement in the Katanga, Kongo.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch, with annexures, which G. B. Beak, the British Vice-Consul stationed at Kambove, in the Katanga, has reported to the Foreign Office, concerning the acquisition of land by white settlers in that part of the Kongo.

The Katanga is the most southern part of the Province Orientale, bordering on Rhodesia, and is undoubtedly the largest and richest mineral district in the Kongo territories and, in the opinion of many, is the only section of this country that is suitable for permanent white immigration.

This question, like all others concerning the acquisition of small parcels of unoccupied land for commercial or missionary purposes, shows how systematically the interests of private individuals are ignored and treaty rights disregarded. The correspondence attached thereto clearly illustrates that no serious attempt is made to administer

administer to the rights and desires of private individuals, and confirms the view so often stated that the Kongo authorities have never seriously treated any question concerning the welfare of private individuals.

It is discouraging to think that the important question of land tenure in a country like the Katanga should have been given no more consideration than is expressed in Mr. Beak's despatch. If farmers accepted land on the conditions offered; that is, without any other guarantee than that they would be treated with equity by the Government when the time came to purchase out-right the land previously acquired, it would be most unbusinesslike.

In the Katanga at present there are English, Germans, and a few Americans, and the conditions which exist there now may give rise to serious trouble to their respective Governments in the future should they let lands to them on such terms and attempt to deprive them of same at the expiration of five years by means of imposing arbitrary sale values. The class of men in that country at present seeking sights for farms and cattle ranches are energetic pioneers--much the same type that crossed our trackless prairies in the early fifties seeking homes on the Pacific slope. It is solely this class of men that the Katanga country will have to look to for developing its resources, and it is a short-sighted policy on the part of the present Government to endeavor to exclude, by arbitrary laws or regulations, such men, who have the right, by Treaty, to settle there.

I infer from Mr. Beak's report that the Government is unwilling to sell land outright through fear that valuable mineral deposits may be discovered after the Government has lost control of them. This fear could be easily allayed by the Government, in granting or selling land,

land, reserving to itself an interest in any mineral deposits that may be found later on. Such conditions are imposed in some of the English colonies.

The British Consul at Boma, in forwarding Mr. Beak's report to the Foreign Office, suggests that he should either notify all British subjects to give up the idea of settling on Katanga lands, and thus abandon the rights accorded to them by Article V. of the Berlin Act, or else accept the terms offered with the hope that their claim to equitable treatment and justice will receive the support of their Government when the time comes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hugh L. Scudder

American Consul-General.

Enclosure:

Copy of Mr. Beak's report.

DEPT. OF STATE

1

Acquisition of land by white settlers in the Katanga, Kongo.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Handley) #64.

Boma, Kongo,

August 10, 1909.

Transmits copy of a despatch with annexures, which G.R. Beak, British Vice Consul at Kambove in the Katanga sent to the Foreign Office concerning the acquisition of land by white settlers in that region.

States that the Katanga is the richest mineral district in the Kongo, and that the Government is unwilling to sell land outright for fear that valuable mineral deposits might be discovered later but suggests that this could be settled by the Government's reserving an interest in any mineral deposit that should be so discovered. Says that treaty rights and those of individuals are disregarded and discusses the situation.

We. (Rec'd Sept. 14, 1909.)
1 Encl.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

OCT 5 1909

Diplomatic Bureau:

Mr. Smith

This may go to Minister Wilson, Brussels, commenting as in the view of the Consular Board, saying:

Information of this character comes at an inopportune moment when the progress of reorganization and reform in the Kongo Country is being watched with such keen interest, and when the fulfilment of the high purposes set forth by the Belgian Govt and Parliament, and of the assurances heretofore given of equal opportunity in that region are awaited with benevolent expectation that the amelioration of administrative conditions in the Kongo will adequately respond to the hopeful expectations that have been aroused.

Consular Bureau: Ack in due course.

OCT 24 1917

(Copy). (Enclosure No.1)

No.K.42/09.

British Vice Consulate,
K A M B O V E.
4 March, 1909.

His Majesty's Consul,
B O M A,
Congo Free State.

Sir,

With reference to several previous reports (and more particularly to the following;-K.5 & K.7 of August 3, 1908, Paragraph 4 of K.27/08 of December 25, 1908, Paragraph 4 of K.11/09 of January 20, 1909, & K.32/09 of February 12, 1909.) I have the honor to forward for your consideration and for submission, if you approve, to the Secretary of State, copies of a correspondence which has recently passed between intending Settlers and the Représentant of the Comité Spécial du Katanga.

This correspondence speaks for itself and it will, I think, serve as a test case to show whether or not British Subjects are to be permitted to settle in this territory in accordance with their treaty rights. The Annexures attached are arranged in chronological order and their perusal will , I trust, clearly indicate the actual situation. I shall, therefore, confine myself to merely a running comment on their contents.

Of the three British Subjects concerned, Major Cuninghame, Mr. King and Mr. Woest, the two former possess an African reputation,

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.
MEMORANDUM.
OCT - 5 1909

SEP 21 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Acquisition of land by white settlers in the Katanga, Kongo.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Handley) #64.

Boma, Kongo,

August 10, 1909.

Transmits copy of a despatch with annexures, which G.B. Beak, British Vice Consul at Kambove in the Katanga sent to the Foreign Office concerning the acquisition of land by white settlers in that region.

States that the Katanga is the richest mineral district in the Kongo, and that the Government is unwilling to sell land outright for fear that valuable mineral deposits might be discovered later but suggests that this could be settled by the Government's reserving an interest in any mineral deposit that should be so discovered. Says that treaty rights and those of individuals are disregarded and discusses the situation.

We. (Rec'd Sept. 14, 1909.)
1 Encl.

September 21, 1909.

Mr. Adee
~~Mr. Hengstler:~~

Under the terms of the Anglo-Congo convention certain reputable British subjects of South Africa endeavored to obtain concessions of land in Belgian possessions of the Katanga for farming purposes and for furnishing various commissary supplies to employees of mines in that vicinity. It appears that after these persons had proceeded to a place in the vicinity of Kambove in that country with numerous cattle, wagons, and farming implements they made application to the local Belgian authorities at Katanga for certain privileges regarding the land and that the authorities endeavored to impose impossible conditions, as the result of which the applicants state that they were compelled to suffer a considerable pecuniary loss. At this juncture the applicants brought the matter to the attention of the British Vice Consul at Kambove, complaining of their alleged unjust treatment at the hands of the Belgian authorities. In transmitting copies of the correspondence to the British Consul at Boma the British Vice Consul states inter

(Enclosure No.1)

(Copy).

No.K.42/09.

British Vice Consulate,
K A M B O V E.
4 March, 1909.

K.11/09 of January 20, 1909, & K.32/09 of February 12, 1909.)
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DEPT. OF STATE

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Acquisition of land by white settlers in the Katanga, Kongo.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Handley) #64.

Boma, Kongo,

August 10, 1909.

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States that the Katanga is the richest mineral district in the Kongo, and that the Government is unwilling to sell land outright for fear that valuable mineral deposits might be discovered later but suggests that this could be settled by the Government's reserving an interest in any mineral deposit that should be so discovered. Says that treaty rights and those of individuals are disregarded and discusses the situation.

We. (Rec'd Sept. 14, 1909.)
1 Encl.

-2-

alia that "The concessionary companies - the Comité Special du Katanga, the Union Miniere, and the Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, - are a curse to the Katanga and, so long as they are continued on their present lines, the country cannot be developed".

In forwarding to the Department copies of this correspondence, the American Consul General at Boma remarks upon the question of how systematically the interests of private individuals are ignored and treaty rights disregarded, and states that the American residents of that country may suffer loss and cause their Government serious trouble in the future should they let lands on such terms as are granted by the Belgian Government which Government might attempt to deprive them of the same at the expiration of 5 years by means of imposing arbitrary sale values - thus excluding men who have the right by treaty to settle upon them. The Consul General states as follows:

"The British Consul at Boma, in forwarding Mr. Beak's report to the Foreign Office, suggests that

WCF 24 1909

(Enclosure No.1)

(Copy).

No.K.42/09.

British Vice Consulate,
K A M B O V E.
4 March, 1909.

[redacted]

K.11/09 of January 20, 1909, & K.32/09 of February 12, 1909.)

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SEP 1 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

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Acquisition of land by white settlers in the Katanga, Kongo.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Handley) #64.

Boma, Kongo,

August 10, 1909.

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We. (Rec'd Sept. 14, 1909.)
1 Encl.

-3-

he should either notify all British subjects to give up the idea of settling on Katanga lands, and thus abandon the rights accorded to them by Article V of the Berlin Act, or else accept the terms offered with the hope that their claim to equitable treatment and justice will receive the support of their Government when the time comes".

I presume that pending any specific American case bring brought to our attention, we should merely acknowledge & file this.

HCH.

Oct 4/09

Oct 24 1909

(Enclosure No.1)

(Copy).

No.K.42/09.

British Vice Consulate,
K A M B O V E.
4 March, 1909.

[redacted]

K.11/09 of January 20, 1909, & K.32/09 of February 12, 1909.)

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SEP 13 1909
21543
DEPT. OF STATE

Acquisition of land by white settlers in the Katanga, Kongo.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Handley) #64.

Boma, Kongo,

August 10, 1909.

Transmits copy of a despatch with annexures, which G.B. Beak, British Vice Consul at Kambove in the Katanga sent to the Foreign Office concerning the acquisition of land by white settlers in that region.

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We. (Rec'd Sept. 14, 1909.)
1 Encl.

DEPT OF STATE
SEP 10 1909
2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY

1ST ENDORSEMENT.

CONSULAR BUREAU

SEP 17 1909

Make me a brief digest of this for submission to her adee. HCH

RECEIVED,
OCT 5 - 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

To Belgium
Oct. 11/09.

17

ack [illegible]
File AGH.
Oct 22, 1909

(Enclosure No.1)

(Copy).

No.K.42/09.

British Vice Consulate,
K A M B O V E.
4 March, 1909.

K.11/09 of January 20, 1909, & K.32/09 of February 12, 1909.)

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SEP 16 21543 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

Acquisition of land by white settlers in the Katanga, Kongo.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Handley) #64.

Boma, Kongo,

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We. (Rec'd Sept. 14, 1909.)

1 Encl.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

OCT - 5 1909

Diplomatic Bureau:

Mr. Smith

This may go to Minister Wilson, Brussels, commenting as in the mean of the Consular Board: saying:

Information of this character comes at an inopportune moment when the progress of reorganization and reform in the Kongo Country is being watched with such keen interest, and when the fulfilment of the high purposes set forth by the Belgian Govt and Parliament, and of the assurances heretofore given of equal opportunity in that region are awaited with ~~the~~ benevolent expectation that the amelioration of administrative conditions in the Kongo will adequately respond to the hopefulness ~~expectations~~ that has been aroused.

Consular Bureau: Ack in Ally same sense.

Oct 24 1909

(Enclosure No.1)

(Copy).

No.K.42/09.

British Vice Consulate,
K A M B O V E.
4 March, 1909.

His Majesty's Consul,
B O M A,
Congo Free State.

Sir,

With reference to several previous reports (and more particularly to the following;-K.5 & K.7 of August 3, 1908, Paragraph 4 of K.27/08 of December 25, 1908, Paragraph 4 of K.11/09 of January 20, 1909, & K.32/09 of February 12, 1909.) I have the honor to forward for your consideration and for submission, if you approve, to the Secretary of State, copies of a correspondence which has recently passed between intending Settlers and the Représentant of the Comité Spécial du Katanga.

This correspondence speaks for itself and it will, I think, serve as a test case to show whether or not British Subjects are to be permitted to settle in this territory in accordance with their treaty rights. The Annexures attached are arranged in chronological order and their perusal will , I trust, clearly indicate the actual situation. I shall, therefore, confine myself to merely a running comment on their contents.

Of the three British Subjects concerned, Major Cuninghame, Mr. King and Mr. Woest, the two former possess an African reputation,

Foreign Secretary's Secretariat
MEMORANDUM.
OCT - 5 1909

reputation, while the latter, who accompanied the Duke of Westminster on his recent shooting trip in Rhodesia, adds to other qualifications a record of thirty-five lions killed or captured. All three are men of character and men of means and they were undoubtedly attracted to the Katanga no less by the spirit of adventure than by the idea of gain.

This spirit of adventure, however, did not blind their business instincts and Major Cuninghame, before leaving Europe, took care to consult Mr. Robert Williams and to interview in Brussels Messrs. Droogmans and Buttgenbach (Président du Comité Spécial du Katanga) by all three of whom his project of farming and cattle ranching in the Katanga was ostensibly approved. Major Cuninghame left England in March, 1907, and proceeded to the Katanga via Lobite Bay.

Almost a year earlier Messrs. King & Woest, relying for fair terms on the Anglo-Congolese Convention, at the invitation of Mr. George Grey and fully equiped for farming on a large scale, had left Livingstone for the same country. The difficulties and hardships encountered during their trek northward in their endeavor to find a route free of tsetse fly would fill a not uninteresting volume, and their discovery and cutting of that route deserve to rank in practical importance with the earlier journeys of Stanley, Livingstone aand Speke.

The two parties joined forces in April, 1908, on the Congo border near Ruwe and then began the correspondence, copies of which are attached.

The advantages of securing Settlers of the type under consideration are too obvious to call for recapitulation; they are set forth by Major Cuninghame in Annexure No.1. I need not touch on sleeping sickness. I personally can appreciate Major Cuninghame's remarks on the food supply for, in common with other whites in Kambove, I have been on starvation rations of the least digestible

digestible description since my return here in December. The local view, however, may be gleaned from the warm support accorded to Major Cuninghame's scheme by both the Tanganyka Concessions Limited and the Union Minière.

On reading Annexure 2, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that Messrs. Droogmans and Buttgenbach are playing a double game; while pretending to concur in Major Cuninghame's farming project, they evidently issued instructions to their local Representative to grant no land. In any case if every transfer of land is to be referred to Brussels for sanction Settlers may be excluded for an indefinite period. It is merely a repetition of the old Congo game which was fully exposed some time ago by Sir Arthur Hardinge in a communication relative to missionary sites addressed to Monsieur le Chevalier de Cuvelier.

Annexure 3 will be found to contain the objections of a practical farmer to the conditions issued for land settlement in this territory which I have fully dealt with in previous reports. It serves to emphasize what I have repeatedly stated that the conditions are wholly unacceptable.

In Annexure 4 the Représentant du Comité Spécial is driven into a corner and forced to admit that land will not be granted on reasonable terms. But a comparison between Annexures 2 and 4 reveals a change of front characteristic of Congo methods. The first excuse put forward for refusing to grant a farm is the delimitation of native lands. This delimitation has been abandoned as im-practicable. The second is the selection of sites for future townships and the developments of the Mines. In neither of these directions is any effort being made or likely to be made for some years. Finally when asked what the future conditions of land

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tenure are likely to be the Représentant du Comité Spécial du Katanga replies that he does not know but that possibly they will be based on the terms granted in Rhodesia. Rhodesia is a delightfully vague term and may mean little or nothing or much. The terms of land settlement in Southern Rhodesia, for instance, differ essentially from those in North Eastern Rhodesia and these again contrast considerably with those obtaining in North Western Rhodesia. The Comité Spécial du Katanga already claims to have taken as its model the terms of land settlement in North Western Rhodesia and this in a sense is true. There was a period in the history of North Western Rhodesia when the British South African Company wished to reserve that portion of its territory and this it succeeded in doing by issuing from Kalomo in January, 1905, conditions for land settlement which none would accept. A little later, however, with the adoption of a policy of development, these terms were annulled and others substituted. It is the earlier terms in a somewhat more stringent form which the Comité Spécial du Katanga has adopted, prompted by the same motive as the British South African Company, namely, that of keeping people out.

Mr. King's letter to me (Annexure 5) may appear at first sight to be somewhat offhand but when the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration it must be admitted that he has much cause for complaint.

This land question is a very old one. Missionaries resident in this country for more than twenty years have not yet, in spite of endless applications, succeeded in securing their title deeds. The taxes levied on them increase year by year and should soon become heavy enough to compel them to quit the country. Their fear of being ousted at once keeps them from complaining and I have never put their case forward because they requested me not to do so.

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The Belgian's land policy is the keystone of their monopoly system and I am confident that until the mining and rubber monopolies are actually broken up no individual, Britain or other, will obtain his rights in this territory. The Concessionary Companies-- the Comité Spécial du Katanga, the Union Minière and the Tanganyika Concessions Limited--are a curse to the Katanga and, so longas they are continued on their present lines, the country cannot be developed. I have urged before and I humbly urge again the maintenance of British rights. The result of the case I have here submitted will be awaited locally with anxiety and I sincerely trust that it may not be allowed to pass unchallenged. It is the first practical attemp to introduce competition and it has the moral support of all enlightened local people other than Belgians.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

(signed) G. B. BEAK.

H. M. Vice Consul, Katanga.

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Annexure No.1.

Kambove,

3rd April, 1908.

To

Monsieur le Représentant

du Comité Spécial du Katanga.

Dear Sir,

Before leaving England in March, 1907, I mentioned to Mr. Robert Williams my desire to obtain a farm in Katanga with the object of cultivating the land and supplying:--

(1). a native food supply for the native labor employed on the mines,

(2). luxuries of fresh meat, milk, butter, vegetables, and fruit, &c., to the European staff,

Mr. Williams supported my application for a free grant of land most strongly and I paid a visit to Brussels being introduced to M. Droogmans and M. Buttgenbach who also warmly concurred in the scheme.

I left England soon afterwards and received the enclosed correspondence only in February, 1908.

From it I gather that the Union Minière du Haut Katanga are not in a position to give me a free grant of land, and are themselves by their terms of concession with the Comité Spécial du Katanga hedged around with terms and restrictions which it is impossible for me to comply with.

I respectfully beg you to inform me upon what terms I can purchase a farm of 3000 hectares from the Comité Spécial du Katanga. I propose to cultivate land as near as Kolwezi and Ruwe as possible and as suitable soil is to be found and perhaps to form a grazing post for cattle on the plateau near Kapiri, East of

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I have heard from Mr Watson, with whom I have discussed this farming project, that there might be some difficulty in getting such land as I require for these agricultural and ranching projects from the fact that extensive railway constructions may take place in the Katanga in the near future and that any grant of land made to me might interfere with the schemes of the railway companies. It will however I think be as evident to your Honour as it is to me that the nearer a railway comes to any farming center the better will be the facilities for the farmers to dispose of their produce and the more valuable will their holdings become. So far as I am concerned I should welcomethe extention of any railway line through my farm and would be prepared to give up free of charge any land that might be found necessary for the construction of same.

I am at the present moment in a position to start farming operations in three months. I can bring in over 200 head of cattle cows and breeding stock, besides horses, mules, pigs, fowl and sheep. I have two ploughs, two wagons, and two spans of oxen for transport and draught work.

My partner, Mr. T. King, is an old and experienced farmer and stock breeder, and a thorough man of business. You would be indeed fortunate to obtain a man of his type to undertake experimental farming in Katanga. You will see from these statements that we are prepared to experiment in farming, and with livestock of every description, at our own risk and expense. We beg of you that you will give us every assistance in your power to forward our plans. We consider that we are not unworthy of encouragement.

I have discussed the whole matter fully with Monsieur Bertholet and that gentleman has been good enough to promise his cordial support in recommending my application to you.

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Mr. Watson, who as Mr. William's Representative has to provide for the feeding of the native labour employed in the mining and metallurgical operations of the Union Minière, informs me that the establishment of an agricultural farm such as I contemplate in the neighbourhood of the mines on the West Lualaba would be of immense advantage to him in his work. He tells me that if he were assured that an adequate supply of native food could be delivered to the mines at Ruwe and Kolwezi at a reasonable price, it would no longer be necessary for him to carry on the extensive food trading operations which he is now compelled to undertake in order to keep the work of the Company going. This must be an important consideration in the present state of the country where the advent of sleeping sickness has rendered such trading operations difficult and dangerous, and must appeal to you, I think, as one of the most effective measures that could be adopted in furthering the energetic schemes which your Comité have undertaken for the supervision of this fell disease. I am prepared to give Mr. Watson the assurance he needs, provided I am given the facilities I ask, and within a year from date, with the energetic co-operation of my partner, Mr. King, to guarantee to deliver by means of transport wagons all the food which would be required for the native staff on the mines I refer to. Not only shall we be able to render this extensive native food trading business unnecessary so far as Ruwe and Kolwezi are concerned, but by means of my oxen and wagons the Company shall have such facilities placed at its disposal for transport of goods, machinery &c., that the employment of carriers for the West Lualaba at all events need no longer be considered. This is another factor worthy of note in the sleeping sickness problem with which you are now confronted.

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By establishing a cattle ranch on the high plateau west of Kapiri, where there are I understand no natives, and no tsetse fly, we would be in a position to forward both to Ruwe and Kambove such supplies of fresh meat, butter and chese &c., as these centers may require for some time at any rate.

With the increase of the white population, which will inevitably follow the expansion of the mining industry, the fresh meat problem will be a difficult one at Kambove, as the supply of game within a reasonable distance of the township is not unlimited and even now shows signs of diminishing; This may be due, of course, to the migration of game to more distant pastures where they cannot be molested, but whether to this or to the fact that they are being killed off, in less than two years from now, I think I am safe in saying that it will be a very difficult matter indeed to get any of the larger antelopes of the country within a day's march of Kambove.

It will take two years hard work before any farmer can be in a position to supply large quantities of grain. My partner and I are now on the spot, prepared to start work at once, and furnished with a farming equipment and live-stock which it may take years to get together again if now dispersed.

We want your patronage and encouragement and beg that you will give our requests your earliest and fullest consideration. I leave for Ruwe tomorrow to join my 24 wagons now journeying to Lobite Bay loaded with smelted copper. Mr. T. King, my partner, will await your reply at Kalene Hill about 150 miles from Ruwe. Until the end of May Mr. King will be my representative in all further negotiations with full power to act for me.

I hope to return to Ruwe with loaded wagons by January 15, 1909.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

(signed) Boyd A. Cuninghame.

No. 2425.

Monsieur

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Annexure No. 2.

COMITÉ SPÉCIAL DU KATANGA.

No. 2425.

Lukonzolwa,
23 April, 1908.

Monsieur le Major,

En réponse à votre lettre qui m'a été adressée par Monsieur Bertholet et appuyée par Monsieur Watson, par laquelle vous désirez, à vos risques et périls, installer une ferme dans les environs de Ruwe, un parc à boeufs sur le plateau de Kapiri, si on vous accorde certaines facilités pour l'obtention du sel, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que j'ai transmis votre requête à Monsieur le Président du Comité Spédial du Katanga, en l'appuyant fortement.

Cette question de location de terrain étant intimement liés à la délimitation des terres indigènes fait l'objet d'une étude complète de la part du Comité et sera solutionnée, je l'espère, le plus rapidement possible. Je ne manquerai pas de vous en aviser en temps utile de façon à vous permettre de donner suite à vos projets.

Il serait utile de nous faire parvenir des renseignements complémentaires quant aux endroits exacts où vous voudriez vous installer (croquis, étendue de terrain, points de repairs, &c.)

En ce qui concerne les mesures à prendre pour enrayer la maladie du sommeil, la meilleure solution serait d'interdire radicalement tout achat de farine dans toute la région de la Kalule; mais Mr. Watson a tant insisté pour qu'il parvienne à nourrir ses hommes, que j'ai chargé notre docteur et Monsieur Bertholet a aussi chargé le Docteur Pearson d'examiner les mesures qu'il

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qu'il y aurait lieu de prendre pour ravitailler en farine les travailleurs de l'Union Minière et de la Tanganyika Concessions dans la contrée avoisinant les populations infectées par la trypanosomiase.

Je ne manquerai pas, Monsieur le Major, de vous mettre au courant des mesures qui seront prises au sujet de cette question.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Major, l'assurance de ma consideration distinguée.

Le Représentant du Comité,

(signed) Tonneau.

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Annexure No. 3.

Ruwe,

Nov. 12, 1908.

Monsieur le Representant

du Comité Spécial du Katanga,

Lukenzolwa.

Sir:

I beg to thank you for your favor of April 23rd (addressed to Major Boyd A. Cuninghame) stating the terms on which you are prepared to offer a provisional occupation of land in the Katanga. Your previous letter I duly received but did not reply as I had not fixed on any ground equal to my requirements.

The terms on which you are now prepared to offer provisional occupation do not offer sufficient inducement and are not definite enough for us to enter the Katanga just at present for reasons mentioned herewith.

Size of farm (2000hectares) is too small for cattle ranching as during summer time it takes five hectares to a beast and in winter 20 or more. We have now 500 head of cattle ready to enter the Congo. This at present is not of much importance but as the adjoining ground is taken up it will cause trouble.

2. You state no price on ground after the occupant has fulfilled the terms of occupation you require.

3. Distance from Mines. This is vague and I should like to know approximately what distance you require.

4. Cutting of timber. Can't you stretch a point & allow a farmer to cut for his own requirements without having to continually make application which is annoying to both parties to say the least of it.

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5. Can you not give us some idea of when you expect to hear finally regarding the term of land settlement.

I can't help laying stress on the fact that your terms are certainly not inviting to settlers of means or otherwise as at present a farmer has no market and is nevertheless burdened with the usual taxes and impositions & an additional rent with a lengthy occupation clause and then no certainty of acquiring the land as a freehold property. You must admit that the farmer will eventually be of great assistance to the Mines in the production, and reduction in cost, of European and native foods besides being able to supply those little necessaries that so greatly assist health generally. Being able to acquire freehold land on easy terms makes it worth while seeing the present slack times out as one can then go in for improvements for future use in addition to erecting buildings of a permanent nature.

Our intentions are not to acquire land with a view to speculation. I am able to write as one representing bona fide settlers and can now produce for your inspection on the Congo border 500 head of live-stock, wagons, mules, poultry and agricultural implements which are sufficient to show that our intentions are genuine.

I am posting a copy of your letter with a copy of my reply to Major Cuninghame and will esteem it a favor if you will kindly give us your further esteemed consideration and meet us on easier terms.

Trusting to receive an early reply,

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(signed) T. KING.

No. 5858.

A Monsieur

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Annexure No. 4.

COMITÉ SPÉCIAL DU KATANGA.

No. 5858.

Lukonzolwa,
le 18 Décembre, 1908.

A Monsieur King à Ruwe.

Monsieur:

En réponse à votre lettre de 12 Novembre j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que je fais part de vos remarques à Monsieur le Président du Comité, au sujet de la superficie de 2000 hectares que vous ne trouvez pas suffisante pour y faire de l'élevage sur une grande échelle.

2. Il ne m'est pas possible pour le moment de vous fixer le prix pour le terrain quand le terme de 5 ans d'occupation effective sera terminé. Il importe en effet que la question de l'établissement des agglomerations et celle de l'exploitation des mines soient plus avancées pour pouvoir disposer de terre à titre définitif.

3. La distance des grandes fermes de la mine ou des grands centres devra être de 10 kilomètres environ au minimum.

4. Il est bien entendu que le fermier ne pourra vendre ou céder du bois, mais il entre dans mes vues de l'autoriser à couper les arbres pour autant que cela soit nécessaire à ses cultures ou à ses constructions. C'est donc assez vous dire que j'examinerai avec le vif désir de vous donner satisfaction le croquis que vous vous proposez de m'envoyer au sujet de la coupe des bois près d'une ferme.

5. Je ne saurais encore vous dire pour le moment de quelle façon je compte finalement régler les conditions d'occupation des terres mais je pense me rapprocher de la base qui est appliquée en Rhodésie (voir Land For Settlers).

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma consideration distinguée.

Le Représentant du Comité,

(signed) TONNEAU.

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Annexure No. 5.

Kambove,

March 1, 1909.

H. M. Vice Consul,

Kambove.

Sir;

Asked by Mr. George Grey, late Manager of the Katanga Group of Mines, to start a farm in the Katanga and being acquainted with the Anglo-Congo Convention (16. 12. 84) my partner(Mr. Woest) and myself decided in March 1906 to take up an expedition fully equiped into the Katanga to start farming on a big scale. Being thoroughly satisfied that under Clause 2 of the Convention mentioned previously no obstacles would be thrown in our way to obtaining a suitable freehold farm and settling on same.

Glowing accounts of the mineral wealth in the Katanga and Mr. Geo. Grey's assurance of ultimate success we at great expense fitted out an expedition consisting of ten wagons, one thousand head of cattle, horses, ploughing machinery and everything essential to start a farm in a fairly large way and on May 20th, 1906, we left Livingstone, N. W. R. In order to reach the Katanga with this outfit we had to make a detour of several hundred miles in order to get a route free of tsetse fly. This meant pioneering and cutting some hundreds of miles of road and it was only accomplished at great expense, risk and hardships. Chief Lewanika paramount of the Barotse nation gave us great assistance, guides, cattle herds &c. and our success in finding a clean route we are in-debted to him for. Late in May,1907, We arrived on the Katanga border,

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border, 50 miles from the Ruwe Mine. Mr. Woest then proceeded to Ruwe with a view of locating a farm having left our entire plant on the border. On his arrival at Ruwe he met several Congo officials and employees of the T. C. L. and was verbally informed that it was absolutely useless making an application to the Comité Spécial as all previous applicants had got no satisfaction and that settlers were not wanted. The view taken by everyone being so general Mr. Woest then decided to return into British territory and squat pending my arrival from the West Coast where I had gone to ride transport for the Ruwe Mine. On my return, March 1908, Mr. Woest lost no time in explaining the hopelessness of our venture and that it was only a matter of time to end in ultimate ruin, Our losses and expenses had been heavy, it was impossible to find work except at the Mines, this meant leaving our stock to the mercy of the natives and wild animals. Regulations in N. W. R. prohibited returning into territory with cattle once you left it, to venture into the Katanga with the cattle immediately placed us at the mercy of the Comité Spécial, a governing body that we were strongly advised to be careful of, their methods of taxation, extortion and occasional confiscation being at times queer.

I had accompanied Major Boyd A. Cuninghame a gentleman I daresay you know by repute into Katanga and after explaining our case I asked him to join us with a view to acquiring freehold ground and farm same. This I was compelled to do as our ready cash was nearly at an end and to continue I had to raise funds. My suggestion was keenly taken up by Major Cuninghame and he agreed to lose no time and this in view made a trip to Kambove and got strong letters of recommendation from Mr. Watson and Monsieur Bertholet. These attached to his application were despatched per special runner to the Représentant of the Comité Spécial

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who promptlyreplied that the application had gone to Brussels strongly recommended. The eventual outcome of this as you are aware was a circular letter to everyone making application for ground stating idiotic terms on which farms could be taken up, and my personal views are that no one excepting a lunatic could possibly take up ground; No price was stated, absurdly lengthy terms of occupation and not a single clause offered any inducement.

I then replied asking further consideration, stating my intentions were bona fide and offering to produce for the Comité Spécial's inspection my entire plant &c. This produced another unsatisfactory reply, reference to Brussels &c., and I can only now conclude that the present existing Governing body in the Katanga delights in tantalising British Subjects, knowing well enough that it is only a matter of time to reduce intending settlers to bankruptcy.

I can assure you that, had no Anglo-Congo Convention existed, we should never havecome to the Katanga. We have sustained a loss of £3000 or more. Had we only got our due, which under the Convention we are justly entitled to, our loss would have been nil and today we should have had a prosperous farm. Had we entered Canada for instance on same conditions we should have been welcomed and ere this more or less independent. Just make your own deductions and I think you can only agree that it is high time the British Government put their feet down and insisted that the Berlin Act and the Anglo-Congo Convention were adhered to to the letter.

In case you want any reference regarding our past career I can refer you to the British South African Company, North Western Rhodesia, or to Mr. Coryndon, Resident Commissioner of Swaziland.

I am now in Kambove with a view of selling out. To continue under present circumstances spells ruin. As you are well aware my only

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only chance of disposal is to either Messrs. R. Williams & Co., or to the Union Minière and if I am not mistaken both these firms are more or less controlled by the Comité Spécial, wheels within wheels so to speak, consequently, my cattle &c., go at their price as I don't suppose they are ignorant of my position. However the first loss is always best and it gives me a free hand to seek pastures new.

Correspondence I have had with the Comité Spécial I enclose and I trust that the Foreign Office may intervene on my behalf either to obtain compensation for part losses or more favorable terms for purchasing land in the future. I can only say if the British Government is going to tolerate this abuse of treaty rights it is high time she should warn her subjects and if necessary hold us up as an example of what a British subject must expect if he enters Katanga under present circumstances.

I might mention that if ever England insists on her rights according to existing treaties I shall return to the Katangaas I am thoroughly of the opinion that the Katanga is a country of immense possibilities in mining, agriculture and mercantile, and in every way a most desirable spot to settle in, provided the Belgians are not allowed to bully and abuse one, especially Britishers.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) THOS. KING.

From,

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,
BOMA,
KONGO.

Aug. 10, 1909.

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No. 222.

October 11, 1909.

Henry Lane Wilson, Esquire,

American Minister,

Brussels.

S i r:

I transmit herewith for your information a copy of a despatch which has been received from the American Consul-General at Boma, Kongo, relative to the alleged difficulties encountered in the acquisition of land by white settlers in the Katanga district.

Information of this character comes at an inopportune moment when the progress of reorganization and reform in the Kongo country is being watched with such keen interest, and when the fulfilment of the high purposes set forth by the Belgian Government and Parliament and of the assurances heretofore given of equal opportunity in that region are awaited with benevolent expectation that the amelioration of administrative conditions in the Kongo will adequately respond to the hopefulness that has been aroused.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Enclosure:

From Consul-General,
Boma, August 10, 1909, with
enclosures.

true copy of signed original

21543

L Sn. Hcrt

21543/-1

Serial No. 39.

October 22, 1909.

William W. Handley, Esquire,
American Consul General,
Boma, Kongo.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 64 of August 10, 1909, in regard to the acquisition of land by white settlers in the Katanga, Kongo, and enclosing a copy of a despatch with enclosures which the British Vice Consul at Kambove, Katanga, sent to his Government in regard thereto.

In reply I have to say that information of this character comes at an inopportune moment when the progress of reorganization and reform in the Kongo country is being watched with such keen interest, and when the fulfilment of the high purposes set forth by the Belgian Government and Parliament, and of the assurances heretofore given of equal opportunity in that region are awaited with benevolent expectation that the amelioration of administrative conditions in the Kongo will adequately respond to the hopefulness that has been aroused.

A copy of your despatch has been sent to the American Minister at Brussels.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Chandler Hale.

A true copy of the signed original.
AHS

2,543

No. 559.

MR. HENRY

Kongo Qu

Acknowl

Consul-

AMERICAN LEGATION,
BRUSSELS.

No. 559.



November 3. 1909.

MR. HENRY LANE WILSON to the SECRETARY of STATE.

SUBJECT.

Kongo Question.

SYNOPSIS.

Acknowledges receipt of Instruction transmitting despatch of American Consul-General at Boma.

No.559.

The Hon

The

Sir:-

Departm

transmi

from th

alleged

white

of the

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 19
21543
DEPT. OF STATE

Acquisition of land by white settlers in the Katanga, Kongo.

Encl. 2. Belgium,
Nov. 3, 1909.

Am. Legation (Wilson) #559
Ack's #222 of October 11th, relative to the alleged difficulties encountered in the acquisition of land by white settlers in the Katanga district, and states that Dep't's observations have been noted.
H. (Rec'd Nov. 18, 1909)

1ST ENDORSEMENT.

RECEIVED,
NOV 19 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

2d ENDORSEMENT. NOV 20 1909

File

aeg

INDEX BUREAU
IST ENDORSEMENT.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
BRUSSELS.

No.559.

November 3 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington,

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction No 222 of October 11 (File No.21543/1) transmitting for my information, a copy of a despatch received from the American Consul-General at Boma, Kongo, relative to the alleged difficulties encountered in the acquisition of land by white settlers in the Katanga district.

The Department's observations relative to the despatch of the Consul-General at Boma have been duly noted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yor obedient servant,

Henry Lane Wilson

For cor

SH

For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

SHE 855a.52

Netherlands Legation

September 11, 1909.

Encloses certificate of the death, on board the S.S. "Noordam", of Wilhelm Lichtman, late of New York City.

LÉGATION ROYALE

No. 10

LÉGATION ROYALE DES PAYS-BAS

No. 1007

Bar Harbor, September 11 1909
~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
SEP 13
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

La Légation des Pays-Bas a l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint au Département d'Etat l'acte de décès, dûment légalisé, de Wilhelm Riebmann, dernièrement domicilié à New York N.Y., décédé à bord du paquebot hollandais "Noordam" le 4 août 1909.-

Au Département d'Etat

Washington D.C.

SEP 16 1909

21544/-1

DEPT. OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

7

RECEIVED.
SEP 21 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack

Death of Wilhelm Liebmann.

Netherlands Legation (Memorandum)
#1007.

Bar Harbor, Maine,

September 11, 1909.

Encloses certificate of the death of Wilhelm Liebmann, late of New York City who died on August 4,1909 board the Dutch SS. NOORDAM.
Ro. (Rec'd Sept.15, 1909)

1 Enclosure.

ACKNOWLEDGED SEP 28 1909

SEP 16

NEDERLANDSCH-AMERIKAANSCHE STOOMVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

UITTREKSEL uit het dagregister, gehouden aan boord van het Stoomschip *Noordam*

houdende **AKTE VAN OVERLIJDEN** van

Wilhelm Liebmann

(a) Dagteekening.
(b) Jaartal.
(c) Plaats of hoogte.
(d) Naam v. d. Kapitein.
(e) Namen, voornamen en ouderdom, van twee getuigen (MEERDERJARIGE MANNELIJKEN, domicilium houdende in Nederland of hare Overzeesche bezittingen).
(f) Naam en voornamen van den overledene en of hij of zij behoort tot de benaaning dan wel tot de passagiers.
(g) Plaats.
(h) Datum van overlijden.
(i) Voor of na.
(j) Welk uur.
(k) Getal jaren.
(l) Ongehuwd of naam en voornamen der echtgenoot.
(m) Zoon of dochter.
(n) Naam en voornaam van den vader en de moeder met bijvoeging of dezelve al dan niet overleden zijn, hun beroep en woonplaats.
(o) Handteekeningen van de getuigen en den Kapitein.
(p) Gewone handteekening van den Kapitein.

Heden den (a) *vierden Augustus* Negentien Honderd (b) *negen* aan boord van bovengenoemd Stoomschip zich bevindende (c) *40° 21' N. Br. en 64° 30' W. L.* zijn voor mij (d) *Geert Stenger*, Kapitein van gemelden bodem, verschenen (e) *Bos, Hendricus, Dominicus, 42 jaar, en van Dulken, Johan, 46 jaar, beiden wonende te Rotterdam.* welke verklaard hebben dat (f) *Liebmann, Wilhelm, Tweede klasse passagier* laatst gedomiciliëerd te (g) *New York City, N.Y.* op den (h) *vierden Augustus negentien honderd negen* des (i) *na* middags ten (j) *4.45* uren is overleden op meergemelden bodem in den ouderdom van (k) *49* jaren; (l) gehuwd met (l) *Katarina Schmitt*

(m) *Zoon* van (n) *onders overleden; namen, beroep en woonplaats onbekend.*

Wij hebben hiervan deze verklaring opgemaakt en na voorlezing met de comparanten onderteekend.

(Was geteekend) (o)

H. Bos.

J. v. Dulken.

G. Stenger.

Voor overeenkomstig uittreksel,
De Kapitein voornoemd,

(p) *G. Stenger.*

Gezien,

Legalisatie der nevenstaande handteekening

De S. B. Ortt

Waterschout te *Rotterdam*

's-GRAVENHAGE, den *30 September* 1909

VOOR DEN MINISTER VAN MARINE,
De Secretaris-Generaal,

Gezien,

voor legalisatie der bovenstaande handteekening van *G. Stenger* Kapitein

Rotterdam den *2 September* 1909

De Waterschout,

S. B. Ortt

Gezien voor legalisatie der handteekening
van den Heer Dittlof Vjassens.
's-Gravenhage den 2 September 1909.
voor den Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken
De Secretaris-Generaal,





van Panhuys

C.G.

MINISTERIE VAN BUITENLANDSCHE ZAKEN

I hereby certify the signa
of Mr. van Panhuys to b
genuine.
Bartholomew Sep 11
The Netherland Minis
[illegible]

GEZANTSCHAP DER NEDERLANDEN
WASHINGTON.

21545 Case

Tallied to Bureau of Citizenship,

September 16,1909.

No. 23. AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Newchwang, China, August 17, 1909.

SUBJECT: Transmitting Report of the Death of an American Citizen.

THE HONORABLE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

S i r :-

1/ I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, (Form No.192 - Consular), report of the death of Eleanor Marie Hill, an American citizen.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Fred D Fisher

Consul.

Enclosure:
Report of the Death of an American citizen, in duplicate.

21546/—1

DEPT. OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

Death of Eleanor Marie Hill.

Am. Consulate (Fisher) #23,

Newchwang, China.

August 17, 1909.

Reports the death of Eleanor Marie Hill on August 13, 1909, and encloses Form #192.
S. (Rec'd September 13, 1909)

1 encl.

Acknowledged by form
FILE, Oct. 1/09
C. E. S.

(Form No. 192—Consular.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

American Consular Service,

Newchwang, China, August 17, 1909.

Name: Eleanor Marie Hill.

Native or naturalized: Native.

Date of death: August 13th., 1909.

Place of death: Yingkou.

Cause of death: Smallpox.

Disposition of remains: Cremated. Ashes intered temporary in Newchwang cemetery.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home: None.

Disposition of effects: Consisted only of clothing and personal effects, most of which were destroyed. Articles of sentimental value taken possession of by sister, Mrs. Lorena Hill Betts.

Address of family: Middlebrook Augusta County, Va. U. S. A.

Family notified: Yes.

Accompanied by relatives: By married sister Mrs. Lorena Hill Betts.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book, pages 201.

Remarks: Deceased was born at Mt. Airy, Maryland, U. S. A. on April 12th., 1883. Father's name John S. Hill, deceased.

[SEAL.]

Fred D Fisher

American Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU. NOTED.

(Form No. 192—Consular.)

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

AT

Newchwang, China,

Report of the Death of an American Citizen.

Enclosure No. 1 in despatch

No. 23.

August 17, 1909

Number 5.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico,
August 30, 1909.

SUBJECT:

Improvement of Harbor at Mazatlan, Mexico.

THE HONORABLE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a newspaper cliping in duplicate relative to a proposed improvement in the shipping facilities at this port.

If the proposed improvement is actually completed, there will undoubtedly be a large increase in the shipping at this port, offering opportunities for the investment of American capital and the employment of American skilled labor. Good shipping facilities at this place would cut down the time from the East to New York by about three days, thus making Mazatlan one of the most important ports on the West Coast of the American continents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Henry P. Coffin
American Consul.

Enclosure:
Clipping from the Mexican Herald of August 15, 1909.

2

21547/2
DEPT. OF STATE

Harbor improvements at Mazatlan.

Am. Consulate(Coffin.)#5.

Mazatlan, Mexico,

August 30, 1909.

Encloses newspaper clippings relative to a proposed improvement in the shipping facilities at Mazatlan and states that should the harbor be dredged and the wharves built that port would become of considerable importance.

Co. (Rec'd Sept. 13, 1909.)

Ans'd by form Y

Sept 24. 1909.

To Trade Relations.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 25 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Copy to B.M. 44438
" in T.R.

FILE

21547
DEPT. OF STATE

No.432.
(File No.4724 D)

S/K.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

Seoul, Korea. August 17, 1909.

SUBJECT: Bank of Korea.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U. S. A.

Sir:

I have the honor to file with the Department of copy 1/. of my despatch No.4723 E, of even date, to the Tokyo Embassy, on the above subject, together with enclosure, in duplicate, therewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thomas Sammons
American Consul General.

Enclosure:

1. Copy of (Seoul) Tokyo Embassy despatch No.4723 E, of August 17, 1909, together with enclosure, in duplicate, therewith.

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SEP 16 1909
21548/-2
DEPT. OF STATE

DIVISION OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
SEP 16 1909

Ack. file } CCB

Bank of Korea.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Sammons) #432,

Seoul, Korea,

August 17, 1909.

Transmits newspaper clipping of an article, regarding the agreement between Korea and Japan looking to the establishment of the Bank of Korea, together with copy of his despatch of even date to the Embassy on the same subject.
Me. (Rec'd September 13, 1909)

2 Encls.

Enclosure No.1 with (Seoul) Department of State
despatch No.432 (File No.4724 D) of Aug.17,1909.

No.4723 E. S/K.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

Seoul, Korea. August 17, 1909.

SUBJECT: Bank of Korea.

Peter A. Jay, Esquire,
American Charge d'Affairs ad interim,
American Embassy,
Tokyo, Japan.

Sir:

I have the honor to file with the Embassy the enclosed 1/. copy (clipping from the Seoul "Press" of even date) of an English translation of the text of a Residency General - Korean Government memorandum regarding the formation of the Bank of Korea. The Director General of the Residency General has forwarded typewritten copies of this memorandum to the Consuls General at this post.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thomas Sammons
American Consul General.

Enclosure:

1. Clipping from Seoul "Press", as stated.

Copy, as enclosure No.1 with (Seoul) Department of State despatch No.432 (File No.4724 D) of August 17, 1909, together with enclosure in duplicate.

No.4782 M.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

Seoul, Korea, August 17, 1909.

SUBJECT: Bank of Korea.

Peter A. Jay, Esquire,

American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim,

American Embassy,

Tokyo, Japan.

Sir:

I have the honor to file with the Embassy the enclosed copy (clipping from the Seoul "Press" of even date) of an English translation of the text of a Residency General - Korean Government memorandum regarding the formation of the Bank of Korea. The Director General of the Residency General has forwarded typewritten copies of this memorandum to the Consular General at this post.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

American Consul General.

Enclosure:

1. Clipping from Seoul "Press", as stated.

Copy, as enclosure No.3 with (Seoul) Department of State despatch No.428 (File No.4782 D) of August 17, 1909, together with enclosure in duplicate.

Enclosure No.1 with (Seoul) Tokyo Embassy
No.4723 E, of August 17, 1909.

From Seoul "Press" of August 17, 1909.

THE BANK OF KOREA.

Under date of the 27th ult. a memorandum was exchanged between Japan and Korea with regard to the proposed central bank of this country. It was published here yesterday by the Residency-General and Korean Government simultaneously. The following is our tanslation of the Japanese version issued by the Residency-General:—

MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE CENTRAL BANK OF KOREA.

The Governments of Japan and Korea have agreed upon and adopted the following articles as regards the establishment of the Bank of Korea:—

Art. I.—The Government of Korea shall establish the Bank of Korea which shall be vested with power of issuing convertible bank-notes. Besides attending its functions in the capacity of central credit agency of Korea, the Bank shall manage money of the National Treasury of Japan when requested by the Bank of Japan so to do.

Art. II.—The bank-notes issued by the Joint Stock Company, the Dai Ichi Ginko, shall rank with those issued by the Bank of Korea, and the Bank of Korea shall succeed to the Dai Ichi Ginko in its obligation to redeem those notes.

Art. III.—The stock of the Bank of Korea can be held by the subjects of Japan and Korea alone.

Art. IV.—The principal officials of the Bank of Korea [That is the Governor, Directors and Auditors—ED. *S.P.*] shall be Japanese for the time being.

Art. V.—Until the rate of dividend payable on the stock held by those other than the Government of Korea have reached six per cent. per annum, the Bank of Korea is not required to declare any dividend on its stock held by the Government of Korea.

Art. VI.—For the period of five years following the establishment of the Bank of Korea, the Government of Korea shall guarantee a dividend of six per cent. per annum on stock of the Bank of Korea held by those other than the Government of Korea itself.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed and sealed with their seals the present Memorandum, two copies in Japanese and two in Korean, which they duly exchanged.

Done on the twenty-sixth day of the seventh month of the forty-second year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-sixth day of the seventh month of the third year of Lyungheui.

(Signed) VISCOUNT ARASUKE SONE,
The Resident-General.

(„) YI WANYONG,
The Premier.

A telegram has been received here in official quarters that the Organising Committee of the Bank of Korea will hold its first meeting on the 23rd or 24th inst.

1/.

G/K.

No. 4.
(File No.33 D).

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Seoul, Korea. December 10, 1909., 19

INDEX BUREAU RECD JAN 19 DEPT OF STATE

SUBJECT:. Bank of Korea.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

1/. 'In enclosing herewith a clipping from The Seoul Press of the 7th instant, on the above subject, I have the honor to call particular attention to certain passages of Dr. Ichihara's address. (Reference Mr. Sammons'despatch #432 (File #4724 D. of August 17, last).

As pointed out by him, the Korean Government not only holds a controlling share in the Bank, but also has placed a fund of Yen 1,200,000 ($597,600) free of interest, at the Bank's disposal; has given it the power to issue convertible bank notes to the amount of Yen 20,000,000, ($9,960,000;) will allow the Bank free use of all government funds; and guarantees to shareholders for five years a dividend of six per cent. In return for these privileges the bank will advance money to the Korean Government in time of need; will establish branches in out of the way places, to encourage commerce and aid in retiring the old Korean currency; and will, in general, aid the other banks

and

and financial institutions of the country in promoting its industrial welfare. Fixed loans and long time loans, as well as ordinary banking business with individuals, are to be avoided as much as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. H. Scidmore

American Consul General.

Enclosure:

Clipping, as stated.

Copy, as enclosure No.1 with (Seoul) Tokyo Embassy despatch No.34 E, of December 10, 1909.

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DEPT. OF STATE

DIVISION OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
JAN 18 1910

Bank of Korea.

Encl. 3. Seoul, Korea,
December 10, 1909.
Am.Consulate Gen'l(Seidmore) #4.
Encloses a clipping from THE SEOUL PRESS, of the 7th instant, embodying a translation of the address of Dr. Ichihara, Governor of the Bank of Korea, on the occasion of the celebration of its business on Saturday last.
Comments on the Bank's relation to the local Government.
F. (Rec'd January 13, 1910.)

Acknowledged by form

FILE, JAN 21 1910
C. E. S.

Enclosure No.1 with (Seoul) Department of State despatch No.4 (File No.33 D) of December 10, 1909.

From Seoul Press of December 7, 1909.

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF KOREA.

The following is a full translation of the address made by Dr. M. Ichihara, Governor of the Bank of Korea, on the occasion of the celebration of the opening of its business on Saturday last :—

Your Excellencies and gentlemen :—

The Bank of Korea held its inaugurating general meeting on October 29 and having concluded the transference of business, buildings, employees and so forth from the General Branch at Seoul of the Dai Ichi Ginko and its other Branches and Detached Offices in various cities in Korea between November 21 and 23, opened business on the 24th of the same month. Accordingly with the desire of announcing it I have ventured to ask your presence at this meeting, though it was with great concern that I did so in view of the cold weather. It is a great honour for the Bank of Korea that in spite of the severity of the season and the little time you can spare, you have favoured us with your presence. On behalf of the Bank I beg to thank you all with all my heart.

The establishment of the Bank of Korea was not an affair of any sudden motive, for the idea was first conceived several years ago. It was carried into effect about the beginning of summer this year. In former days, under order of the Japanese Government and by virtue of a contract with the Korean Government, the Dai Ichi Ginko performed the function of the central bank of this country. The authorities concerned, however, concluded that in view of the remarkable progress and development which has recently been achieved by Korea in her institutions and civilisation it was not proper to leave the business of the Central Bank of Korea in the charge of the branch of a private bank. They therefore opened negotiations with the Dai Ichi Ginko for the return of the privileges granted to that bank by virtue of Imperial Ordinances and the rescinding of contracts made for issuing bank notes as well as for dealing with affairs relating to the National Treasury. While on the one hand, under the earnest guidance of Their Excellencies, the late Prince Ito and Viscount Sone, Resident-General, the authorities concerned made great efforts, on the other, Baron Shibusawa, President of the Dai Ichi Ginko, with his characteristic fair-mindedness and unselfishness, responded to the negotiations, with the result that the important and great problem, which was pending for years, was satisfactorily solved in June this year.

Since the establishment of the Residency General, every thing in Korea has assumed a new feature. The general policy of administration is now fixed, laws and institutions have generally been perfected and the safety of life and property, which is most essential to the development of civilisation, has been made secure. It is now high time for Korea to undertake the development of industry in order to augment her national wealth. In order to attain this object there is nothing more urgent and important than arranging the extension and unification of the organ of monetary circulation side by side with the extension and adjustment of the organ of communications and traffic. For this reason the Government has established the Bank of Korea as the central organ of monetary circulation in Korea. The Government has taken up 30,000 of the shares of the Bank, freeing the Bank from the duty of paying dividend on those shares until it may be able to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum to other shareholders. Moreover the Government, anticipating the difficulties the Bank may experience at the initial stage of its business, has advanced the Bank a sum of 1,200,000 *yen* free of interest to be paid back by annual instalments. It has also conferred on the Bank the privilege of issuing convertible bank-notes to the amount of twenty million *yen* on a security reserve. And to crown all, the Government has guaranteed to the shareholders at large a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for five years from the founding of the Bank.

Inasmuch as the present condition of Korea is such as I have mentioned in the above and the protection extended to the Bank by the Government is so great as just said, I need scarcely say that the responsibility of the Bank of Korea is extremely onerous. The salient points of the duty of the Bank are clearly stated in its regulations and association articles. Of these I believe the most important is the guarding and protection of the conversion system, which accompanies the privilege the Bank enjoys of issuing bank notes. There is nothing more important and essential to the commercial development of a nation than the existence of a healthy currency system. It is really a most fortunate thing that Korea, whose system of currency was in a chaotic state in former times, has in recent days arrived at the stage when its adjustment is about to be completed. I think that it is the duty of the Bank of Korea permanently to maintain this happy state of things under the guidance and direction of the Government. It may appear to be a very easy affair to issue a piece of paper and make it take the place of gold cash, but it is no easy thing to cause it to maintain the

INDEX NUMBER
21548
DEPT. OF STATE

Enclosure No. 1 with (Seoul) Department of State despatch No. 4 (File No. 23 D) of December 10, 1909.

From Seoul Press of December 7, 1909.

Orders promptly attended to and articles sent to customers' homes by our messengers.

Knakoku Chikusan Kabushiki Kwaisha.

(Korean Investment Co. Ltd.)

(Tel. No.) Outside South Gate, Seoul.

Sole Agent—IDE SHOTEN,

(Tel. No.) Hamburg.

S. OKADA

ATTORNEY AT LAW

You are kindly and promptly treated at any needs of law.

No. 97, 1 Chome Asahi-Machi, Seoul.

Tel. 898.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THE

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EYE HOSPITAL.

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Dr. YAMAGATA, Proprietor.
Dr. TANAKA, Vice President.

PRINCIPAL HOSPITAL:—Kitanami, Sanchome, Osaka. (Tel. No. 4050 Esa.

KOBE BRANCH:—Just above Anaumpo near Sannomiya Station.

AILWAY TIME TABLES

SEOUL-CHEMULPO LINE.

P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chemulpo, d.
4.19	6.16	7.55	10.05	Sarijai,
4.31	6.25	8.05	10.18	Yong-dong-po
4.38	6.38	8.25	10.33	Yongsan,
5.06	7.01	9.15	11.26	South Gate,
5.30	7.30	9.30	11.31	West Gate,

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	9.45	—	[illegible]	4.55
[illegible]	6.00	9.00	—	10.50	4.00
[illegible]	6.18	9.07	—	11.06	3.58
[illegible]	6.34	9.19	—	11.20	3.52
[illegible]	7.40	9.36	—	12.42	3.46
[illegible]	9.04	10.49	—	2.50	8.40
[illegible]	11.08	11.30	1.00	4.05	11.30
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	9.56	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.40	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

same value as the gold money whatever the condition of the time or place of its circulation may be. I think that in proportion to the greatness of the privilege of issuing bank notes, the duty of the Bank of Korea in this direction is correspondingly great.

Next to this duty in importance comes the duty of undertaking the dealing with affairs concerning the money belonging to the Treasuries of Japan and Korea, and the flotation and redemption of national loans. It is provided that the Korean Government shall deposit free of interest the money belonging to its Treasury. In return for this, the Bank of Korea must deal with all affairs relating to the Treasury free of charge, advance money to the Government at a low rate of interest in case of need and also establish branches or detached offices at appointed places even though in the face of certain loss.

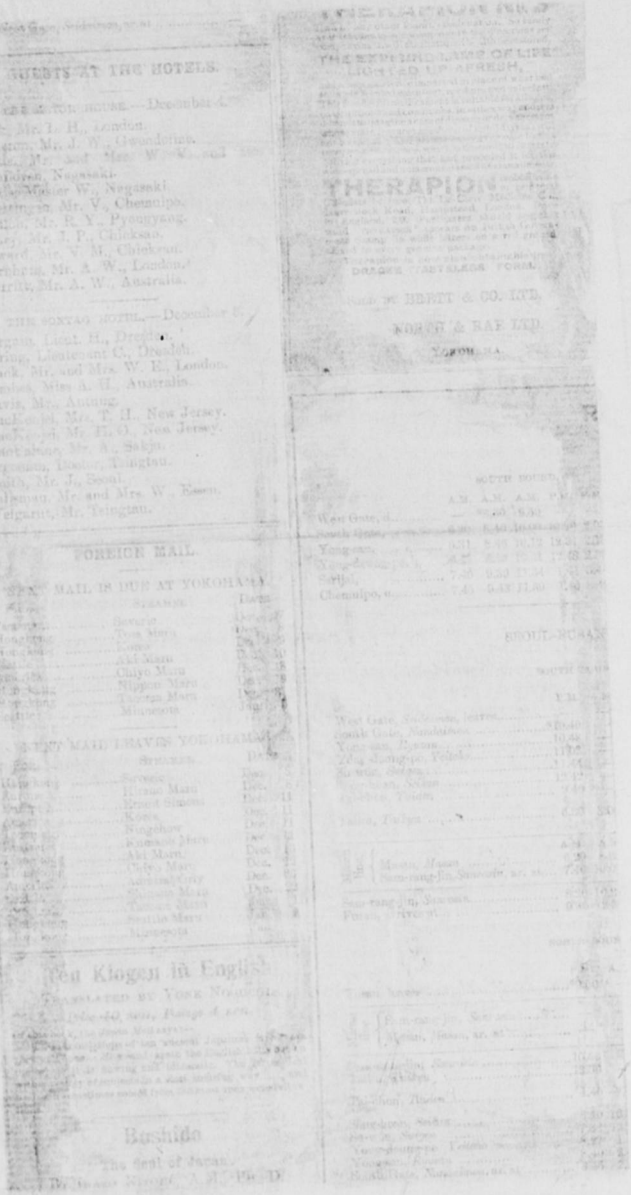
Next in importance comes the business of an ordinary bank. Although the Bank of Korea is an organ aiming at the development of industries and the augmentation of national wealth, yet at the same time the Bank takes upon itself the task of the central organ of commercial money circulation. As is clearly expressed in its regulations and association articles, the Bank aims at facilitating the circulation of capital needed for commercial enterprises. This is the natural outcome falling to a bank, which enjoys the privilege of issuing convertible bank notes and bearing the duty accompanying it.

A central bank, taking the examples of other countries in consideration, should be in its character the bank of banks. It should aim at facilitating general monetary circulation and at developing commerce by rendering assistance to other banks through rediscounting commercial bills and taking other measures, and should rarely engage in dealing directly with private individuals. In the time of transition such as Korea is now passing through it is inevitable that the Bank of Korea should have to engage in individual transactions in cooperation with other banks. I venture to believe that to do this is advantageous both to the Bank as well as to the general public.

Viewed from the standpoint of a bank issuing convertible bank notes, all fixed loans must be strictly avoided. Such a bank must avoid advancing money on the security of immovable property, especially when the loan is of long duration. Only in a country like Korea, where marketable bonds are still scarce and commercial organs are imperfect, it may be possible for the Bank for the time being occasionally to make loans of short duration on the security of immovable property for facilitating the circulation of commercial capital. But I must say that this will be done only when it is simply unavoidable. Stricter care must be taken concerning loans of long duration to public bodies.

As the Bank of Korea will adopt the policy I have briefly stated it will never take up an attitude of competing with its confreres engaged in the business of general commercial monetary circulation, much less with other monetary organs of special sorts. The Bank hopes to contribute its share directly or indirectly to the development of commerce and industry by extending as much assistance as possible to its Japanese and Korean confreres in Korea, and by cooperating with them. I trust that they will entertain a similar view and work in harmony with us. Korea has been notorious for the exceedingly high rate of interest prevailing in her domains. In recent years, following the increase and adjustment of monetary organs, a welcome tendency has appeared towards its decline. Unless, however, it declines more and more until it reaches the same rate as that ruling in Japan and Western countries it is impossible to expect the full development of industries in this country. It is my earnest hope that reliable banks will increase in number year after year in future, that capital needed for commerce and other enterprises will become abundant and bring about the natural decline of the rates of interest and that the time will soon come when the Bank of Korea will be able to confine itself only to the functions of a genuine central bank.

This, however, is merely an expression of hope for the future. For the present my colleagues and myself, having been appointed to the Bank of Korea, venture to express our sincere hope that under the guidance of the superintending authorities and the support of your Excellencies and gentlemen present, as well as of the general public, we may be enabled to fulfill our respective duties and attain the object of the establishment of the Bank. I beg again to thank your Excellencies and gentlemen for the honour you have given us by your presence at this meeting.



For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date,

SEE 895.516

No. 700

To the H
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Sir:

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No. 700 **AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,** A

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

August 9th, 1909.

RECD SEP 13 1909 DEPT OF STATE

Reporting Reardon - Anderson marriage.

To the Honorable,

The Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, certificate of marriage (Form No.87 Consular) of Julia N. Reardon, born in West Virginia, and Roy Scott Anderson, born in Shanghai, China, of American parents, who were this day married in Yokohama, in my presence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. Bartlett

Vice Consul General in Charge.

Enclosure: 1.

21549
DEPT. OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

Marriage of Roy Scott Anderson and Julia N. Reardon.

Am.Consulate Gen'l (Babbitt) #700,
Yokohama, Japan,
August 9, 1909.

Transmits marriage certificate of Roy Scott Anderson and Julia N. Reardon.
Me. (Rec'd September 13, 1909)

1 Encl.

Ans'd by form
file Y
Sept. 23, 1909.

FORM NO. 87—CONSULAR.

TRIPLICATE.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Fee $1. U. S. Gold, equal to Yen 2.01,
Paid by R. S. Anderson
Stamp affixed to Original number of this document.

E. G. Babbit,
Vice
American Consul-General.
In charge.

American Consular Service,
Yokohama, Japan.

August 9, 1909.

I, E. G. Babbit, Vice Consul-General of the United States of America, at In charge Yokohama, Japan, do hereby certify that, on this 9th day of August, A. D. 1909, at the American Consulate in the city of Yokohama, Roy Scott Anderson, (of American parents residing abroad) a citizen of the United States, aged 26 years, born in Shanghai, China, and now residing in temporarily Yokohama, Japan, and Julia M. Reardon, a citizen of the United States, aged 26 years, born in West Virginia, U.S.A., and now residing in temporarily Yokohama, Japan, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, and that of Rt. Rev. Bishop H. C. Morris who performed the ceremony, and that such marriage has been duly registered and is in accordance with the laws of Japan.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Yokohama, Japan, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1909, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty fourth.

E. G. Babbit

Vice Consul-General of the United States of America.
In charge.

Fee $ 1. To be issued in triplicate.

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ar Sir:-

R./B.

true copy of
signed orig

—OFFICE—
OF
Samuel Rubin,
EY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
IN RE

435 EQUITABLE BUILDING,
CALVERT AND FAYETTE STREETS.
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 14 1909
DEPT. OF STATE
INDEX BUREAU
DEPT. OF STATE

Baltimore, Sept. 11, 1909.

the Honorable,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

r Sir:-

Will you please advise me the proper steps to take regarding the following matter?

Mrs. Vitoria Sabation, her husband and children, left Baltimore for a short trip to Italy, after having resided in Baltimore about seven years.

Her husband returned to Baltimore about eight months ago, and subsequently sent for his wife and children, but Mrs. Sabation was not permitted to board the ship at Palermo, Italy, because of alleged disease of her eyes. She consulted Dr. Maggio, a well known eye specialist at Cefalu, about 40 miles from Palermo, who after treating her for several weeks declared her absolutely cured. The physician of the St. John, of the Sicula Americana Company, however, refused to permit her to board and suggested that she obtain an American passport. As her husband has only declared his intention of becoming a citizen, and I am at a loss to know what necessary steps need be taken to permit Mrs. Vitoria Sabatino and children to board the St. John.

The husband is well able to supp[illegible] his wife and children, and Mr. John Connaliato, a citizen of the United States, agrees to be responsible for her proper care.

I would appreciate it if you would advise me the necessary steps in the premises.

Yours truly,

S A M U E L R U B I N.

R./B.

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SEP 18 1909

21550

DEPT. OF STATE

Detension of Mrs. Victoria Sabation and children in Italy.

Samuel Rubin,

Baltimore, Maryland.

September 11, 1909.

Requests to be advised in regard to the necessary steps to be taken i in the case of Mrs. Victoria Sabation, who upon a recent visit to Italy with her husband and children was not permitted to board the ST. JOHN of the Sicula Americana Company to return to the United States, because of an alleged disease of her eyes, which had been pronounced cured by Dr. Maggio, a well known eye specialist at Cefalu.

Sm. (Rec'd Sept. 14, 1909.)

Ans. & to Palermo

FILE.

Sept. 23/09.

C. E. S.

SEP 16
DEPT OF STATE
6061

21550

No. 1144

September 23, 1909.

William H. Bishop, Esquire,

American Consul,

Palermo, Italy.

Sir:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter which has been received from Mr. Samuel Rubin, of Baltimore, Maryland, in which he states that a Mrs. Vitoria Sabation, with her children, is desirous of joining her husband in this country but that she is prevented from doing so by the refusal of the steamship company at Palermo to permit her to board the vessel.

You are instructed to investigate the matter and report to the Department relative thereto.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Enclosure:

From Samuel Rubin, September 11, 1909.

true copy of signed orig-

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21550

September 23, 1909.

Mr. Samuel Rubin,
435 Equitable Building,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant relative to the case of Mrs. Vitoria Sabation who, with her children, is desirous of joining her husband in this country but, it is alleged, is prevented from doing so by the refusal of the steamship company at Palermo, Italy, to permit her to board the vessel.

In reply I have to advise you that the matter has been referred to the American Consul at Palermo, Italy, for investigation and report.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

True copy of signed original

21550/

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Samuel
ATTORNEY AND CO
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—OFFICE—
OF
Samuel Rubin,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
IN RE

435 EQUITABLE BUILDING.
CALVERT AND FAYETTE STREETS.
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

INDEX BUREAU
OCT
27
1909
DEPT OF STATE

Baltimore, October 26, 1909.

Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.

Sir:-

Consular # 21550.

Relative to the matter of Vittoria Sabatino, you wrote me on September 23rd that the same had been referred to the American Consul at Palermo, Italy, for investigation and report.

Have there been any developments?

Your obedient servant,

S A M U E L R U B I N.

./B.

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 27 1909
21550/1
DEPT. OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 28 1909
RECEIVED.

Detention of Mrs. Victoria Sabation and children in Italy.

Encl. 1. Baltimore, Maryland, October 26, 1909.

Samuel Rubin.

Ack's Department's letter of September 23d, and inquires if there are any new developments in the case of the detention of Mrs. Vittoria Sabatino.

Mc. (Rec'd October 27. 1909.)

Ansd.
Feb-ba
Nov 1 1909

True copy of signed orig-

Ca/O

21550/1.

November 1, 1909.

Mr. Samuel Rubin,
Attorney-at-Law,
435 Equitable Building,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have to say that the Consul at Palermo has not yet reported concerning the detention of Mrs. Vittoria Sabatino in Italy.

Upon the receipt of his report you will be advised.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Wilbur J. Carr.

Chief Clerk.

INDEX BUREAU
CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 28 1909
true copy of signed orig-
H. L.

21550/1

No. 107.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
DEC 6 1909
DEPT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Palermo, Italy, November 19", , 1909.

SUBJECT:

Mrs. Vittoria Sabatino- Silvestre.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

Replying to the Department's instruction of September 23", 1909, serial No. 1140 (File No. 21550) enclosing a copy of a letter dated Sept. 11, 1909, from Mr. Samuel Rubbin, of No. 435 Equitable Bldg. Calvert and Fayette Sts., Baltimore, Maryland, complaining that a Mrs. Vittoria "Sabation" (her correct name being Vittoria Sabatino-Silvestre) is prevented to return to the United States on account of eye disease, from which she says she has been declared absolutely cured by Dr. Maggio of Cefalu', and instructing me to investigate the matter and report to the Department relative thereto; I have the honor to state that at my suggestion said Mrs. Vittoria Sabatino-Silvestre and her four children came to Palermo yesterday, in order to embark to-day, on S.S. "San Giovanni" of the "Sicula Americana" Co. sailing from this port with emigrants for New York to-day, she having a prepaid ticket, for hrself and her children to sail with said Company.

Provided,

Provided, naturally, her statement, as to having been declared by Dr. Maggio of Cefalu' to be absolutely cured, was true.

I regret however to say that our Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, inspected her and found her to be still affected with a severe eye disease called "tracoma". Knowing that admittance into the United States of Aliens affected with such contageous disease is forbidden by law, our said Acting Assistant Surgeon, after careful examination, rejected her, with the suggestion to continue the cure of her eyes, which requires a treatment of a rather long duration.

She admitted that she had been a first time rejected by the same Acting Assistant Surgeon, from the same S.S."San Giovanni" which sailed from this port on June 28, 1909.

I have the honor to be, Sir ,

Your obedient servant,

Vice Consul in charge.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 7 1909
21550/2
DEPT. OF STATE

Detention of Mrs. Vittoria Sabatino-Silvestre and her four children in Italy.

Encl. 2. Palermo, Italy, November 19, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Paterniti) 107.

Ack's 144 of September 23, 1909, and reports that Mrs. Vittoria Sabatino-Silvestre was refused passage to the United States on account of being afflicted with trachoma, having been rejected by the Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Me., (Rec'd December 6, 1909)

Ackly Com.
To Mr. Rubin.
File
Dec. 15/09

INDEX BUREAU
21550/1909

T. [illegible]

21550/2

December 15, 1909.

Mr. Samuel Rubin,
Attorney-at-Law,
435 Equitable Building,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Sir:

Referring to your letter dated October 26, 1909, in regard to the detention of Mrs. Vittoria Sabatino in Italy, I transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Palermo, Italy, in regard to the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

Director of the Consular Service.



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OF
Samuel Rubin,
RNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
IN RE

435 EQUITABLE BUILDING.
CALVERT AND FAYETTE STREETS.
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

Baltimore, December 18, 1909.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

In re Mrs. Vittoria Sabatino No. 21550/2

In your letter under date of December 15th, you state "I herewith transmit a copy of a dispatch from the American Consul at Palermo." You however fail to enclose the dispatch.

Please reply,

Your obedient servant,

S A M U E L R U B I N .

b Ltr sent
12/27

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 28 1909
21550/3
DEPT. OF STATE

21550/2

Detention of Mrs. Victoria Sabation and children in Italy.

Encl. 3. Baltimore, Md.
Dec. 18, 1909.

Samuel Rubin.
Says that a copy of the despatch from the Consul at Palermo concerning the detention of Mrs. Victoria Sabation was not enclosed with Dep't's letter of December 15, 1909, as stated.
H. (Rec'd Dec. 20, 1909)

Sent-Dec 27 1909
Filed.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 29
21550
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Deciphered by

T. TELEGRAM RECEIVED. CIPHER



From Tauris,

Dated Sept. 16, 1909

Rec'd 8:45 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Pakri (Sept. 16, 10:00 a.m.)

Russian Consul, Urumia, imprisoned family John Sergis until Sergis allowed him to occupy private residence. Eviction brutal.

D O T Y

Deciphered by

Index Bu.--No. 51.

21551 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul at Urumia.

Am. Consulate (Doty) TEL.

Tabriz, Persia,

September 16, 1909.

"Sept. 16, 10:00 a.m.
"Russian Consul, Urumia, imprisoned family John Sergis until Sergis allowed him to occupy private residence. Eviction brutal."
Me. 10:15.

SEP 16 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Adee:

I send this draft for a telegram to Doty in regard to John Sergis, merely as a suggestion. It may be necessary to change the form. As you will see in the attached correspondence the question of the citizenship of this man is still doubtful. He was born in Persia in 1874, came to this country in 1881, was naturalized in 1900, and returned to his native land in 1902. The Rev. Charles S. Medbury, of the University Church of Christ at Des Moines, Iowa, informed the Department

21561
1909

CIPHER

TELEGRAM SENT.

L. RWT

Department of State,

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
16
1909
2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY

INDEXED
SEP 17 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Washington,

September 16, 1909.

Doty,

Amconsul,

Tabriz.

Passport for John Sergis sent you August 6 with instruction to deliver upon the receipt of satisfactory evidence to overcome presumption of expatriation. Send Department full report as to status and grievances. Pending Department's final decision demand proper treatment of Sergis.

Adee

Cipher

CONFIRMATION MAILED.
SEP 18 1909

OK

Ciphered by

Sent by operator M., Sept 16, 1909.

P.C.

SEP 16 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

21551 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul at Urumia.

Am. Consulate (Doty) Tel.

Tabriz, Persia,

September 16, 1909.

"Sept. 16, 10:00 a.m.
"Russian Consul, Urumia, imprisoned family John Sergis until Sergis allowed him to occupy private residence. Eviction brutal."
Me. 10:15.

in a letter of March 27. 1908. that Mr. Sergis was then "engaged in missionary work" in Persia. Mr. Doty, in his despatch No. 176, of Jan. 12, 1909, said that Sergis was "regarded in a sense as a missionary." In his passport application, however, Sergis said that he followed the occupation of dentistry. Although I believe that Mr. Hunt was of opinion that evidence that a man followed the occupation of dentist, having acquired his knowledge of dentistry in this country, might be sufficient to overcome the presumption of expatriation on the ground that he represented American trade

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21551

1909

in a letter of March 27, 1908.

that Mr. Sergis was then "en-

ssed in missionary work" in

TELEGRAM SENT.

CIPHER

Passport for John Sergis sent you August 6 with instruction to deliver upon the receipt of satisfactory evidence to overcome presumption of expatriation. Send Department full report as to status and grievances. Pending Department's final decision demand proper treatment of Sergis.

Adee

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CONFIRMATION MAILED.
SEP 18 1909

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...by operator ... Mr. Sept 16, 1909.

P. C.

...Index Bu.—No. 50.

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21551 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul at Urumia.

Am. Consulate (Doty) Tel.

Tabriz, Persia,

September 16, 1909.

"Sept. 16, 10:00 a.m.
"Russian Consul, Urumia, imprisoned family John Sergis until Sergis allowed him to occupy private residence. Eviction brutal."
Mc. 10:15.

and commerce by making a market for American dental instruments, materials, books, etc., it seems to me that this is stretching the provision too far. Therefore, I do not believe that Sergis can overcome the presumption of expatriation unless he shows that he is, and has been, ~~the~~ a duly accredited representative of a recognized American church organization, and that he intends to return to this country to live at some time in the future. In the meantime, until a final decision is reached as to his true status, it seems that the Department may demand proper treatment by the Russian officials.

RWF

INDEX BUREAU
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1909

and commerce by making a market for American dental instruments, it

TELEGRAM SENT. CIPHER

Passport for John Sergis sent you August 6 with instruction to deliver upon receipt of satisfactory evidence to overcome presumption of expatriation. Send Department full report as to status and grievances. Pending Department's final decision demand proper treatment of Sergis.

Adee

Cipher CONFIRMATION MAILED SEP 18 1909

OK

Ciphered by

Sent by operator M., Sept 16, 1909.

P. C.

Index Bu.—No. 50.

21551 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul at Urumia.

Am. Consulate (Hoty) TEL.

Tabriz, Persia,

September 16, 1909.

"Sept. 16, 10:00 a.m.
"Russian Consul, Urumia, imprisoned family John Sergis until Sergis allowed him to occupy private residence. Eviction brutal."
Me. 10:15.

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
16
1909
2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY

1ST ENDORSEMENT.

Consular Bureau:

Have we anything on file to indicate that Sergis is an American citizen?

WAD

9:40 pm

See tel Sept 16/09 to Tabriz in ans to this & Mr. Flournoy's memo thereon in answer to above inquiries & file.

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Sept 17/09.

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21551
1909

DEPT OF STATE
SEP 16 1909
CHIEF SECRETARY

TELEGRAM C

CIPHER

Passport for John Sergis sent you August 6 with instruction to deliver upon receipt of satisfactory evidence to overcome presumption of expatriation. Send Department full report as to status and grievances. Pending Department's final decision demand proper treatment of Sergis.

Adee

Cipher

CONFIRMATION MAILED.
SEP 18 1909

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...by operator M., Sept 16, 1909.

P. C.

...Index Bu.—No. 50.

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21551 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul at Urumia.

Am. Consulate (Doty) TEL.

Tabriz, Persia,

September 16, 1909.

"Sept. 16, 10:00 a.m.
"Russian Consul, Urumia, imprisoned family John Sergis until Sergis allowed him to occupy private residence. Eviction brutal."
Me. 10:15.

SEP 16 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Adee:

I send this draft for a telegram to Doty in regard to John Sergis, merely as a suggestion. It may be necessary to change the form. As you will see in the attached correspondence the question of the citizenship of this man is still doubtful. He was born in Persia in 1874, came to this country in 1881, was naturalized in 1900, and returned to his native land in 1902. The Rev. Charles S. Medbury, of the University Church of Christ at Des Moines, Iowa, informed the Department

CIPHER

TELEGRAM SENT.

L. RWF

Department of State,

Washington,

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 16 1909 2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

INDEXED SEP 17 1909 DEP'T OF STATE

September 16, 1909.

Doty,

Amconsul,

Tabriz.

Passport for John Sergis sent you August 6 with instruction to deliver upon the receipt of satisfactory evidence to overcome presumption of expatriation. Send Department full report as to status and grievances. Pending Department's final decision demand proper treatment of Sergis.

Adee

Cipher CONFIRMATION MAILED SEP 18 1909

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Enciphered by

Sent by operator M., Sept 16, 1909.

P. C.

Index Bu.—No. 50.

21537

FILE,
C. E. S.

...NS, CHAIRMAN.
...NS, MR. McLAURIN,
...LETTE, MR. CLARKE,
MR. SAYNER,
MR. OWEN.
...H BRIAR, CLERK.

INDEXED BUREAU
RECD
NOV
3
1909
DEPT OF STATE

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON
CIVIL SERVICE AND RETRENCHMENT.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 30, 1909.

Hon. P. C. Knox,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:-

One of my very dear friends in Iowa with a religious and philanthropic turn of mind brought a young Persian to this country, educated him (not only generally, but in a course of dentistry as well), and then returned him to his own country. His name is John Sergis, and he now lives at Oroomiah, Persia.

This friend furnished Mr. Sergis the money to put up a building which is used not only as a place of worship but a school and office. A short time ago the Russian consul, with little or no ceremony, drove Sergis out of the building, and is now using it as his own. I think the detail of the facts will be laid before you from another source, and therefore I only give the outline. Unless there are reasons which are not known to me, the case presents one of the most high-handed and flagrant outrages which was ever perpetrated upon an American citizen, for Mr. Sergis while in this country was naturalized, and now holds a passport from your Department.

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...MINS, CHAIRMAN.
...MINS, MR. McLAURIN.
...LLETTE, MR. CLARKE.
...GE. MR. RAYNER.
MR. OWEN.
JOHN BRIAR, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON
CIVIL SERVICE AND RETRENCHMENT.

2--.

I earnestly hope that you will have the matter examined and institute such proceedings as will repair some of the injustice which has been practiced by the Russian government.

With high regard, I am

Yours very truly,

Albert B. Cummins

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 2 1551/1 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul atUrumiah.

Encl. 1. Des Moines, Iowa, October 30, 1909.
Hon. Albert B. Cummins.
Mentions some of the facts in connection with the eviction of John Sergis from his property at Oroomiah, Persia, by the Russian Consul at that place. Touches upon the previous life of Mr. Sergis who, he says, is a naturalized American citizen holding a passport issued by the Department. Urges that the Department take appropriate action in the premises.
Bo. (Rec'd November 3, 1909)

DEPT. OF STATE RECEIVED

November 5, 1909.

Dear Mr. Adee:

The only thing, according to the records, which we have regarding Mr. Sergis is a telegram of September 16, 1909, from the Consul at Tabriz stating that the Russian Consul at Urmuia had imprisoned Mr. Sergis' family until he (the Consul) was allowed to occupy Mr. Sergis' residence. The same day we telegraphed the Consul to send to the Department a full report as to Mr. Sergis' grievances and status as an American citizen, which latter was somewhat in doubt, as you will see by Mr. Flournoy's memo which I append hereto.

I suggest that we acknowledge this and state that the Department learned of the matter some time ago and has called upon the Consul for a report.

Consular Bureau: NOV 4 1909

O.K.
Reply accordingly-
Why do you date your mem. tomorrow?

L Si HCH.

21551/1

November 6, 1909.

The Honorable Albert B. Cummins,

Des Moines, Iowa.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo regarding the eviction of Mr. John Sergis from his private residence and its occupancy by the Russian Consul at Urumiah, Persia, and requesting that the matter be investigated by the Department with a view of repairing the injustice inflicted upon Mr. Sergis.

In reply I have to inform you that the Department learned of the matter some time ago and has called upon the Consul at Tabriz, Persia, for an investigation and report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. Knox

...e copy of
...igned orig-

INDEX BUREAU

NOV 8 21551/1 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul at Urumiah.

Encl. 1. Des Moines, Iowa,
October 30, 1909.

Hon. Albert B. Cummins.

Mentions some of the facts in connection with the eviction of John Sergis from his property at Orroomiah, Persia, by the Russian Consul at that place. Touches upon the previous life of Mr. Sergis who, he says, is a naturalized American citizen holding a passport issued by the Department. Urges that the Department take appropriate action in the premises.

Bo. (Rec'd November 3, 1909)

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

NOV - 3 1909

Consular Bureau:

Mr. Hengstler:

If my memory serves me aright, John Sergis's case was among several reported by Consul Doty two or three months ago. Please report.

ABL

INDEX BUREAU
2/551/
1909

L Si HCH.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.
MEMORANDUM.
NOV - 3 1909

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In reply I have to inform you that the Department learned of the matter some time ago and has called upon the Consul at Tabriz, Persia, for an investigation and report.

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Your obedient servant,

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orig-

INDEX BUREAU

NOV 2 1551/1 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul at Urumiah.

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Bo. (Rec'd November 3, 1909)

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOV 4 1909
RECEIVED

Thos. FILE, Nov 6/09.
C. E. S.

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 8 1909
21551/

L Si HCH.

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I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. Knox

copy of
orig-

21551/1

No. 205.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Tabriz, Persia, October 20", 1909.

INDEX BUREAU NOV 15 1909 DEPT OF STATE

SUBJECT: - Reporting Progress in Negotiations with Russian Consul-General at Tabriz for Restoration of House and Payment of Damages to Dr. John Sergis.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the cipher cablegram from the Department of State, in reply to my own as to the eviction of Dr. John Sergis and family from their own new house, by the Russian Vice-Consul at Urumia, to quarter Russian troops therein.

I have carefully investigated the statements of Dr. Sergis and have found them to be correct, against the contrary position of the Russian Vice-Consul at Urumia, Mr. Miller, and have demanded just treatment for Dr. Sergis, enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the Russian Cinsul-General here, who has sent strong recommendations to the Russian official at Urumia urging that the house be immediately given back to Dr. Sergis and damages paid to him.

However as the Russian Consul-General here could not compel obedience as the Russian Vice-Consul at Urumia is subject to the instructions of the Russian Legation in diplomatic matters, and as the foreign Governments do not recognise

recognise as American citizens those who having been born in Persia, have returned to Persia after having been naturalized under the laws of the United States. It seemed to be difficult to assert the right to make a pettition in the case of Dr. John Sergis. The Russian Consul-General here took a most sympathetic attitude from the first, and I am happy to state that in all probability the house will soon be restored to Dr. Sergis and damages paid to him.

To Make the right to press the claim more evident, I requested our Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran to notify the Russian Legation at the Capital that Dr. Sergis was under the protection of our Government and this action was taken. Should any further hesitation become apparent at Urumia, this will determine the right of our Government to make the appeal. It is a most important precedent, as the British Consul-General and other foreign representatives, acting on instructions from their Governments have steadily taken the attitude of the Persian officials as to the nationality of such persons as Dr. Sergis. Moreover at Urumia, the Governor, Muktasham-Sultaneh has told me frequently that his Government would never yield the point to the American Government. I have indicated that the Persian Government is in no wise involved in this instance.

Attention is respectfully invited to copies of correspondence enclosed, and Dr. Sergis' activity in advancing American commercial interests.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William T. Doty

Consul.

Enclosures:

Three Letters.

Dr. Sergis' Statement as to Trade.

FILED
DEC 3 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

21551/
2-7

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul at Urumia.

Enel. 2-7. Tabriz, Persia,
October 20, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Doty) #205.

Ack's Department's telegram in reply to his in regard to the eviction of Dr. John Sergis and his family from their own house, by the Russian Vice Consul at Urumia, to quarter Russian troops in it, and encloses copies of correspondence in the case.

States that the Russian Consul General at Tabriz has sent strong recommendations to the Russian Vice Consul at Urumia to return the house to Dr. Sergis and to pay him damages, but that the Vice Consul is subject to the instructions of the Russian Legation in diplomatic matters and that the foreign Governments all refuse to recognize the citizenship of persons born in Persia who, after being naturalized elsewhere, return to reside in Persia.

Says that he requested the Am. Legation at Teheran to notify the Russian Legation there that Dr. Sergis is under the protection of the Am. Government, as he considers the precedent important.

We. (Rec'd Nov. 18, 1909.)

21151/5-7

December 20, 1909.

Division of Near Eastern Affairs:

1. Copy marked sentence to Senator A. B. Cummins, referring to his of Oct. 30, 1909.

2. Acknowledge and approve his course. Instruct that the evidence before the Department is not deemed sufficient to overcome the presumption of expatriation and that Sergis should be advised that if he wishes to be recognized as an American citizen he must adduce further evidence to bring him within the regulations of this Department as expressed in the circulars of April 19, 1907 and May 14, 1908.

Sergis has submitted as evidence to overcome the presumption of expatriation an affidavit dated July 26, 1909 "that I am a member of the American Commercial Company located at Urumia, Persia organized for the purpose of carrying on an import and export business with the United

DEC 8 1909
NOV 29
DEPT OF STATE
21151/5-7
December 20, 1909.
Division of Near Eastern

Copy.

Urumia, Sept/ 9, 1909.

Hon. W.F.Doty,

American Consil, Tabriz.

My Dear Mr. Doty:

I am sorry to write you and tell you about our troubles. When Mr. Khoshaba Shimmon's case was made known to you, every one of us thought it was bad for a Russian Consul to treat a good man like Mr. Khoshaba Shimmon in such a way. But now comes my case: doubly strange than Mr. Shimmon's. In his case only half of his house was taken from him, but in my case all of my house. We read about Naboth's Jezreelite who had a small piece of vineyard next to Ahab, you know the rest. I am only thankful that while my house has been taken from me by Mr. Miller, the Russian, that I am not killed like Naboth the Jezreelite. Three days ago a Russian Armenian servant and a Captain of fifty soldiers came to my house, next to the Russian Consulate and asked me to let my house to the gentleman Consul, for new Captain and soldiers. At first I told them That I could not do it because I had no other place to go. The Ar,emian servant told me that they would make it unpleasant for me, better to get out. Hearing this I thought it was wise to give them half of my house. Then I told them that I could give them half of my house. They insisted that they wanted it all. I told them kindly to guve me chance to consult this matter with my wife and theb we would let them know. My wife and myself thought the matter over, we could not think what to do, because we had stored our goods and fire-wood for three or more years; to move all of these things we could not find a place elsewhere. Then besides to keep three small children in other places it wo would almost be impossible for us to do it. In the evening the same Armenian servant came to get answre from me. I told him, my friend I do not see the way of giving to you the entire house, but we can let you the half of the house. Then he told

DEC 3 21551/2-7

DEPT. OF STATE

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul at Urumia.

Encl. 2-7. Tabriz, Persia, October 20, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Doty) #205.

Ack's Department's telegram in reply to his in regard to the eviction of Dr. John Sergis and his family from their own house, by the Russian Vice Consul at Urumia, to quarter Russian troops in it, and encloses copies of correspondence in the case.

States that the Russian Consul General at Tabriz has sent strong recommendations to the Russian Vice Consul at Urumia to return the house to Dr. Sergis and to pay him damages, but that the Vice Consul is subject to the instructions of the Russian Legation in diplomatic matters and that the foreign Governments all refuse to recognize the citizenship of persons born in Persia who, after being naturalized elsewhere, return to reside in Persia.

Says that he requested the Am. Legation at Teheran to notify the Russian Legation there that Dr. Sergis is under the protection of the Am. Government, as he considers the precedent important.

We. (Rec'd Nov. 18, 1909.)

2.

States and operated by American naturalized citizens; and that I have secured all of my dental supplies during the past 7 years from the S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co. of Philadelphia (Berlin Agency), and that I have also succeeded in getting others to purchase their dental supplies from the same firm."

This the Department can not accept as satisfying the requirements set forther in those circulars. A group of American naturalized citizens residing abroad can not overcome the presumption of expatriation merely by organizing into a so-called commercial company. Such an association may not be composed of individuals whose residence abroad is principally as representatives of American trade and commerce but it may be rather an association of consumers; an association whose existence indeed might be due solely to its usefulness as a means of overcoming the presumption of expatriation. In any

from Dept. action [illegible]

DEC 3 1909
NOV 19
DEPT. OF STATE
21551/2-1

Copy.

Urumia, Sept/ 9, 1909.

Hon. W.F.Doty,

American Consil, Tabriz.

My Dear Mr. Doty:

I am sorry to write you and tell you about our troubles.

Captain of fifty soldiers came to my house, next to the Russian Consulate and asked me to let my house to the gentleman Consul, for new Captain and soldiers. At first I told them That I could not do it because I had no other place to go. The Ar,emian servant told me that they would make it unpleasant for me, better to get out. Hearing this I thought it was wise to give them half of my house. Then I told them that I could give them half of my house. They insisted that they wanted it all. I told them kindly to guve me chance to consult this matter with my wife and theh we would let them know. My wife and myself thought the matter over, we could not think what to do, because we had stored our goods and fire-wood for three or more years; to move all of these things we could not find a place elsewhere. Then besides to keep three small children in other places it wo would almost be impossible for us to do it. In the evening the same Armenian servant came to get answre from me. I told him, my friend I do not see the way of giving to you the entire house, but we can let you the half of the house. Then he told

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DEPT. OF STATE

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul at Urumia.

Encl. 2-7. Tabriz, Persia, October 20, 1909.

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We. (Rec'd Nov. 18, 1909.)

case it would seem that even if a company is carrying on a bona fide importing business, that naturalized individuals who otherwise would not maintain the status of American citizens cannot do so merely by taking out a membership. It does not appear that Sergis takes any further part in importing American goods than as a consumer of them and as one who recommends only.

While approving your efforts to obtain redress for Sergis, the Department, in view of the foregoing considerations would not deem it advisable to take diplomatic action in the matter.

3. Acknowledge Consul Doty's #206 of October 20, 1909, as per endorsement thereon.

HGC-NWO

DEC 3 1909
NOV 1
DEPT. OF STATE
Outrage committed on family of John

Copy.

Urumia, Sept/ 9, 1909.

Hon. W.F.Doty,

American Consil, Tabriz.

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3.

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FILED
DEC 3 1909
21551/2-7
DEPT. OF STATE

Outrage committed on family of John Sergis by Russian Consul at Urumia.

Encl. 2-7. Tabriz, Persia, October 20, 1909.

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We. (Rec'd Nov. 18, 1909.)

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

Mr Crocker:
Will you draft instruction as per below?
RB

Answer in accordance with Mr Crocker's Memo.

As Russian authorities admit propriety of contention, we certainly should be justified in seeking to bring about settlement even although the doubt about citizenship should prevent us from Dipl action JBS

DEC 8 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Copy.

Urumia, Sept/ 9, 1909.

Hon. W.F.Doty,

American Consil, Tabriz.

My Dear Mr. Doty:

I am sorry to write you and tell you about our troubles.



Captain of [illegible] -

Consulate and asked me to let my house to the gen[illegible]ul, for new Captain and soldiers. At first I told them That I could not do it because I had no other place to go. The Ar,emian servant told me that they would make it unpleasant for me, better to get out. Hearing this I thought it was wise to give them half of my house. Then I told them that I could give them half of my house. They insisted that they wanted it all. I told them kindly to guve me chance to consult this matter with my wife and theb we would let them know. My wife and myself thought the matter over, we could not think what to do, because we had stored our goods and fire-wood for three or more years; to move all of these things we could not find a place elsewhere. Then besides to keep three small children in other places it wo would almost be impossible for us to do it. In the evening the same Armenian servant came to get answre from me. I told him, my friend I do not see the way of giving to you the entire house, but we can let you the half of the house. Then he told

DEC 3 21551 2-7

DEPT. OF STATE

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Encl. 2-7. Tabriz, Persia, October 20, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Doty) #205.

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We. (Rec'd Nov. 18, 1909.)

1ST ENDORSEMENT.

Referred to the Solicitors: for direction. Thanks

Consular Bureau

Ans. as Solicitors may direct. AAG

File E7.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 2 1909
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

✓ Ansd.
✓ See 12 239/93
To Hon AB Cummins
Dec. 28

DEC 31 1909
NOV 19
DEPT. OF STATE
Outrage committed on family of John

Copy.

Urumia, Sept/ 9, 1909.

Hon. W.F.Doty,

American Consil, Tabriz.

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 told me some threatening words that they would trouble and force me to get out. This kind of treatment was too much for me, I gave him a positive answer that I would rather burn that house than allow you to take it from me in this cruel way. His servant went and told Mr. Miller what I said, then I was taken over to the Consulate. Mr. Miller told me that I had no right to go through the general entrance where they had Russian guards. I told him that it is my entrance, that I had paid for building it, then he became angry and told me not to go through that door any longer. Of course I said nothing more and left. In the morning we heard the sound of a hammer coming from outside doors which we had leading to the general gate. I tried in every way to get out? The guard in the front of the door pushed me in. I begged him and finally got out and went to find a way of taking my family out. There were my wife and three children locked in and crying for help. I thought of going to Mr. Shedd, and xxxxxxxx

does not know the English language. Then he talked to me through an interpreter. I tried to explain to him my condition. He told me that he had no time to hear me, but insisted that right there I should settle the price of the rent. You see how helpless I was left in the hands of this man,and did not dare to say anything at all., lest they should beat me. They told me they were going to give me the sum of one hundred and fifty tomans annually and twenty tomans extra for the moving expenses. I told them to do just as they pleased. They asked me to leave within three days. I begged them that it was not sufficient time for me to move in such a short time. They pressed me hard to move in three days. I could say nothing and asked them kindly to oprn doors to let me go in and see my family. They told me not to speak a word to anybody about this matter, and finally had doors opened and I got in?. It was a miserable day and night for us. My wife and myself had to stay the whole night sleepless packing our goods, while I was urging and cheering her up because anything that comes to us is surely the hand of the Lord must be in it. In three days we managed to get out with great difficulty. Of course I had not given them a written contract nor am I going to take any money from them untill I hear from you. I have spoken both to Dr. Shedd and Mr. Brown, the English Missionary here,- they feel sorry about this matter and are going to report to you. I do not want any money, built the house for my own use. Whatever I have sai d to the Archimandrite and the Consul, I did it because of my helplessn ness and my family's imprisonment. Now, Dear Sir, you have heard me,- what is your pleasure ? I do not consider myself an American citizen in full like Dr. Shedd, but certainly a Christian man whi wants to help his fellow-man the best he can. I appeal to the great and good God for justice and to you. Am I to be left in this way and trampled under Russian feet ? or is there any ray of light for me ? Please remember that nothing can be sacrificed for such a place, I am left at the mercy of our He

Heavenly Father and yours, Mr. Doty. You remember my Brother who came with you not long ago returning sick from America. Only a few days ago we sent him to his eternal home. It is a great shock to me to bear the death of a young and promising brother and only a few days afterwards this cruel treatment happened. God may help me to be patient. and trusting. Hoping to hear from you very soon. They told me that they were going to make some alterations in the house and hard labor. They have no business to destroy my house and convert it into a Russian Arsenal, until they have paid me the above sum.

Yours truly,

(Signed) John Sergis.

Copy.

Hafdoan, Salmas, Oct.13,1909.

Hon.W.F.Doty,

American Cohsul, Tabriz.

Dear Mr. Doty:

You will see that I am writing to you from Salmas. Your kind letter was handed to me by Dr. Shedd. I am very grateful to you for taking action in this matter. We are suffering greatly; since Russians have taken from us our home our little children have become very ill. I have been so heartless I could not do anything in Urumia, and thought it best to leave for a short rest until this trouble has been settled. Of course you know best this case could be pushed on. My desire is first that my home shold be turned back to me at once and all losses paid. Otherwise I do not want that house any more, because by the time they have given it back to me they will ruin it entirely. They have filled it with a large number of soldiers and have made several changes in it. You may just as well deman from the Russians the cost of my home which is between four thousand and five thousand tomans. A few days after I wrote you my first letter, the same Captain whom you may at Mr. Khoshaba Shimmon's, sent after me some soldiers. I went at once. We had som wood left in one of our places for which we had no place when we were put out. This Captain first told me to take my wood at once, I told him the impossibility of taking not less than twelve or fifteen tons of wood for which I had no place. He told me if I did not take it in one day he would call for Persian Governor's servants and make me take it. Then I told him that I would be willing to give it him. He asked me how much,- I told him at usual pricest that other people sell it. Each Kharvar or twenty-five batmans in wet condition I have bought last year(fruit-tree) for twenty-two krans; now dry and chopped up he wanted for eighteen krans. I refused to give it to him, he became very mad and wanted me to take it at

Copy.

Hardoan, Salmas, Oct.13,1920.

Hon.W.F.Doty,

American Consul, Tabriz.

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at once, if not at a certain hour in the morning the Governor's servants would throw it out in the streets. I thought it best to take it if possible because it would be a good deal of loss to me. Such treatment I received from Russians.

About my passport, I am glad you have received it. ReV. A McLean, Pres't American Foreign Missionary Society of the Disciples of Christ wrote me that he was going to ask for a passport for me. He is the man who wanted me to return to Persia and work among my people. While that Church in Persia, yet they promised to help me about such matters. Now I am ready to do whatever you want me. If you think for me to go to the United States next Spring, I shall do so. I am ready to do anything to retain my citizenship, even at great losses. I have thought about coming to Tabriz the next few days about my passport and also for that case, now if you think it will help at all my coming, let me know. Hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours very truly,

'signed) John Sergis.

Road to Nauvia City.

		Residence of Prest of Russian Gov't Bank. Rented from Rev. Mr. David - father-in-law of Dr. John Sergix.	Russian Vice - Consulate Rented from Rev. J. Yonan, an American citizen.
	Gate in Common -		Lane in common.
	"	"	
		House of Dr. John Sergix	Residence of Russian Vice - Consul rented from Rev. J. Yonan, and brother, both Americans - latter residing in the United States.

Upper part of Gate rented by Russian Gov't - owned in common by four householders - Russians denied Dr. Sergis right of way and sealed two entrances into Lane.

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supplies
of
Manufact
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firm.
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July 26,1909.

I,the undersigned,John Sergis,D.D.S.,do solemnly swear that I am a member of the American Commercial Company,located at Urumia,Persia,organized for the purpose of carrying on an import and export business with the United States,and operated by American naturalized citizens;and that I have secured all of my dental supplies during the past seven years from the S.S.White Dental Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia, (Berlin Agency),and that I have also succeeded in getting others to purchase their dental supplies from the same firm. Moreover,I shall be ready at any time to leave Persia and take up my residence in the United States, should the American Government deem this advisable.

John Sergis

Witness
Wm. Shedd.

July 28,1900.

I,the undersigned,John Bergin,D.D.S.,do solemnly swear
member
that I am a ~~member~~ of the American Commercial Company,located at
Persia,organized for the purpose of carrying on an import
export business with the United States,and operated by Amer-
ican naturalized citizens;and that I have secured all of my dental
supplies during the past seven years from the S.S.White Dental
Manufacturing Co. (Berlin Agency),and I have also succeeded in
of Philadelphia. that
selling others to purchase their dental supplies from the same
firm. Moreover,I shall be ready at any time to leave Persia
and take up my residence in the United States,~~xxxxxxxx~~should
the American Government deem this advisable.

Copy.

Tabriz, Oct. 20th, 1909.

Dr. John Sergis,

Hafdoan, Salmas.

Dear Dr. Sergis:

Your second letter was received and its contents communicated to the Russian Consul-General here, as was the case with the preceding one, and he has written a strong letter to the Russian Vice-Consul at Urumia to turn back the house to yourself and to pay you damages for the cost of removal of your goods &c. Our Government has communicated with the Russian Government as to your political status, as an american citizen, pending a fianl decision at washington as to your right to retain its protection. The foreign Governments do not recognise the foreign acquired nationality of persons born in Persia, who have become naturalized under the laws of some foreign power, and who have returned to Persia. Our Government is takibg a strong position in exceptional cases, however, and the precedent is likely to prove a most wholesome one.

Return to Urumia and ask for your house at once.

Faithfully yourrs,

W. A. Shedd.

Tabriz, Oct. 30th, 1909.

Dr. John Bergis,

Hadoon, Salmas.

Dear Dr. Bergis:

Your second letter was received and its contents communicated to the Russian Consul-General here, as was the case with the preceding one, and he has written a strong letter to the Russian Vice-Consul at Urumia to turn back the horse to yourself and to pay you damages for the cost of removal of your goods &c. Our Government has communicated with the American Government as to your political status, as an American citizen, pending a final decision at Washington as to your right to retain its protection. The Foreign Governments do not recognize the foreign acquired nationality of persons born in Persia, who have become naturalized under the laws of some foreign power, and who have returned to Persia. Our Government is taking a strong position in exceptional cases, however, and the precedent is likely to prove a most wholesome one.

Return to Urumia and ask for your horse at once.

Faithfully yours,

mms

OUTRAGE COMMITTED ON FAMILY OF JOHN SERGIS

IN PERSIA.

21551/2-7. November 29, 1909.

Dear Dr. Scott:-

In response to your direction for a brief memorandum and recommendation in this case I would respectfully recommend, (1) that the sentence in which Consul Doty says that the house will be restored to Sergis and damages paid, be copied to Mr. Albert B. Cummins, and (2) that Consul Doty's action be approved, but that he be instructed to notify Sergis that the facts presented tothe Department are not sufficient to overcome the presumption of expatriation and that if Sergis wishes to continue an American citizen he must adduce further evidence to bring him within the retulations of this Department in the matter, as expressed in the circulars of April 19, 1907 and May 14, 1908.

Sergis was born in Persia in 1874, came to this country in 1881, was naturalized in 1900 and returned to his native land in 1902. Rev. James S. Medbury of the University Church at Des Moines, Iowa informed the Department in a letter of March 27, 1908 that Sergis was then "engaged in Mission work" in Persia. Mr. Doty in his dispatch #1760, Jan. 12, 1909 said that Sergis was "regarded in a sense as a missionary". In his passport application, however, Sergis said that he followed the occupation of dentistry. Sergis submits as evidence to over-

come the presumption of expatriation an affidavit dated July 26, 1909 "that I am a member of the American Commercial Company located at Ourumia, Persia organized for the purpose of carrying on an import and export business with the United States and operated by American naturalized citizens; and that I have secured all of my dental supplies during the past 7 years from the S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co. of Philadelphia (Berlin Agency), and that I have also succeeded in getting others to purchase their dental supplies from the same firm". It is submitted that a group of American naturalized citizens residing abroad cannot overcome the presumption of expatriation merely by organizing into a so-called commercial company such as the one above mentioned. That association may be composed wholly of individuals whose residence abroad is not principally as representatives of American trade, but in reality rather an association of consumers, an association whose existence indeed may be due solely to its usefulness as a means of overcoming the presumption of expatriation. In any case it would seem that even if the company is carrying on a bona fide importing business, that naturalized individuals who otherwise would not ~~have~~ maintain the status of American citizens, could not ~~acquire such~~ do so merely by taking out a membership. It does not appear that Sergis takes any furhter part in importing American goods than as a consumer of them and as one who recommends only. If the company is a bona fide importing company, it would seem that only those who actively participate to a substantial degree in its business should be allowed to use their membership to overcome the presumption of expatriation.

come the presumption of expatriation an affidavit dated July 26, 1909 "that I am a member of the American Commercial Company located at Gurumia, Persia organized for the purpose of carrying on an import and export business with the United States and operated by American naturalized citizens; and that I have secured all of my dental supplies during the past 7 years from the S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co. of Philadelphia (Berlin Agency), and that I have also succeeded in getting others to purchase their dental supplies from the same firm". It is submitted that a group of American naturalized citizens residing abroad cannot overcome the presumption of expatriation merely by organizing into a so-called commercial company such as the one above mentioned. That association may be composed wholly of individuals whose residence abroad is not principally as representatives of American trade, but in reality rather an association of consumers, an association whose existence indeed may be due solely to its usefulness as a means of overcoming the presumption of expatriation. In any case it would seem that even if the company is carrying on a bona fide importing business, that naturalized individuals who otherwise would not have the status of American citizens, could not acquire such merely by taking out a membership. It does not appear that Sergis takes any further part in importing American goods than as a consumer of them and as one who recommends only. If the company is a bona fide importing company, it would seem that only those who actively participate to a substantial degree in its business should be allowed to use their membership to overcome the presumption of expatriation.

The above recommendation and report is based of course upon the existing regulations, but the existance of this American commercial company at O uramia composed of American naturalized citizens suggests that such associations co-operative or otherwise, might well be encouraged. They would enlarge markets for American goods and tend to keep naturalized citizens from expatriating themselves. While in many countries it might be unadvisable to encourage such associations on account of the disfavor with which they might be viewed, there are countries such as Persia where such objection has no weight.

HGC-DEW.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

Mr Crocky:
Mr Scott desires a brief memo. + recommendation in this case. I judge it should be dated. refer soon.
J.R.B.

December 28, 1909.

The Honorable

A. B. Cummins,

United States Senate.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of October 30 last, relative to the case of Dr. John Sergis, who, with his family, was evicted by the Russian Vice Consul at Urumia, in order that Dr. Sergis's house might be occupied by Russian troops, I have now the honor to advise you of the receipt of a despatch on the subject from the American Consul at Tabriz, Persia, wherein he reports that "the Russian Consul General here took a most sympathetic attitude from the first," and that he was glad to state that in all probability the house would soon be restored to Dr. Sergis and damages paid to him."

I

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Wilbur J. Carr

Director of the Consular Service.

21551/2-7 ☐ 3 T

Wilbur J. Carr

A true copy of the original

2155 1/2-7

BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP
AUG 2 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

21551/2-7
12239/93

File

3 T

December 28, 1909.

W. F. Doty, Esquire,
American Consul,
Tabriz, Persia.

Sir:

The Department has received your No. 205, of October 20 last, enclosing copies of correspondence concerning the case of Dr. John Sergis who, with his family, was evicted by the Russian Vice Consul at Urumia, in order that Russian troops might be quartered in Dr. Sergis's house.

Your action in requesting the American Legation at Teheran to notify the Russian Legation there that Dr. Sergis was under the protection of this Government is approved by the Department. I desire to point out, however, that the evidence before the Department is not deemed sufficient to overcome the presumption of expatriation. Accordingly Dr. Sergis should be advised that, if he wishes to be recognized as an American citizen, he must adduce further evidence to bring him within the regulations of this Department, as expressed in the circulars of April 19, 1907 and May 14, 1908.

Dr. Sergis has submitted as evidence to overcome the presumption of expatriation an affidavit, dated July 26, 1909, "that I am a member of the American Commercial Company located at Urumia, Persia, or-

ganized

ganized for the purpose of carrying on an import and export business with the United States and operated by American naturalized citizens and that I have secured all of my dental supplies during the past seven years from the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia (Berlin Agency), and that I have also succeeded in getting others to purchase their dental supplies from the same firm."

This statement the Department cannot accept as satisfying the requirements set forth in the circulars mentioned. A group of American naturalized citizens residing abroad cannot overcome the presumption of expatriation merely by organizing into a so-called commercial company. Such an association may not be composed of individuals whose residence abroad is principally as representatives of American trade and commerce, but it may be rather an association of consumers; an association whose existence indeed might be due solely to its usefulness as a means of overcoming the presumption of expatriation. In any case it would seem that even if a company be carrying on a bona fide importing business, that naturalized individuals who otherwise would not maintain the status of American citizens cannot do so merely by taking out a membership. It does not appear that Sergis takes any further part in importing American goods than as a consumer of them and as one who recommends only.

While approving your action in endeavoring to obtain redress for Sergis, in view of the foregoing statements the Department would not deem it advisable

to

to take diplomatic action in the matter.

In this connection, I also acknowledge the receipt of your No. 206, of October 20, 1909, with reference to the general question of Sergis's citizenship. Any further evidence as to this should be in the form of affidavits. "Sergis's willingness to return to the United States to live there permanently, should the Department advise this course," is not deemed to be equivalent to the Department's requirement of an intention to return to the United States permanently to reside.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Wilbur J. Carr

Director of the Consular Service.

A true copy of the signed original.

215-5/2-7

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No 89.

March 8, 1910.

William F. Doty, Esquire,

American Consul,

Tabriz, Persia.

Sir:

Having reference to previous correspondence, I enclose for your information a copy of a letter, dated the 19th ultimo, from The Reverend A. McLean, President of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Cincinnati, Ohio, and its accompaniment, a copy of the letter addressed to him on January 12th, last, by Mr. John Sergis, in regard to the citizenship of the latter.

You will note in Mr. Sergis' letter that he seems to entertain the mistaken idea that he can preserve or revive his American citizenship by merely making a visit to this country.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

Enclosure:

Copy of letter, dated February 19, 1910, from The Reverend A. McLean, with enclosure.

A true copy of the signed original.

TELEGRAM SENT. L J/O HCH

(CONSULAR.)

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 15 1909 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Department of State,

INDEX BUREAU SEP 15 1909 DEP'T OF STATE

Washington, September 15, 1909.

American Consul,

Milan (Italy).

Render all possible aid Mrs. James J. Hagerman whose husband died fourteenth in Milan.

Adee

CONFIRMATION MAILED. SEP 15 1909

above refers to Sent at the oral request of Gen. Clarence R. Edwards. 19 , from

ject:

firmed by mail , 19 .

iphered by

by operator 12 05 P M., Sept 15, 1909 Zo My

P.C

Deciphered by

Index Bu.—No. 51.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 16 1909
21552
DEPT. OF STATE

SEP 15 1909 FILE D.I.

Death of James J. Hagerman.

TO

Am. Consulate TEL.

Milan, Italy,

September 15, 1909.

"Render all possible aid Mrs. James J. Hagerman whose husband died fourteenth in Milan."
Me.

16 INDEX BUREAU
61

T. TELEGRAM RECEIVED. PLAIN



From Milano,

Sept. 16, 1909

Rec'd 10:00 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Everything possible done for Mrs. Hageman.

CAUGHEY

Deciphered by

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 16 1909
21552
DEPT. OF STATE

FILE
SEP 15 1909

Death of James J. Hagerman.

TO

Am. Consulate TEL.

Milan, Italy.

September 15, 1909.

"Render all possible aid Mrs. James J. Hagerman whose husband died fourteenth in Milan."
Me.

T. TELEGRAM RECEIVED. PLAIN



From Milan, Sept. 16, 1909
Rec'd 10:00 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Everything possible done for Mrs. Hageman.

CAUGHY

Deciphered by

Index Bu.—No. 51.

SEP 16 1909

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 16 1909
21552/1
DEPT. OF STATE

Letter from Gen Edwards
Sept. 16/09

Death of James J. Hagerman.

Encl. 1. Milan, Italy,
September 16, 1909.

Am.Consulate (Caughy) TEL.
"Everything possible done for
Mrs. Hageman."
Mc. 10:30.

Sept. 15,1909.

Consular Bureau:

Please attend to this request made by Gen. Edwards. I understand Hurd is Gen. Edwards' cousin. Return his telegram to him.

Asst. Solicitor, Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

M., September 14, 1909.

General Clarence R. Edwards,

Care War Department,

Washington, D. C.

James J. Hagerman, father my friend Governor Hagerman, died in Milan, Italy, to-day. Mrs. Hagerman alone in Milan. Ask Knox to cable consul at Milan to help Mrs. Hagerman, thank you.

Harold Hurd.

A true copy of the signed original.

INDEX BUREAU

SEP 16 1909

SEP 16 1909

INDEX BUREAU

SEP 16 1909

2155 2/1

DEPT. OF STATE

Letter from Gen Edwards
Sept. 16/09

FILE
J.D.J.

ath of James J. Hagerman.

. 1. Milan, Italy,
September 16, 1909.

.Consulate (Caughy) TEL.
"Everything possible done for
Hagerman."

10:30.

Render all possible aid Mrs.
James J. Hagerman whose husband
died fourteenth in Milan."
Me.

Copy O

Compared with 140.

Roswell, N. M., September 14, 1909.

General Clarence R. Edwards,

Care War Department,

Washington, D. C.

James J. Hagerman, father my friend Governor Hagerman, died in Milan, Italy, to-day. Mrs. Hagerman alone in Milan. Ask Knox to cable consul at Milan to help Mrs. Hagerman, thank you.

Harold Hurd.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 17 1909
21552/2
DEPT. OF STATE

Death of James J. Hagerman.

To Gen. C R Edwards with original telegram & telegram to Milan. Sept. 15/09

FILE
J.D.J.

Encl. 2.
Copy of a telegram.

"Roswell, N.M.,
"September 14,1909

"General Clarence R. Edwards,
"Care War Department,
"Washington, D.C.

"James J. Hagerman, father my friend Governor Hagerman, died in Milan, Italy, to-day. Mrs. Hagerman alone in Milan. Ask Knox to cable consul at Milan to help Mrs. Hagerman, thank you.

"Harold Hurd."

We. (Rec'd Sep. 15, 1909.)

EP 17 INDEX BUREAU
21552
1909

J/O. HCH

September 15, 1909.

Clarence R. Edwards, Brigadier General,

War Department,

Washington, D. C.

My dear General Edwards:

Referring to your oral request of to-day, I have to inform you that a telegram has been sent to the American Consul at Milan, Italy, to render all possible aid to Mrs. James J. Hagerman, whose husband died in Milan, Italy, on the 14th instant.

I return herewith the original telegram addressed to you by Mr. Harold Hurd.

Very truly yours,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Original telegram.

A true copy of the signed original. D

SEP 17
DEP

21552/2

Death of James

Encl. 2.
Copy of a t

"General Cl
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died in Milan
Hagerman alon
to cable cons
Mrs. Hagerman

Wa. (Rec'd

J/O 11616

21552/-1

September 16, 1909.

Clarence R. Edwards, Brigadier General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Edwards:

Referring to my letter of yesterday informing you that a telegram had been sent to the American Consul at Milan, Italy, directing him to render all possible aid to Mrs. James J. Hagerman, whose husband died in Milan on the 14th instant, I now have to inform you that a telegram has been received from the Consul, in which he states that everything possible has been done for Mrs. Hagerman.

Very truly yours,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

SEP 17
2
DEP

215 21552/2

Death of James

Encl. 2.
Copy of a t

"General Cl
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"Wash
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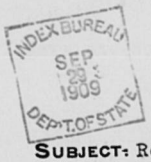
died in Milan
Hagerman alon
to cable cons
Mrs. Hagerman

Wa. (Rec'd

No.14.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Milan, Italy, September 16 , 1909.



SUBJECT: Reporting the death of James John Hagerman.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt this morning of Department's Cable,

Render all possible aid Mrs. James J. Hagerman whose husband died fourteenth in Milan-ADEE.

and to confirm my reply,

Everything possible done for Mrs. Hagerman.

Mr. Hagerman died at the Hotel de la Ville on the evening of the 14th of September in the presence of his wife and her lady companion. The body was embalmed, prepared for shipment, and will leave from Genoa on September 27, for New York. The widow will sail from Cherbourg about the same time.

I am enclosing the death certificate (Form No. 192) in duplicate.

No. 1

Encl

No. 14. 9-16-09.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Chas. M. Campbell

American Consul.

Enclosure as stated.

REPO

Name: J

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INDEX BUREAU
OCT 1 1909
21552/3
DEPT. OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 1 1909
RECEIVED.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.
Ack'd by form
File Oct 7, 1909
34a

Death of James J. Hagerman.

Encl. 3. Milan, Italy,
September 16, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Caughy) #14.

Ack's telegram of September 15, 1909, and confirms his reply of September 16, 1909, and reports concerning the death on September 14th of James John Hagerman.

Encloses form #192.

Wh. (Rec'd Sept. 29, 1909).

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 1 1909
21552

(FORM NO. 192—CONSULAR.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

American Consular Service,

Milan, Italy, September 17, 1909.

Name: James John Hagerman

XXXXXXX *naturalized:* Canadian birth; migrated 1843.

Date of death: Tuesday September 14, 1909.

Place of death: Hotel de la Ville, Milan, Italy.

Cause of death: Apoplexy.

Disposition of remains: Shipped to New York.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

Not applicable.

Disposition of effects: In hands of wife.

Address of family: Roswell, New Mexico.

Family notified: by widow, Anna O. Hagerman.

Accompanied by relatives: Mrs. Hagerman was present at death.

This information, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX *recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book, pages* No. 2.

Remarks:

[SEAL.]

Chas. M. Campbell

American Consul

(Form No. 192—Consular.)

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

AT

Milan, Italy.

Report of the Death of an American Citizen.

Enclosure No. 1 *in despatch*

No. 14.

September 16, *190* 9.

No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Catania, Italy, August 28 , 1909.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D SEP 13 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

SUBJECT: Irregular shipment from Messina.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that I am credibly informed that a shipment of 10 barrels of wine and 34 sacks of beans, worth at the least computation about Lire 750, or U.S. $150, was sent this week by Giuseppi Bicchieri, of Messina by S.S. PERICLES, for transhipment at Naples on S.S. ROMANIC for Boston. No Consular invoice was taken at this Consulate.

It may be possible that this shipment was really two lots, as it is represented to be, but, knowing that this system of evading the payment of Consular fees has obtained in the past, I am disposed to look with suspicion on such an explanation.

An invoice may have been certified at Naples, but I doubt it very much, as there is no reason to believe that the

the contract was made in that Consular district.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Duncan K. Lupton.

Consul.

21553
DEPT. OF STATE

Irregular shipment of merchandise from Messina, Italy, by Giuseppi Bicchieri.

Am. Consulate (Lupton) #-

Catania, Italy.

August 28, 1909.

Reports concerning a shipment of 10 barrels of wine and 34 sacks of beans, valued at about $150, by Giuseppi Bicchieri per S.S.PERICLES, for transshipment at Naples on the S.S. ROMANIC for Boston, for which no consular invoice was taken out at the Consulate.

States that it may be that the shipment was really two lots, as is represented, but that he is inclined to look with suspicion on the transaction.

Da (Rec'd September 13, 1909.)

Ack. by form and to Treasury and filed Sept. 18/09

Sm HCH

21553

September 18, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of an unnumbered despatch of the 28th ultimo that has been received from the American Consul at Catania, Italy, concerning an irregular shipment of ten barrels of wine and thirty-four sacks of beans by Giuseppe Bicchieri, of Messina, Italy, to Boston, Massachusetts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Catania, August 28, 1909.

A true copy of the signed original.

21553/



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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY 68911

WASHINGTON

September 28, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 18th instant, transmitting a copy of an unnumbered despatch dated the 28th ultimo from the American Consul at Catania, Italy, relative to the irregular shipment of ten barrels of wine and thirty-four sacks of beans by Giuseppi Bicchieri, of Messina, Italy, to Boston, Mass., I have the honor to inform you that the collector of customs at Boston reports that entry of the merchandise in question was made at his port by P. Pastene & Company and a bond given for the production of a consular invoice.

Respectfully,

Huston

(No inclosures) Acting Secretary.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 30 1909
21553/1
DEPT. OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 1 1909
RECEIVED.

Irregular shipment of merchandise from Messina, Italy, by Giuseppi Bicchieri.

Encl. 1. September 28, 1909.

Treasury Department.

Refers to Department's letter of the 18th instant, with enclosure, and states that the merchandise irregularly shipped by Giuseppi Bicchieri, of Messina, Italy, to Boston, Mass., was entered at the latter place by P. Pastene & Co. and a bond given for the production of a Consular invoice.

F. (Rec'd September 29, 1909.)

Copy to Catania
Flint - 6 N.B.
Oct 5 1909

2

Ca/D

21553/1.

October 5, 1909.

Stuart K. Lupton, Esquire,

American Consul,

Catania, Italy.

Sir:

Referring to your despatch of August 28, 1909, concerning an irregular shipment of merchandise by Guiseppe Bicchiere of Messina, Italy, to Boston, Massachusetts, I enclose a copy of a letter on the subject from the Treasury Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Enclosure:

From the Treasury Department, September 28, 1909.

21553/1

No.



AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Catania, Italy, October 20 , 1909.

SUBJECT: Irregular shipment from Messina by Giuseppe Bicchieri.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instructions of October 6, 1909, unnumbered, (File No.21553/1), and in reply beg to report that no consular invoice has been issued to Giuseppe Bicchiere covering the shipment herein.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. Willoughby Smith

Vice Consul (in Charge).

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 4 1909
21553/2
DEPT. OF STATE

Irregular shipment of merchandise from Messina, Italy, by Giuseppe Bicchieri.

Fili - Ca

Encl. 2. Catania, Italy,
October 20, 1909.
Am. Consulate (Smith) #-
Ack's instruction of the 6th instant and states that no consular invoice was issued to cover the shipment of merchandise shipped by Giuseppe Bicchieri.
Me. (Rec'd November 3, 1909)

INDEX BUREAU

No. 27.

INDEX BUREAU RECD SEP 13 1909 DEPT OF STATE

American Consulate.

Seville, Spain. August 31, 1909.

Subject: Reporting the death of George Johnson (colored), an American citizen, at Cadiz, Spain. on July 21, 1909.

To The Honorable

The Assistant Secretary of State,

W A S H I N G T O N , D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, death certificate (form No. 192) in duplicate, reporting the death of Mr. George Johnson, presumably a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who died at the hospital in Cadiz, Spain, on July 21, 1909, of Beri-Beri, and was buried in the cemetery at that place.

Mr. Johnson was a seaman on board the Italian sailing ship "Agostino M." and it is quite possible that he was an American seaman, but as there was no evidence that such was the case, I requested Mr. James Sanderson, the American Consular Agent at Cadiz, to report the case as an American Citizen dying without the United States.

9/ I enclose herewith the originals and translations of a letter and account from the Italian Consul to the

Consular

Consular Agent at Cadiz, and also the original and translation of the certificate of death, together with copy of a letter from the Consular Agent reporting the case to this office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles S. Thomas

American Consul.

Enclosures:-

1/2 Certificate of Death (form No. 192) in duplicate.

3/4 Letter from Italian Consul, and translation of same.

5/6 Death certificate, and translation of same.

7/8 Account of Wages and translation of same.

9. Copy of letter from the American Consular Agent at Cadiz.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 16 1909
21554/-5
DEPT. OF STATE

Death of George Johnson.

Am. Consulate (Winans) #27
Seville, Spain,
August 31, 1909.

Encloses copy of communication from the Consular Agent at Cadiz reporting death of George Johnson, presumably a native of Philadelphia, Pa. and forwarding form No.192, together with letter and death certificate received from the Italian Consul in Cadiz, Johnson having been a seaman on the Italian ship AGOSTINO M. Ro. (Rec'd Sept. 13, 1909)

5 Enclosures.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

Ack'd. by form
File - C. N. C.
Sept - 25 - 1909.

DUPLICATE

(Form No. 192.) Enclosure No. 2.

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

CADIZ, SPAIN August 24th 1909.

Name: George Johnson.

Native or naturalized: Native.

Date of death: 21st July 1909.

Place of death: Cádiz, Spain.

Cause of death: Beri Beri.

Disposition of remains: Buried in the Cemetery at Cádiz.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

Disposition of effects: The deceased had no effects except the clothes he wore and in which he was buried, beyond his wages of Ptas. 25.21 in my possession.

Address of family: Unknown.

Family notified: Nobody.

Accompanied by relatives: No.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book, pages Nº 126.

Remarks: The deceased was landed from the Italian sailing ship "Agostino M," which put into Cádiz with a number of the crew down with Beri Beri.

James Anderson

[SEAL.] Consular Agent of the United States.

(Form No. 192.)

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.,

AT

CADIZ, SPAIN

Report of the Death of an American Citizen.

Enclosure No._____ in despatch

No._____.

_____, *190* .

R.° CONSOLATO D' ITALIA
IN CADICE

N.° prot.° gene. 319
posizione 130
speciale

Risposta al foglio del
N.°
Div. Sez.

Oggetto

sión del marinero
ge Johnson.

Cádiz 21 Agosto 1909

Enclosure No. 3.

Tengo á bien participarle que el marinero Norte-Americano George Johnson, natural según he podido averiguar de Filadelfia (por estar desprovisto de documentos) fué embarcado en Jacmel el 3 de Marzo de 1909 abordo del brik-barca de mi Nación denominado "AGOSTINO M" para hacer la travesia desde dicho punto hasta Marsella, y falleció el 21 de Julio p.pdo. en el Hospital Mora de esta Ciudad á consecuencia de Beri-Beri.

Adjunto remito á V.S. copia del acta de defunción del mismo, y el importe de sus haberes que asciende á 257,21 pesetas según resulta de la adjunta cuenta paga.

El referido marinero carecia en absoluto el dia de su fallecimiento de toda clase de indumentaria á excepción del trage puesto, que le sirvió de mortaja.

Dios guarde á V.S. muchos años.

El R. Consul

Consul de los Etados Unidos
America.

CADIZ



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To



Translation of communication received from the
Italian Consul.

Enclosure No. 4.

Italian Consulate
at Cadiz.

Cadiz 21st August 1909.

I have to inform you that the American seaman George Johnson born at Philadelphia, as far as I could ascertain (there being no papers belongingto him)and who was embarked at Jacmel the 3rd of March 1909 on board the Italian sailing ship " Agostiño M ," on a voyage from the mentioned port to Marseilles, died on the 21st July 1909 in Mora's hospital of this City from the effects of Beri Beri.

I send you herewith copy of death certificate and the amount of his wages, viz Ptas. 257.21 according to the enclosed note of liquidation.

The day of his death he had no belongings of any kind except the clothes he wore and in which he has been buried.

The Consul

(Signed) R. Santasilia.

To the American Consular Agent
C A D I Z.

Translation of communication received from the Italian Consul.

Italian Consulate at Cadiz.

Enclosure No. 4.

Cadiz 21st August 1909.

I have to inform you that the American seaman George Johnson born at Philadelphia, as far as I could ascertain (there being no papers belonging to him)and who was embarked at Jacmel the 3rd of March 1909 on board the Italian sailing ship " Agostino M ", on a voyage from the mentioned port to Marseilles, died on the 21st July 1909 in Mora's hospital of this City from the effects of Beri Beri.

I send you herewith copy of death certificate and the amount of his wages, viz Ptas. 257.21 according to the enclosed note of liquidation.

The day of his death he had no belongings of any kind except the clothes he wore and in which he has been buried.

The Consul

(Signed) R. Santasilia.

To the American Consular Agent

C A D I Z.

Cadiz

L. 9.499.952

Enclosure No. 5.

Don Luis Rubio y Sibello Abogado de los Tribunales de la Nación y Juez Municipal del Distrito de San Antonio de esta Capital

Certifico que al folio ciento cuarenta del tomo doscientos tres de la sección de Defunciones de este Registro Civil de mi cargo aparece inscripta la de George Johnson natural de Filadelfia hijo de Juan y de Ana y cuyo fallecimiento ocurrió el día veinte y uno de Julio próximo pasado

Y para que así conste y remitir al Sr. Consul de Italia en esta plaza, expido el presente que firmo en Cádiz á doce de Agosto de mil novecientos nueve

Luis Rubio y Sibello

Dº Angel Márquez

in questo R. Consolato d'Italia
per la legalizzazione della firma
retro-stante

Cadice 21 Agosto 1909

Il R. Console





U.S. CONSULAR AGENCY CADIZ SPAIN

Translation of Death Certificate.

Enclosure No. 6.

I, Luis Rubio and Sibello Lawyer of the National Tribunals and Municipal Judge of San Antonio district of this City,

Certify that on folio I40 volume 203 of the Section of deaths of the Civil Register of this City, under my charge, there appears inscribed the death of George Johnson born at Philadelphia, son of John and Anna, whose death occurred on the 2Ist of July I909.

In witness whereof and at the request of the Italian Consul I formulate and sign the present certificate at Cadiz the I2th of August of I909.

(Signed) Luis Rubio y Sibello.

(Counter signed) Angel Marquez.

R. CONSOLATO D' IT
IN CADICE
di prot.° gene.ª
di posizione
speciale
Oggetto

Translation of Death Certificate.

Enclosure No. 6.

I, Inia Rubio and Sibello Lawyer of the National Tribunals and Municipal Judge of San Antonio district of this City,

Certify that on Folio 140 volume 202 of the Section of deaths of the Civil Register of this City, under my charge, there appears inscribed the death of George Johnson born at Philadelphia, son of John and Anna, whose death occurred on the 21st of July 1909.

In witness whereof and at the request of the Italian Consul I formulate and sign the present certificate at Cadiz the 12th of August of 1909.

(Signed) Inia Rubio y Sibello.

(Counter signed) Angel Marques.

Cadice

R.° CONSOLATO D' ITALIA
IN CADICE

di prot.° gene.ᵉ
di posizione
speciale

Oggetto

Enclosure No. 7.

Cuenta paga del marinero George Johnson embarcado en Jacmel el 3 de Marzo de 1909 con la paga de francos 60 muerto en Cádiz el 21 Julio 1909 son meses 4 y dias 18.

Francos 276,00

Anticipos ....id 40,67

Saldo haber .....frs.235,33 equivalente al cambio del 9,30% a

pesetas 257,21

Cadiz 5 Agosto 1909

El R.Consul

[signature]

Enclosure No. 7.

Cuenta pago del marinero George Johnson
embarcado en Jazmel el 5 de Marzo de 1922, con la paga
de Francos 00 muerto en Cádiz el 31 Julio 1922 con se-
sos 4 y días 1.

Francos .....

Anticipos ....id .....

Saldo haber .....Frs.

valorte al cambio del 8,50%

Cádiz 6 Agosto 1922

El C.Consul

Enclosure. No. 9.

C O P Y.

American Consular Agency.
Cadiz, Spain. August 21, 1909.

Charles S. Winans, Esquire,
American Consul.
S E V I L L E.

Sir:

I beg to enclose copy of documents received from the Italian Consul in connection with the death of an American colored seaman named George Johnson, who disembarked from the Italian sailing ship "AGOSTINO M " attacked with Beri-Beri, and died in the Mora Hospital of this City from the effects thereof.

I have also in my possession the Ptas. 257.20 balance of wages due to said seaman and await your instructions as to how to deal with same.

I presume an entry should be made in the seamen's Register of this Agency respecting his death.

I beg to add that the seaman in question left no instructions behind as to the disposal of his money nor the name of any relative.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) James Sanderson.
American Consular Agent.

Enclosures.

91554

For co

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For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

SHR 352.113 J 63

Number

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Fred
page
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1/ Encl

D/W

INDEX BUREAU
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14
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Number 5.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico,
September 7, 1909.

SUBJECT:
Report of the Death of an American Citizen,
R. Fred Richardson at Cananea, Mexico.

TO THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report in duplicate (Form 192) of the death of an American Citizen Mr. R. Fred Richardson. A copy of the enclosed report is recorded on page 225 of the Miscellaneous Record Book at the office of the Consular Agency in Cananea.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Alexander V. Dye.
American Consul.

1/ Enclosure:
Form 192 in duplicate.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Recorded and Forwarded
SET 9 1909
Monterey Mexico

D/W

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SEP 8 1909
21555
DEPT. OF STATE

Death of R. Fred Richardson.

Am. Consulate (Dye) #5

Nogales, Mexico,

September 7, 1909.

Reports death of R. Fred Richardson, August 20, 1909. Form #192 enclosed.
H. (Rec'd Sept. 14, 1909)

1 Encl.

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED.

Acknowledged by form
FILE, Oct. 1/09
C. E. S.

Original

(Form No. 192.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

American Consular Service,

September 3rd, 1909.

Name: R. Fred Richardson

Native or naturalized: Native.

Date of death: August 20, 1909.

Place of death: Company Hospital, Cananea, Mexico.

Cause of death: Chronic Dysentary.

Disposition of remains: Sent to Boulder, Colorado.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

Disposition of effects:
($161.00 Gold pn deposit in Banco de Cananea
(used to pay undertaker's bill.
(37.60 Mex. in Leather Pocket Book.
(49.70 Mex. July wages.
(1 - Gold open face watch (Hampdon Movement).
(1 - Ring.
(1 - Pocket knife.
(1 - Receipt for 1/6th interest in Black Hawk Mine.

Address of family: Mrs. Richardson, Boulder, Colorado.

Family notified: Yes.

Accompanied by relatives: No.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book, pages 225.

Remarks: The deceased was a member of the I. O. O. F.

[SEAL.]

Geo. A. Wrouwenhoe

American Consular Agent

(Form No. 192.)

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

AT

Nogales, Sonora. Mexico.

Report of the Death of an American Citizen.

Enclosure No. 1 in despatch

No. 5

Sept. 7, 1909.

No.495.

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AMERICAN LEGATION

QUITO,

August 25, 1909.

MR. FOX

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SUBJECT :

Charge d' Affaires of Peru.

SYNOPSIS :

Transfer of Mr. Garcia to Chile.

INDEX BUREAU

SEP 17 1909

2.1556

DEPT: OF STATE

Transfer of Arturo Garcia Salazar, Peruvian Charge d'Affaires in Ecuado to Chile in like capacity.

Am. Legation(Fox.)#495.

Ecuador,

August 25, 1909.

States that Arturo Garcia Salazar who has been for some time the Charge d'Affaires of Peru at Quito, has been transferred to Chile in a like capacity.
Go. (Rec'd Sept. 16, 1909.)

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
17
1909
2ND ASST SECRETARY

1st ENDORSEMENT,

Diplomatic Bureau:

Ack & file.

RECEIVED
SEP 18 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

ACKNOWLEDGED SEP 23 1909

FILE-S. Y. S.]

INDEX BUREAU
17

No.495.

AMERICAN LEGATION

QUITO,

August 25, 1909.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform the Department that Mr. Arturo Garcia Salazar, who has for some time been the Charge d' Affaires of Peru in this Capital, has been transferred to Chile in a like capacity.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient servant,

DEPT OF STATE
SEP 17 1909

No. 495.

AMERICAN LEGATION

QUITO,

August 25, 1909.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform the Department that Mr. Arturo Garcia Salazar, who has for some time been the Charge d' Affaires of Peru in this Capital, has been transferred to Chile in a like capacity.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient servant,

Peruvian Legation in Chile.

21556/1

NOTE.

See 944/112 for:

From Peru -- TEL -- March 19, 1910,

Reporting that the Peruvian Legation at Santiago is to be withdrawn.

No. 498.

AMERICAN LEGATION

QUITO,

August 25, 1909.

Peruvian Legation in Chile.

21556/2

NOTE.

See 944/113 for:

From Chile -- TEL -- March 20, 1910,

Reporting that the Peruvian Charge d'Affaires has addressed a note to the Chilean Government withdrawing the Legation on account of the violent attitude of Chile in regard to Peruvians in Tacna and the inability of the Legation to modify Chilean policy; also, requesting Am. Charge d'Affaires Pierrepont to take charge.

JOHN D. CUDDIHY,
JOS. W. SELDEN, CA

Fi

Hon.

Sir:

Mang
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vis

JOHN D. CUDDIHY, PRES'T.
JOS. W. SELDEN, CASHIER.



JOSEPH HERMANN, VICE PRES'T.
ED. F. CUDDIHY, ASS'T CASHIER.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CALUMET

— No 3457 —



Calumet, Mich., September 13, 1909.

Hon. Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

For business reasons we are desirous of locating Mangus Hermann, who two years ago was a resident of O'Besce of Hungary, Austria. It has been impossible in that time to communicate with him. Several letters have been written and returned. Especially in case of his death we wish to be informed. Will it be possible to locate this party through the American Consular Service. If not can you advise me how to proceed?

Respectfully,

W. W. Elder

Cashier.

21557

DEPT. OF STATE

Whereabouts of Mangus Hermann.

First National Bank of Calumet,
(Jos. W. Selden),
Calumet, Michigan,

September 13, 1909.

State that for business reasons they are desirous of locating Mangus Hermann, who two years ago was a resident of O'Besce, Hungary. Say that they have made several attempts to locate him without success, and that they are especially desirous of being informed in case of his death. Ask whether it will be possible to find the man through the American Consular Service, and if not, how to proceed.

Bo. (Rec'd September 15, 1909)

Answered and to Bude pest and filed Dept.
25/09

Sm HCH

21557

September 20, 1909.

90

Paul Nash, Esquire,

American Consul General,

Budapest, Hungary.

Sir:

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the 13th instant that has been received from Mr. Joseph W. Selden, Cashier of the First National Bank of Calumet, Calumet, Michigan, requesting information as to the present whereabouts of one Mangus Hermann, who formerly resided at "O'Besce of Hungary, Austria".

You are instructed to obtain such information as may be possible concerning the whereabouts of Mr. Hermann. Should the city of O'Besce not be located in your consular district you are further instructed to communicate with the American Consul General at Vienna, Austria, with a view to obtaining any information that he may be able to furnish on this subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Enclosure:

From Mr. Selden.

A true copy of the signed original.

21557

Sm HCH

21557

September 20, 1909.

Mr. Joseph W. Selden,
Cashier, First National Bank of Calumet,
Calumet, Michigan.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant asking the Department to endeavor to obtain information as to the present whereabouts of one Mangus Hermann who formerly resided at "O'Besce of Hungary, Austria".

In reply I have to state that a copy of your letter has been transmitted to the American Consul General at Budapest, Hungary, with instructions to obtain such information on this subject as may be possible.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

21557/—

21557/—

No. 127.

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REC'D
OCT 26 1909
DEPT OF STATE.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Budapest, Hungary, October 9 , 1909.

SUBJECT: Whereabouts of Mangus Hermann.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No. 90 (File No.21557) of the 20th ultimo, relative to the present whereabouts of Mangus Herman, I have the honor to inform the Department that I have addressed an enquiry to the Mayor of Obecse in this regard.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[signature]

Vice Consul-General.

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OCT 27 1909
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CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 27 1909
RECEIVED.

Ackly forms
file Nov 6/09.
T.

Whereabouts of Mangus Herman.

Encl. 1. Budapest, Hungary,
October 9, 1909.
Am. Consulate Gen'l(Mallett.)#127.
Ack's instruction #90 of the 20th ultimo, and states that he has addressed an inquiry to the Mayor of Obecse relative to the whereabouts of Magnus Herman.
Go. (Rec'd Oct. 26, 1909.)

No. 130.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Budapest, Hungary, October 18, 1909.

INDEX BUREAU NOV 1909 DEPT. OF STATE.

SUBJECT: Whereabouts of Mangus Herman.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

Referring to the Department's instruction No. 90 (File No.21557) of the 20th ultimo, and to this Consulate-General's reply thereto No. 127 of the 9th instant, I have the honor to report to the Department that the Mayor of Óbecse has informed this Consulate-General that Mangus Herman died in Óbecse on January 4th, 1909, and that he left no estate whatever.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Vice Consul-General.

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Whereabouts of Mangus Hermann.

Encl. 2. Budapest, Hungary,
October 18, 1909.
Am. Consulate Gen'l (Mallett) #130
Referring to instruction #90 of the 20th ultimo, and to his reply thereto, #127 of the 9th instant, reports that he has been informed that Mangus Herman died in Obecse on January 4, 1909, and left no estate whatever.
We. (Rec'd Nov. 1, 1909.)

Copy to J. H. Seldon
Ack'd. by form
File - ca
Nov 4 1909

NOV 2 1909 INDEX BUREAU

Ca/Wi

21557/2

November 4, 1909.

Mr. Joseph W. Selden,
Cashier, First National Bank of Calumet,
Calumet, Michigan.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of September 13, 1909, requesting information as to the whereabouts of Mangus Herman, I enclose a copy of a despatch on the subject from the Consul General at Budapest.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Wilbur J. Carr.

Chief Clerk.

Enclosure:

From Budapest, Hungary, No. 130,
October 18, 1909.

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H. C.

21557/2.

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Deciphered

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

T.



From Spring Lake, N.J.,
Sept. 16, 1909.
Rec'd 11:05 A.M.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Memar Rizk is in Alexandria, Egypt. American Consul is familiar. He is wanted in Hudson County, this state, for murder. Kindly request he be held until extradition papers arrive.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT,
Governor of New Jersey.

Deciphered by

DEPT OF STATE
SEP 16 1909

21558

DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Nemar Rizk from Egypt.

Governor of New Jersey TELEGRAM,

Spring Lake, New Jersey.

September 16, 1909.

" "Nemar Rizk is in Alexandria, Egypt. American Consul is familiar. He is wanted in Hudson County, this state, for murder. Kindly request he be held until extradition papers arrive."

11:30.

Ke.

File

Tel. to Gov. N.J. 9/16/09.

TELEGRAM SENT. Plain.

26 paid Govt

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2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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DEP'T. OF STATE

Department of State,

Washington,

J. R. C.
C.

5 pm

September 16, 1909.

Governor of New-Jersey,

Spring-Lake, New-Jersey.

Your telegram to-day, reference extradition Memar Rizk. Has warrant been issued for fugitive's arrest?

GAF-RRB.

Alvey A. Adee

ACTING SECRETARY of State.

Enciphered by .....

Sent by operator 505 pm M., Sept 16, 1909 OX & Ni

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File

Tel. to Gov. N.J. 9/16/09.

Extradition of Nemer Rizk from Egypt.

Governor of New Jersey TELEGRAM,

Spring Lake, New Jersey.

September 16, 1909.

" "Nemar Rizk is in Alexandria, Egypt. American Consul is familiar. He is wanted in Hudson County, this state, for murder. Kindly request he be held until extradition papers arrive."

11:30.

Ne.

TELEGRAM SENT. Plain.

26 paid Govt

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DEP'T OF STATE

Department of State,

Washington, 5 pm

J. R. C.
C.

September 16, 1909.

Governor of New-Jersey,

Spring-Lake, New-Jersey.

Your telegram to-day, reference extradition Memar Rizk. Has warrant been issued for fugitive's arrest?

GAF-RRB.

Alvey A. Adee

ACTING SECRETARY of State.

Enciphered by .....

Sent by operator 505 pm M., Sept 16, 1909 OX & Ni

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Trenton Sept 18. 09

Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Telegram received.

Herman Rick has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Hudson County and a warrant for his arrest has issued. Efforts to locate him have been made for two months and he has finally been located at Alexandria Egypt. The

parties are there and know him and where
he is. They have conferred with the W.S.
Counsel and he is familiar with the facts.
I ask that you simply wire that he be
taken into custody until officers arrive.
They will start immediately he is taken
into custody. —Y

Yours &c

John Franklin Fort
Governor of N.J.

parties are there and know him and where
he is. They have confined with the U.S.

SEP 28 1909

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FOR RELS
'09

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 1. Trenton, New Jersey,
September 18, 1909.

Governor of New Jersey.

Ask's telegram of the 16th instant. States that Memar Rizk has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Hudson County, New Jersey, and that a warrant for his arrest has issued. States that the American Consul at Alexandria is familiar with the facts of the case. Asks that the Department telegraph instructions to take the fugitive into custody until officers arrive. Says that the latter will start for Alexandria as soon as the fugitive is taken into custody.

Bo. (Rec'd September 21, 1909)

Answered by telegram
Sept. 24. Same date,
telegrams to Am. Consul, Cairo
& Amb. Embassies, London
and Constantinople.

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TELEGRAM SENT.

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Department of State, J. B. S.

Washington, 32 paid Goth

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21158/1

September 24, 1909.

Governor of NewJersey,

Trenton, N. J.

Provisional arrest and detention of Memar Rizk has been requested. Case should be conducted in accordance with regular extradition procedure.

JRC-RRB.

Alvey A. Adee
Acting Secretary of State.

Enciphered by .....

Sent by operator 4 15 pm M., Sept 24, 1909 OX & Hf

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SEP 28 1909

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'09

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 1. Trenton, New Jersey,
September 18, 1909.

Governor of New Jersey.

Ask's telegram of the 16th instant. States that Memar Rizk has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Hudson County, New Jersey, and that a warrant for his arrest has issued. States that the American Consul at Alexandria is familiar with the facts of the case. Asks that the Department telegraph instructions to take the fugitive into custody until officers arrive. Says that the latter will start for Alexandria as soon as the fugitive is taken into custody.

Bo. (Rec'd September 21, 1909)

Answered by telegram
Sept. 24. Same date,
telegrams to Am. Consul, Cairo
+ Am. Embassies, London
and Constantinople.

SEP 28 1909
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2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

TELEGRAM SENT.

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Department of State, J. B. S.

Washington, 32 paid Gott

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DEP'T. OF STATE

21158/1

September 24, 1909.

Governor New Jersey,

Trenton, N. J.

Provisional arrest and detention of Memar Rizk has been requested. Case should be conducted in accordance with regular extradition procedure.

JRC-RRB.

Alvey A. Adee
Acting Secretary of State.

Enciphered by .....

Sent by operator 4 15 pm M., Sept 24, 1909 OX & Hf

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21558/1

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
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SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
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Department of State,

J. B. S.

Washington, September 24, 1909.

4 pm

FOR RELS
'09

AMERICAN CONSULATE,
Cairo
~~ALEXANDRIA~~, EGYPT.

Cy. (Sept 24, 4 pm) Request of appropriate Egyptian officials the provisional arrest and detention of Memar Rizk, pursuant to provisions Article five, one and two Extradition Treaty between United States and Turkey of eighteen hundred and seventy-four. Fugitive wanted in New Jersey for murder. Warrant of arrest has issued. Turkey in April, nineteen hundred and eight recognized treaty as binding and effective by requesting extradition pursuant to treaty terms. Department honored request by granting preliminary certificate under Article five. Department holds treaty applies to Egypt. Department considers it improper and not in accordance with present municipal law for American Consular Officers in extraterritorial countries to follow practice of Consuls of other countries by themselves apprehending and returning by virtue of their extraterritorial powers and jurisdiction, criminals fugitive from justice this country. Moore's Extradition, volume one, page one hundred; Digest, volume four, page two hundred, fifty-nine). Consult Digest, volume four, section six hundred and six, and following as to preliminary mandate and provisional detention under extradition treaties.

Governor of New Jersey states you are familiar with case.

Adee

JRC/JK.

Enciphered by OK
by boy to Postal Sept 24, 1909 OX +
Sent by operator M.

Cipher CONFIRMATION MAILED SEP 28 1909

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Lit Jbso

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

O.K. aaa SEP 24 1909

September 24, 1909.

O

Dear Mr. Adee:-

As is obvious from its reading, the attached cable initiating extradition proceedings looking to the extradition from Egypt of a fugitive wanted in New Jersey, involves two main points:

1. The present status of our extradition treaty of 1874 with Turkey; and

2. The application of the treaty to Egypt.

1. The status of the treaty.

While, as you are aware, the Turkish Government in 1886 refused to consider the treaty as binding and effective (1 Moore's Extradition, page 102) that Government appears more recently to have receded from this position and now to regard the treaty as in force, inasmuch as in a note dated April 1908 it requested the issuance of a preliminary mandate looking to the extradition of a fugitive "under the extradition treaty existing between the United States of America and the Ottoman Empire" for an offence "enumerated in Section 1 of Article 2 of the extradition treaty concluded between the United States and the Ottoman Empire August 11, 1874." (I. B. 9114/4) In acknowledging this note the Department stated that the preliminary mandate

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had been issued as requested and that "appropriate steps will be taken with a view to the fulfilment of this Government's obligations under the existing treaty of extradition between the United States and the Ottoman Empire." (9114/3A)

It would seem therefore, that the binding effect of the extradition treaty of 1874 between the United States and Turkey has been sufficiently recognized by both countries, so that it may now be invoked in all appropriate cases.

2. The application of the terms of the treaty to Egypt.

I have not found any clear statement of the relationship existing between Turkey and Egypt at the present time. The Statesman's Year Book for 1909 sets forth the general effect of the Imperial firman of 1866 and adds that by another firman issued June 8, 1873 "the Sultan granted to Ismail I the hitherto witheld rights of concluding commercial treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies." (See Firman of 1873, Foreign Relations, 1874, p. 1179; order revoking Firman, Foreign Relations, 1879, p. 1009; New Firman of 1879, Foreign Relations 1879, p. 1016) Inasmuch as the right to negotiate extradition treaties does not appear to have been granted by this firman, it would seem that the extradition treaties negotiated with Turkey must be applicable to Egypt if, as Mr. Moore suggests, (Digest Vol. 1, page 28) Egypt is "a tributary

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and vassal state, under the suzerainty of the Ottoman Porte, and this would be true notwithstanding the extradition treaty was negotiated after the Firman of 1873.

I am therefore assuming that since the treaty of 1874 with Turkey stipulates that the governments of the respective powers agree "to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other," (Article 1) that this treaty with Turkey applies to Egypt, and we therefore, may invoke its provisions in order to secure the surrender of fugitives from that country.

Obviously there is involved in this matter the question as to what procedure we shall follow in extraditing fugitives from extraterritorial countries.

It appears to be the practice of other powers in extraterritorial countries to have their consuls apprehend and return under their direction fugitives from justice, and such countries claim such a right as part and parcel of their general extraterritorial powers. Therefore such countries seldom negotiate extradition treaties with extraterritorial countries. In 1888 Mr. Straus reported to the Department that Turkey had no treaties of extradition except with the United States, though he had been informed "at the Porte that a recent arrangement, not in the form of a convention,

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but by exchanged notes, has been entered into between it and Russia for reciprocal extradition, and a similar arrangement is in course of negotiation also with Roumania." (Moore's Report upon extradition with returns of all cases, page 166). We also negotiated an extradition treaty with Japan while yet we exercised in that country extraterritorial powers. (1 Moore, Extradition, page 100, et seq.)

I am assuming, however, that, notwithstanding our action in the Surratt case (1 Moore Extradition, 102 - 4 Moore's Digest, 259) which was in accord with the general practice of nations as outlined above, it is now a settled principle of our extradition laws that we cannot, at least under our present laws, formally extradite from an extraterritorial country except pursuant to an extradition treaty. I am not losing sight of the fact that we recently secured McKinley from China, and Stensland from Morocco, nor do I overlook the fact that we "kidnapped" Adsetts in China. But these cases, as you will recall, were either surrenders by the respective governments as acts of comity, and not properly extradition; or, as in the Adsetts case, an act which might perhaps be designated as ultra vire

The correct practice is, I take it, that which was taken in the recent case of Eloy Valenciano alias Joy-Suy-Guan, a Chinese subject, fugitive from the justice of the Philippine courts, in which case the Department, at your direction, requested of the Chinese authorities the surrender of the fugitive, at the same time pointing out that the surrender was

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requested as an act of comity and that it would be impossible for us to reciprocate. (I. B. 15152.) I therefore assume that if we are to get the fugitive in the present case from Egypt we must do so either pursuant to our treaty stipulations with Turkey or as an act of comity, should it be decided that the Turkish treaty does not apply.

Concerning extradition from Egypt it should be recalled that in 1907 there was brought to the attention of the Department a case in which it seemed likely that the extradition of a fugitive from Egypt might be desired, and Iddings was instructed "to ascertain from the Egyptian Government whether they would honor a request for the surrender of the fugitive, based upon the treaty of 1874, between the United States and Turkey." Mr. Iddings was further instructed that if the Egyptian Government should reply to this question in the negative, he should sound them with reference to the surrender of the man as an act of comity.

The Egyptian Government made an evasive reply to this inquiry in which it stated that "without entering into a discussion of the treaty to which you refer, I beg leave to say that the solution of the question depends upon the nationality of the accused person. In fact you could proceed yourself, in this matter as his representative if it concerns an American citizen, without the intervention of the Government of His Highness, except so far as to give you such assistance as might be required to arrest the accused person and embark him. On the other hand if the fugitive is of

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some other nationality, your diplomatic agency should arrive at an agreement with the consular authorities of the country to which the accused person belongs.

If the case is neither of these above mentioned, but involves an Egyptian citizen, the crime alleged to have been committed abroad might be referred to the native tribunals of Egypt; and finally, if the accused is an Ottoman subject, not Egyptian, he might be handed over to the Ottoman judicial authorities, upon demand of the competent officials." (I. B. 7576/10-11)

However, since the Egyptian Government made this reply, waiving a discussion regarding the treaty, the Turkish Government has recognized its validity as set forth above.

While the plan suggested by the Egyptian Government in the above quoted note is in accord with the plan which we followed in the Surratt case, it would seem that a repetition of the procedure then followed would not be practicable under our present interpretation of the law. (See 4 Moore's Digest, page 259 1 Moore, Extradition, pages 100-106)

It seems to me therefore, that the only feasible plan in the present case is for the Department to assume

1. That the treaty of 1874 with Turkey is in force (this would seem to admit of no doubt); and

2. That it applies to Egypt.

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This leaves still open the question of procedure. So far as I am aware a request upon Egypt for the extradition of a fugitive is a case sui generis. I have, however, framed the telegram on the theory that it would be proper to follow some such procedure as that in force in the British colonies where the request is made upon the Governor. I am leaving the details to be worked out by our Consulate. Should difficulty arise in the course of the case the Department can consider the specific matters involved and give directions according to its determination of the specific questions.

I am also sending a copy of the cable to Ambassador Straus for his information, in order that he may be fully advised should it later become necessary to direct his assistance in the matter. I am also sending a copy to our Embassy at London, directing that it be informally brought to the notice of the British Foreign Office in order that the British Government may be informed of our attitude upon this question.

JRC-RRB.

J. B. L.

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Department of State,

Washington, September 24, 1909.

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AMEMBASSY,

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.

(Sept 24, 4 pm)

Department sending AmConsulate, ~~Alexandria~~ Cairo following cable:

Quote, Request of appropriate Egyptian officials the provisional arrest and detention of Memar Rizk, pursuant to provisions Article five, one and two Extradition Treaty between United States and Turkey of eighteen hundred and seventy-four. Fugitive wanted in New Jersey for murder. Warrant of arrest has issued. Turkey in April, nineteen hundred and eight recognized treaty as binding and effective by requesting extradition pursuant to treaty terms. Department honored request by granting preliminary certificate under Article five. Department holds treaty applies to Egypt. Department considers it improper and not in accordance with present municipal law for American Consular Officers in extraterritorial countries to follow practice of Consuls of other countries by themselves apprehending and returning by virtue of their extraterritorial powers and jurisdiction, criminals fugitive from justice this country. Moore's Extradition, volume one, page one hundred; Digest, volume four, page two hundred, fifty-nine). Consult Digest, volume four, section six hundred and six, and following as to preliminary mandate and provisional detention under extradition treaties. End quote.

Ciphered by ..... OK

Sent by operator ..... M. Sept 24 1909

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Department of State,

Washington,

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This for your information. You will hold yourself in readiness to render such assistance as may be necessary.

JRC/JK

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by operator ..... M., Sept 24 1909

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Department of State,

J. B. S.

Washington, September 24, 1909.
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AMEMBASSY,

LONDON.

(Sept 24, 4 pm) You may informally bring to attention Foreign Office substance of following cable, addressed to Am Consulate, ~~Alexandria~~ Cairo.

Quote. Request of appropriate Egyptian Officials the provisional arrest and detention of Memar Rizk, pursuant to provisions Article five, one and two Extradition Treaty between United States and Turkey of eighteen hundred and seventy-four. Fugitive wanted in New Jersey for murder. Warrant of arrest has issued. Turkey in April, nineteen hundred and eight recognized treaty as binding and effective by requesting extradition pursuant to treaty terms. Department honored request by granting preliminary certificate under Article five. Department holds treaty applies to Egypt. Department considers it improper and not in accordance with present municipal law for American Consular Officers in extraterritorial countries to follow practice of Consuls of other countries by themselves apprehending and returning by virtue of their extraterritorial powers and jurisdiction, criminals fugitive from justice this country. Moore's Extradition, volume one, page one hundred; Digest, volume four, page two hundred, fifty-nine). Consult Digest, volume four, section six hundred and six, and following as to preliminary mandate and provisional detention under extradition treaties. End quote.

Adee

Enciphered by

Sent by operator Boytown M., Sept 25, 1909

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RECEIVED,
SEP 27 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. CIPHER



From Cairo,

Dated 6:00 Pm, Sept 25, 1909.

Rec'd 2:50 Pm.

Secretary State,

Washington.

PECKY (September 25, 6 Pm.)

Find no record Memar Rizk case in this Consulate.

CAULDWELL

eciphered by

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 2. Cairo, Egypt, September 25, 1909.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Cauldwell.) TEL "September 25, 6 P. M. Find no record Memar Rizk case in this Consulate".

Go. 27th 10:10 A.M.

~~[illegible]~~ M.

Sep 26 09,

Answered by telegrams, to Alexandria & Cairo.

File C.H.C.

Sept 28 1909

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Department of State, 10 paid Govt

Washington, September 26, 1909.

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American Consul,

Cairo.

Your cable Memar Rizk. Consult Alexandria.

Adee

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Enciphered by

Sent by operator 1 Pm M. Sept 26, 1909 OX + OG

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 2. Cairo, Egypt, September 25, 1909.

Am. Consulate Gen'l(Cauldwell.)TEL. "September 25, 6 P. M. Find no record Memar Rizk case in this Consulate". 27th 10:10 A.M. Co.

Sept 26 09.

Answered by telegram to Alexandria & Cairo.

File C.H.C. Sept-28 1909

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Department of State,

Washington, September 26, 1909.

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American Consul,

Cairo.

Your cable Memar Rizk. Consult Alexandria.

Adee

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Department of State, 23 paid Gov't

Washington, September 26, 1909.

American Consul,

Alexandria.

Consult Cairo consulate regarding provisional arrest and detention Memar Rizk wanted in New Jersey for murder. Full instructions cabled Cairo.

Adee

CONFIRMATION MAILED. SEP 28 1909

...iphered by .....

...t by operator 1 pm M., Sept 26 1909 OX + ag

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CONSULAR BUREAU
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T. CIPHER

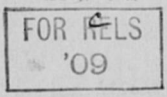
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.



From Alexandria,

Dated Oct. 2, 1909

Rec'd 3 p.m.



Secretary of State,

Washington.

Oct. 2, 3 p.m. (Rcdy)

Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs says is unable to arrest Nemar Rizk as he is Syrian but will arrest him on request from Turkish Government. Meantime Rizk will be searched out and watched.

CAULDWELL

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Extradition of Nemar Rizk from Egypt

Encl. 3. Cairo, Egypt,
(Alexandria, Egypt,)
October 2, 1909.

Am.Consulate Gen'l(Cauldwell)TEL:
"Oct. 2, 3 p.m.
"Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs says is unable to arrest Nemar Rizk as he is Syrian but will arrest him on request from Turkish Government. Meantime Rizk will be searched out and watched."
2:55
F.

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file [illegible]

Telegram to Gov. New Jersey

Mr Clark

Tel sent to Turkey
Oct 7/09

Ans'd Oct 7
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Department of State,

Washington,

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OCT 4 1909
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J.B.A.

October 4, 1909.

Governor of New Jersey,

Trenton, New Jersey.

Egyptian Ministry Foreign Affairs informs American Consulate that Memar Rizk is Syrian. Was Rizk ever naturalized? as American citizen?

JRC-RRB.

Phillips

Ciphered by .....

Sent by operator ..... M., Oct 4, 1909.

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt

Encl. 3. Cairo, Egypt,
(Alexandria, Egypt,)
October 2, 1909.

Am.Consulate Gen'l(Cauldwell)TEL:
"Oct. 2, 3 p.m.
"Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs says is unable to arrest Nemar Rizk as he is Syrian but will arrest him on request from Turkish Government. Meantime Rizk will be searched out and watched."
2:55
F.

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file [illegible]

Telegram to Gov. New Jersey

Mr Clarke

Tel sent to Turkey Oct 7/09

Ans'd Oct 7

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Department of State,

Washington,

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October 4, 1909.

Governor of New Jersey,

Trenton, New Jersey.

Egyptian Ministry Foreign Affairs informs American Consulate that Memar Rizk is Syrian. Was Rizk ever naturalized? as american citizen ?

JRC-RRB.

Phillips

Ciphered by .....

Sent by operator ..... M., Oct 4, 1909.

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October 7, 1909. 4,00 P.

Rolfy. c

FOR RELS
'09

AmEmbassy,

Constantinople, Turkey.

Referring to Department's cable September 24 regarding extradition Memar Rizk. Consulate Alexandria cabled October 2 that Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs stated he was unable to arrest Memar Rizk as Rizk is Syrian, but would arrest him on request from Turkish Government, meantime that Rizk would be searched out and watched. Governor New Jersey telegraphs Department that Rizk never naturalized as American citizen. Present matter to Foreign Office informally and discreetly, and learn if Government willing to surrender Rizk, notwithstanding provisions of Article 7 of treaty. In this connection you will explain clearly that American courts have construed a similar clause as forbidding surrender by this Government of its own citizens, and therefore surrender of Rizk by Turkey an act which this Government might not be able to reciprocate. If Ottoman Government unwilling to undertake to surrender under these circumstances you will inquire as to possibility of trial and punishment of Rizk in Egypt or wherever he is found. Department desirous of securing from Turkey clear recognition of application of extradition treaty to Egypt, irrespective outcome this particular case.

Adee

Enciphered by
by operator filed Wm. M., Oct 6, 1909.
217 5,15 P

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Department of State,

21558 3.

Washington, October 7, 1909.

American Consulate,

Alexandria, Egypt.

Your cable October second. Have advised Ambassador, Constantinople whom you will consult.

Adee

JRC-DEW.

CONFIRMATION MAILED.
Oct. 8/09

Enciphered by .....

Sent by operator 4th P. Oct 7, 1909 ZTMy

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From Trenton, N.J.

Oct 6, 1909.

131 P M.

Alvey A. Adee,
Act'g Sec'y of State,
Washington D.C.

Memar Rizk was never naturalized as American Citizen. Has he been arrested provisionally

Leha A. Ramsom,
Executive Clerk
New Jersey

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 4. Trenton, N. J., October 6, 1909.

Governor of New Jersey(Secretary), TELEGRAM.

"Memar Rizk was never naturalized as American citizen. Has he been arrested provisionally?"

F. 1:54.

Answd Oct. 7/09

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Confirm & file.

FILE, C. E. S.

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Department of State,

Washington, October 7, 1909.

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Governor of New Jersey
Trenton, New Jersey.

Rizk not yet arrested. Rizk being Ottoman subject probable Turkey will not surrender him since custom of that Government not to surrender its subjects and under treaty surrender by either Government of its own nationals not obligatory. Department still negotiating. Will advise you of result later.

JRC-DEW.

Alvey A. Adee
ACTING SECRETARY of State.

Enciphered by .....

Sent by operator ..... M., ..., 19..

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 4. Trenton, N. J., October 6, 1909.

Governor of New Jersey(Secretary), TELEGRAM.

"Memar Rizk was never naturalized as American citizen. Has he been arrested provisionally?"

F. 1:54.

Encl Cert. 7/09

DIPLOMATIO BUREAU.

Confirm & file.

FILE,
C. E. S.

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Department of State,

Washington, October 7, 1909.

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Governor of New Jersey
Trenton, New Jersey.

Rizk not yet arrested. Rizk being Ottoman subject probable Turkey will not surrender him since custom of that Government not to surrender its subjects and under treaty surrender by either Government of its own nationals not obligatory. Department still negotiating. Will advise you of result later.

JRC-DEW.

Alvey A. Adee
ACTING SECRETARY of State.

Enciphered by .....

Sent by operator ..... M., ... 19...

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fte JASB

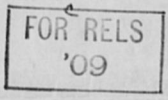
T. TELEGRAM RECEIVED. CIPHER



From Pera,

Dated Oct. 9, 1909

Rec'd 3:20 p.m.



Secretary of State,

Washington.

October 9, 6 p.m.

4. The Porte claims it cannot consent to extradition of Rizk as he is a Turkish subject and therefore cannot ask Egyptian authorities to extradite him.

It admits that treaty of eighteen seventy-four is valid in Egypt if it is valid in Turkey which validity it has neither admitted nor strenously denied. I shall press the matter further.

According to Ottoman law a Turkish subject who has committed a crime in a foreign country against another Turkish subject and not tried in the foreign country can be tried in Turkey. I do not know Egyptian law on this point. [For the occasion opinion is that the Ottoman Government, having no power in Egypt, avoids an admission of that fact claiming it cannot direct the Government of Egypt to do what itself cannot do.]

STRAUSS

Deciphered by

OCT 2 1909

21558/2

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

FOR RELS
'09

Encl. 5. Turkey,
October 9, 1909.

Am. Embassy (Strauss) TEL:

"October 9, 6 P.M. 4. The Porte claims it cannot consent to extradition of Rizk as he is a Turkish subject and therefore cannot ask Egyptian authorities to extradite him.

'It admits that treaty of eighteen seventy-four is valid in Egypt if it is valid in Turkey which validity it has neither admitted nor strenously denied. I shall press the matter further.

'According to Ottoman law a Turkish subject who has committed a crime in a foreign country agains another Turkish subject and not tried in the foreign country can be tried in Turkey. I do not know Egyptian law on this point. For the occasion opinion is that the Ottoman Government, having no power in Egypt, avoids an admission of that fact claiming it cannot direct the Government of Egypt to do what itself cannot do."

Wh. 4:25

Oct. 12/09
Draft Telegrams to Constantinople and Consulate at Alexandria under date Oct. 12/09.
J. B. S.
J. M. S.

RECEIVED,
OCT 14 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

TELEGRAM SENT.

DEPT OF STATE OCT 13 1909 CHIEF CLERK SECRETARY

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SOLICITOR'S OFFICE OCT 12 1909 DEPT OF STATE

Department of State,

Washington,

21 558/5

October 12, 1909. 10 am.

Radri

FOR RELS '09

AmEmbassy,

Constantinople.

Your cable October nine. Should be no question that Turkey regards treaty as binding since Turkish Legation here requested on April eighth, nineteen eight issuance preliminary extradition certificate, quote Under the extradition treaty existing between the United States of America and the Ottoman Empire, end quote, and stated that the crime for which fugitive was wanted was, quote, enumerated in section one of article two of the extradition treaty concluded between the United States and the Ottoman Empire August eleventh eighteen seventy-four, end quote. Department issued certificate with statement that it did so in, quote fulfillment of this Government's obligations under the existing treaty of extradition between the United States and the Ottoman Empire, end quote. Department regards this as decisive of point that treaty now valid and operative as between Turkey and United States and nothing should be said which would indicate to Turkey that Department has any doubts upon this question. Department now only concerned in securing recognition from Turkey that treaty applies to Egypt. Secure such information as may be obtainable regarding Egyptian law as to punishment of Rizk in Egypt.

Adee

JRC-RRB.

Enciphered by .....

Sent by operator ..... M., ... 19 .....

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

FOR RELS '09

Encl. 5. Turkey,
October 9, 1909.

Am. Embassy (Strauss) TEL:

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'It admits that treaty of eighteen seventy-four is valid in Egypt if it is valid in Turkey which validity it has neither admitted nor strenously denied. I shall press the matter further.

'According to Ottoman law a Turkish subject who has committed a crime in a foreign country agains another Turkish subject and not tried in the foreign country can be tried in Turkey. I do not know Egyptian law on this point. For the occasion opinion is that the Ottoman Government, having no power in Egypt, avoids an admission of that fact claiming it cannot direc the Government of Egypt to do what itself cannot do."

Wh. 4:25

Oct. 12/09
Draft Telegrams to Constantinople and Consulate at Alexandria under date Oct. 12/09.
J. B. S.

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1909
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FOR RELS &
'09

TELEGRAM SENT.

Department of State,

Washington,

21.558/5

October 12, 1909. 10 am.

Radio

AmEmbassy,

Constantinople.

Your cable October nine. Should be no question that Turkey regards treaty as binding since Turkish Legation here requested on April eighth, nineteen eight issuance preliminary extradition certificate, quote Under the extradition treaty existing between the United States of America and the Ottoman Empire, end quote, and stated that the crime for which fugitive was wanted was, quote, enumerated in section one of article two of the extradition treaty concluded between the United States and the Ottoman Empire August eleventh eighteen seventy-four, end quote. Department issued certificate with statement that it did so in, quote fulfillment of this Government's obligations under the existing treaty of extradition between the United States and the Ottoman Empire, end quote. Department regards this as decisive of point that treaty now valid and operative as between Turkey and United States and nothing should be said which would indicate to Turkey that Department has any doubts upon this question. Department now only concerned in securing recognition from Turkey that treaty applies to Egypt. Secure such information as may be obtainable regarding Egyptian law as to punishment of Rizk in Egypt.

JRC-RRB.

Enciphered by .....

Sent by operator ..... M., ... 19 .....

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED. CIPHER.

E.



From Pera,

Dated Oct. 12, 1909, 5:00 P. M.

Rec'd 3:30 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

October 12, 5:00 P. M. (Racgy.)

Advise if the person Rizk murdered was a Turkish subject. If so the Sublime Porte promises good offices for his trial with the Egyptian Government.

STRAUS.

Deciphered by

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 6. Turkey, Oct. 12, 1909.

Am. Embassy (Straus) TEL.

"October 12, 5:00 P. M. Advise if the person Rizk murdered was a Turkish subject. If so the Sublime Porte promises good offices for his trial with the Egyptian Government."

H. 9:20 13th

file JBSB

~~Draft~~ Telegram Oct. 13/09 to Governor of N. J.

RECEIVED, OCT 15 1909 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

File

TELEGRAM SENT.

DEPT OF STATE OCT 13 1909 2ND ASST SECRETARY

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE OCT 12 1909 DEPT OF STATE J. B. S.

Department of State,

Washington,

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October ~~12~~ 13, 1909.

AmConsulate,

Alexandria.

Ascertain from proper Egyptian officials whether since Rizk is Ottoman subject and cannot be extradited under treaty it is possible to secure his punishment in Egypt for crime committed in the United States. Ottoman Government states inability to authorize Egyptian authorities to surrender Rizk.

Adee

JRC-RRB.

Enciphered by .....

Sent by operator 10 24 A M., Oct 13, 1909

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 6. Turkey,
Oct. 12, 1909.

Am. Embassy (Straus) TEL.

"October 12, 5:00 P. M. Advise if the person Rizk murdered was a Turkish subject. If so the Sublime Porte promises good offices for his trial with the Egyptian Government."

H. 9:20 13th

~~Encl~~ Telegram Oct. 13/09
to Governor of N. J.

RECEIVED,
OCT 15 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

TELEGRAM SENT.

DEPT OF STATE
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2nd ASSISTANT SECRETARY

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
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Department of State,

Washington,

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DEPT. OF STATE

October 13, 1909.

AmConsulate,

Alexandria.

Ascertain from proper Egyptian officials whether since Rizk is Ottoman subject and cannot be extradited under treaty it is possible to secure his punishment in Egypt for crime committed in the United States. Ottoman Government states inability to authorize Egyptian authorities to surrender Rizk.

JRC-RRB.

Ciphered by .....

Sent by operator ..... M., ... 19 .....

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TELEGRAM SENT. 489 R

DEP'T OF STATE
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2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
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DEP'T OF STATE.

Department of State,
Washington,

October 13, 1909.

Governor New Jersey,

Trenton, New Jersey.

American Embassy Constantinople desires to know if person Rizk murdered was a Turkish subject and states that if so the Ottoman authorities promise to exercise good offices with the Egyptian Government to secure Rizk's trial in Egypt.

JRC-RRB.

Alvey A. Adee
ACTING SECRETARY of State.

...phered by .....

...by operator 3:20 P M., Oct 14, 1909.

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21558/6

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

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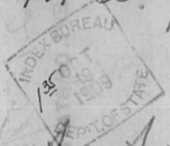

From Trenton, N.J.

Oct 19, 1909.

1.01 P.M.

A. Adee
Acty Secy State,
Washington D.C.

Prosecutor of Hudson Co advises me that person murdered by Nemer Rizk was a Turkish subject

John Franklin Fort,
Governor New Jersey

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 7. Trenton, New Jersey, October 19, 1909.
Governor of New Jersey. TEL.
(John Franklin Fort)
"Prosecutor of Hudson County advises me that person murdered by Memar Rizk was a Turkish subject."
Sm. 1:55 19th.

Telegram to Embassy, Constantinople Cecil.
20 09.

TELEGRAM SENT.

Department of State,

Washington,

October 20, 1909. 12:00 Noon

Rervi

AmEmbassy,

Constantinople.

Your cable October twelve, extradition Rizk. Governor of New Jersey telegraphs Department that prosecutor of Hudson County advises him that person murdered by Memar Rizk was a Turkish subject.

JRC-RRB.

Adee

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...ITOR'S OFFICE OCT 20 1909 ...T OF STATE.

...phered by JHB

...by operator 12:50 P M., Oct 20, 1909. Zt af

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 7. Trenton, New Jersey, October 19, 1909.
Governor of New Jersey. TEL.
(John Franklin Fort)
"Prosecutor of Hudson County advises me that person murdered by Nemer Rizk was a Turkish subject."
Sm. 1:55 19th.

Telegram to Embassy, Constantinople Oct. 20 09.

TELEGRAM SENT.

Department of State,

Washington,

October 20, 1909. 12:00 Noon

Rervi

AmEmbassy,

Constantinople.

Your cable October twelve, extradition Rizk. Governor of New Jersey telegraphs Department that prosecutor of Hudson County advises him that person murdered by Memar Rizk was a Turkish subject.

JRC-RRB.

Adee

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OCT 20 1909
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Ciphered by JHB

by operator 12:30 P M., Oct 20, 1909. Zt af

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RECEIVED,
OCT 21 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

FILE-S. Y. S.

T.

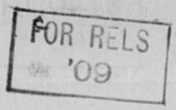
TELEGRAM RECEIVED. CIPHER



From Pera,

Dated Oct. 30, 09

Rec'd 3:40



Secretary of State,
Washington.

October 30, 7 p.m.

6. The Sublime Porte states that it has requested the Khedive to prosecute Rizk. Have advised our Agent and Consul General.

STRAUSS

Ciphered by

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 8. Turkey,
October 30, 1909.

Am. Embassy(Straus:) TELEGRAM.

"October 30, 7. p. m. 6. The Sublime Porte states that it has requested the Khedive to prosecute Rizk. Have advised our Agent and Consul General."

Co. 4:20 P. M.

RECEIVED,
NOV 5 - 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

B.

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED. CIPHER.

From Cairo,

Dated Oct. 31, 1909, 4:00 P. M.

Rec'd Nov. 1, 1909, 8:39 A. M.

FOR'RELS
'09

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Oct. 31, 4:00 P. M. (Rubfy.)

Minister for Foreign Affairs says it is impossible to try Rizk here because he is not Egyptian local subject. See penal code native tribunals title one, chapter one, rule three. Am informed that orders given this morning to send Rizk, now under police supervision, to Constantinople immediately for such action as Turkey will decide. No request received by Minister for Foreign Affairs up to eleven o'clock this morning from The Grand Vizier to prosecute Rizk in Egypt, though our Ambassador Constantinople cables me that The Grand Vizier telegraphed yesterday such request. Minister for Foreign Affairs says he is disposed to make extradition arrangement, but not treaty, with the United States.

IDDINGS.

Deciphered by

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

FOR RELS '09

Encl. 9. Cairo, Egypt, Oct. 31, 1909.

Am. Consulate Gen'l(Iddings.)TEL..
"Oct. 31, 4:00 P. M. Minister for Foreign Affairs says it is impossible to try Rizk here because he is not Egyptian local subject. See penal code native tribunals title one, chapter one, rule three. Am informed that orders given this morning to send Rizk, now under police supervision, to Constantinople immediately for such action as Turkey will decide. No request received by Minister for Foreign Affairs up to eleven o'clock this morning from the Grand Vizier to prosecute Rizk in Egypt, though our Ambassador Constantinople cables me that the Grand Vizier telegraphed yesterday such request. Minister for Foreign Affairs says he is disposed to make extradition arrangement, but not treaty, with the United States."
Ge. 10:40 A.M. Nov. 1.

VK.

Telegram to Am. Embassy, Constantinople, Nov. 1. 09.

File - Ca

TELEGRAM SENT.

21558/9.

Department of State,

Washington, November 1, 1909, 1:00 pm

Sebby.

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SOLICITOR'S OFFICE NOV 1 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

FOR BELS '09

AMEMBASSY,

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Your telegram October thirtieth. Department advised by Consul General Cairo under date of October thirty-first that Minister for Foreign Affairs says no request received from Turkish Government to prosecute Rizk in Egypt; that such prosecution impossible by Egyptian law since he is not Egyptian local subject and that orders given to send him to Constantinople for action by Turkish Government.

Knox

JRB/JK.

...bered by JHB

...by operator 155 P. M., Nov 1, 1909 ZONE

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

FOR RELS '09

Encl. 9. Cairo, Egypt, Oct. 31, 1909.

Am. Consulate Gen'l(Iddings.)TEL.. "Oct. 31, 4:00 P. M. Minister for Foreign Affairs says it is impossible to try Rizk here because he is not Egyptian local subject. See penal code native tribunals title one, chapter one, rule three. Am informed that orders given this morning to send Rizk, now under police supervision, to Constantinople immediately for such action as Turkey will decide. No request received by Minister for Foreign Affairs up to eleven o'clock this morning from the Grand Vizier to prosecute Rizk in Egypt, though our Ambassador Constantinople cables me that the Grand Vizier telegraphed yesterday such request. Minister for Foreign Affairs says he is disposed to make extradition arrangement, but not treaty, with the United States." Go. 10:40 A.M. Nov. 1.

M.

Telegram to Am. Embassy, Constantinople, Nov. 1. 09.

File - Ca

TELEGRAM SENT.

21558/9.

Department of State,

Washington, November 1, 1909, 1:00 pm

Sobby.

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FOR RELS '09

AMEMBASSY,

CONSTANTINOPLE.

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Knox

JRB/JK.

Enciphered by JHB

Sent by operator 155 P. M., Nov 1, 1909 Z6 NE

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RECEIVED.
NOV 4 - 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

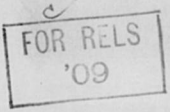
AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

No. 19



October 18th, 1909.

Subject: In re Memar Rizk,- his extradition and punishment.



The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

S i r :

I will briefly refer to the cablegrams received and sent in the above matter. On the 27th of September I received your first cable, dated the 24th. The delay in receiving was because of an intervening Sunday. I at once posted myself, looking up the references you sent in the matter. I was compelled to have some letter groups repeated, as they came incorrect. This I did in my cable sent you on the 27th of September, to which I received a reply on the following day giving the name correctly,- Memar Rizk. On the 8th instant I received your cable of the 7th, wherein you informed me among other things that the Governor of New Jersey has telegraphed the Department that Rizk was never naturalized as an American citizen, and asked me to present the matter informally to the Foreign Office and learn if the Government is willing to surrender Rizk, and at the same time to give it to understand that in a similar case our Government might not be able to reciprocate, also to inquire as to the possibility of his trial and punishment in Egypt or wherever he should be found. You added further that the Department is desirous of securing from Turkey a clear recognition of application of the extradition treaty to Egypt, irrespective of the outcome of this particular case.

I took

I took the matter up informally with the Sublime Porte, and cabled you on the 9th instant to the effect that if Rizk is a Turkish subject it could not consent to his extradition nor could it ask the Egyptian authorities to do so, etc. Under the Ottoman law the Porte claims it cannot try one of its subjects for a murder committed in a foreign land, unless the victim was also a Turkish subject. I therefore cabled you on the 12th of October to advise me if the person murdered was a Turkish subject. On the 14th I received your cable of the 13th, but as some groups arrived undecipherable to make sense, I cabled for corrections, which I received the following day, wherein you informed me that upon the request of the Turkish Legation the Department issued an extradition certificate expressly stating that it was done under the existing treaty of extradition of 1874, and you further state "Department regards this as decisive of point that treaty now valid and operative as between Turkey and United States and nothing should be said which would indicate to Turkey that Department now only concerned in securing recognition from Turkey that treaty applies to Egypt. Secure such information as may be obtainable regarding Egyptian law as to punishment of Rizk in Egypt".

The legal adviser of the Porte made the absurd claim that as the treaty of extradition was negotiated together with and on the same day (August 11, 1874) as the treaty of naturalization, and as the latter treaty was not accepted and proclaimed by our Government, the former treaty fell with it. In 1888 I made a report on extradition (See Moore, on Extradition, vol.I, page 815), where I referred to this claim of the Porte and stated then that I could see no such connection between the two treaties, and that there is no evi-

dence

evidence of such connection in the contents of the treaties themselves. I brush this objection aside as having absolutely no basis.

The main purpose of this dispatch is that I do not understand your instructions in your last cable above referred to. Of course I assumed the validity of the extradition treaty, and brought to the attention of the legal adviser that they were estopped from questioning the validity of the treaty by their own request in 1908 under its provisions for a certificate of extradition as stated in your cable. I am at a loss to know whether you wish me to press the matter further. My own opinion is that as Rizk, as you have informed me, is not an American citizen, his case in no way brings up the treaty, and in view of all the circumstances it would not be advisable to further bring up the subject, as it is not a case in point, until we have a concrete case, when I think we can take a positive stand that the treaty is in force.

As to your instruction for "securing recognition from Turkey that treaty applies to Egypt", the Porte admits that if valid here it is valid there; but the fact is the relationship of the Government of Turkey to the Government of Egypt is so remote that I feel almost sure that the Turkish Government would not make a request which would have any effect upon the Egyptian Government. The most it would or could do - and that would be only as a matter of courtesy in order to satisfy a third Government, would be to say to the Egyptian Government that it would be pleased if so and so could be done. This the Sublime Porte has promised us it will do in this case, in the event the victim is an Ottoman subject. I have learned that at various times the Egyptian

Government

Government has refused to deliver up to the Turkish Government persons condemned for political crimes. I have made every effort through sources available here to answer your request to secure information regarding Egyptian law as to the punishment of Rizk in Egypt, but I have been unable to secure the desired information, as Egypt has an entirely different set of laws, and such books as we have been able to consult (among which the Egyptian code of criminal procedure) are silent upon that subject.

Before doing anything further in this matter I shall await your instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

your obedient servant,

Oscar S. Straus

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'09

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt

Encl. 10. Turkey,
October 18, 1909.

Am. Embassy (Straus.) #19.

Referring to previous telegrams exchanged relating to the proposed extradition and punishment of Memar Rizk, gives the substance of his interviews with the Foreign Office on this subject, with particular reference to the punishment of the accused in Egypt.

Asks for instructions in the premises.

Gc. (Rec'd Oct. 29, 1909.)

21558 10

November 4, 1909.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU:-

Acknowledge and say:

Regarding your inquiry as to whether or not it would be advisable at this time further to press upon the attention of the Ottoman Porte the question of the recognition of the extradition treaty of 1874, it should be said that the Department regards that matter as definitively settled so far as Turkey is concerned, both because of the attitude taken by this Government in 1886 (see 1 Moore on Extradition, page 102 as also upon page 815 where your own report on the matter is to be found); and also because as set forth in Department's cable to you of October 15th, the Turkish Government has itself specifically recognized the validity of the treaty by requesting the extradition under it of a fugitive from its justice, who was supposed to have taken refuge in this country. The De-

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November 4, 1909.

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E 7 E/Hu sup

No. 26

November 8, 1909.

FOR RELS
'09

The Honorable

Oscar S. Straus,

American Ambassador,

Constantinople.

S i r:

The Department has received your No. 19, of the 18th ultimo, requesting further instructions in the matter of the desired extradition from Egypt of Nemar Rizk.

Regarding your inquiry as to whether or not it would be advisable at this time further to press upon the attention of the Ottoman Porte the question of the recognition of the extradition treaty of 1874, it should be said that the Department regards that matter as definitively settled so far as Turkey is concerned, not only because of the attitude taken by this Government in 1886 (See I Moore on Extradition, page 102; also page 815 where your own report on the matter is to be found); but also because, as set forth in Department's cable to you of October 15th, the Turkish Government has itself specifically recognized the validity of the treaty by requesting the extradition under it of a fugitive from its justice, who was supposed to have taken refuge in this country. The Department is, therefore, most anxious that nothing should now be said which would indicate or suggest to the Turkish Government that

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt

Encl. 10. Turkey,
October 18, 1909.

Am. Embassy (Straus.) #19.

Referring to previous telegrams exchanged relating to the proposed extradition and punishment of Memar Rizk, gives the substance of his interviews with the Foreign Office on this subject, with particular reference to the punishment of the accused in Egypt.

Asks for instructions in the premises.

Co. (Rec'd Oct. 29, 1909.)

partment is therefore most anxious that nothing should now be said which would indicate or suggest to the Turkish Government that this Department has any doubts whatsoever regarding either the question of the validity of the treaty or of Turkey's recognition of such validity. It was to make this position of the Department clear that the Department's cable of October 13th was sent you.

The Department was and is, however, anxious to secure from Turkey a recognition that the treaty is also applicable to Egypt, and the Porte's statement that the treaty is valid in Egypt if valid in Turkey, is hardly as unequivocal a statement upon this point as the Department had hoped to secure. The Department would therefore be pleased if you could secure from the Porte an unqualified statement that the treaty is in force in Egypt, though it does not desire you to press this matter further than it would seem to you, under all the circumstances of the case, was at this time

2158/10

E 7 E/Hu sup

No. 26

November 8, 1909.

FOR RELS '09

The Honorable

Oscar S. Straus,

-2-

nition of the extradition treaty of 1874, it should be said that the Department regards that matter as definitively settled so far as Turkey is concerned, not only because of the attitude taken by this Government in 1886 (See I Moore on Extradition, page 102; also page 815 where your own report on the matter is to be found); but also because, as set forth in Department's cable to you of October 15th, the Turkish Government has itself specifically recognized the validity of the treaty by requesting the extradition under it of a fugitive from its justice, who was supposed to have taken refuge in this country. The Department is, therefore, most anxious that nothing should now be said which would indicate or suggest to the Turkish Government that

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FOR RELS
'09

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt

Encl. 10. Turkey,
October 18, 1909.

Am. Embassy(Straus.)#19.

Referring to previous telegrams exchanged relating to the proposed extradition and punishment of Memar Rizk, gives the substance of his interviews with the Foreign Office on this subject, with particular reference to the punishment of the accused in Egypt.

Asks for instructions in the premises.

Gc. (Rec'd Oct. 29, 1909.)

wise and desirable.

The Department has received and answered your cables regarding the nationality of the person who was alleged to have been murdered by Rizk, and regarding the statement of the Ottoman Porte that it would recommend ~~to~~ the Egyptian Government ~~if~~ that ~~Government~~ punished Rizk ~~in~~ Egypt for ~~a~~ crime committed in the United States.

JRC-RRB.

J. B. S.

21558/10

7 E/Hu sys

No. 26

November 8, 1909.

FOR RELS '09

The Honorable

Oscar S. Straus,

nition of the extradition treaty of 1874, it should be said that the Department regards that matter as definitively settled so far as Turkey is concerned, not only because of the attitude taken by this Government in 1886 (See Moore on Extradition, page 102; also page 815 where your own report on the matter is to be found); but also because, as set forth in Department's cable to you of October 15th, the Turkish Government has itself specifically recognized the validity of the treaty by requesting the extradition under it of a fugitive from its justice, who was supposed to have taken refuge in this country. The Department is, therefore, most anxious that nothing should now be said which would indicate or suggest to the Turkish Government

that

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FOR RELS
'09

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt

Encl. 10. Turkey,
October 18, 1909.

Am. Embassy (Straus.) #19.

Referring to previous telegrams exchanged relating to the proposed extradition and punishment of Memar Rizk, gives the substance of his interviews with the Foreign Office on this subject, with particular reference to the punishment of the accused in Egypt.

Asks for instructions in the premises.

Gc. (Rec'd Oct. 29, 1909.)

13.

RECEIVED
NOV 5 - 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ans'd. Nov. 8. E.

FILE-S. Y. S.

2158/10

E 7 E/Hu sup

No. 26

November 8, 1909.

FOR RELS '09

The Honorable

Oscar S. Straus,

[redacted]

nition of the extradition treaty of [redacted]

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that this Department has any doubts whatsoever regarding either the question of the validity of the treaty or of Turkey's recognition of such validity. It was to make this position of the Department clear that the Department's cable of October 13th was sent you.

The Department was and is, however, anxious to secure from Turkey a recognition that the treaty is also applicable to Egypt, and the Porte's statement that the treaty is valid in Egypt if valid in Turkey, is hardly as unequivocal a statement upon this point as the Department had hoped to secure. The Department would therefore be pleased if you could secure from the Porte an unqualified statement that the treaty is in force in Egypt, though it does not desire you to press this matter further than it would seem to you, under all the circumstances of the case, was at this time wise and desirable.

The Department has received and answered your cables regarding the nationality of the person who was alleged to have been murdered by Rizk, and regarding the statement of the Ottoman Porte that it would recommend to the Egyptian Government that it should punish Rizk in Egypt for a crime committed by him in the United States.

I am, Sir,

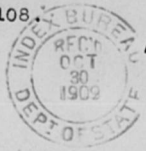
Your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

A true copy of the signed original.

215-8/10

No. 108.



AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Alexandria, Egypt, October 13, 1909., 190 .

SUBJECT: Confirmation of Telegrams received.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 26th ultimo reading as follows:

"CONSULT CAIRO CONSULATE REGARDING PROVISIONAL ARREST AND DETENTION MEMAR RIZK WANTED IN NEWJERSEY FOR MURDER FULL INSTRUCTIONS CABLED CAIRO"

ADEE.

and to inform you that I had several interviews with MR. Frederic Cauldwell on the subject. He communicated already to you the results of his interviews with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

And your cable of the 8th inst. reading thus:

"Your cable October second have advised Ambassador Constantinople whom you will consult".

ADEE.

which I have immediately transmitted to Mr. Cauldwell in Cairo

I have the honor to be, Sir;

Your obedient servant,

G L Romeo.

Vice and Deputy Consul.

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NOV 8 1909
21558/11
DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 11. Alexandria, Egypt, October 13, 1909.

Am. Consulate(Romeo. #108.

Ack's telegraphic instructions in the matter of the proposed extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt, and states that the Am. Consulate General at Cairo has the case in hand.

Co. (Rec'd Oct. 30, 1909.)

J.B.S.

Acknowledged by form

FILE, Nov. 6/09.

G. E. S.

No. 549



AMERICAN AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Cairo, Egypt, October 18,1909.

Subject: Reporting delay in NEMAR RIZK case.

To the Honorable,
The Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform the Department that the Vice Consul at Alexandria has forwarded under date of October 14th the following cable Instruction:

"ASCERTAIN FROM PROPER EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS WHETHER SINCE RIZK IS OTTOMAN SUBJECT AND CONNOT BE EXTRADICTED UNDER TREATY IT IS POSSIBLE TO SECURE HIS PUNISHMENT IN EGYPT FOR CRIME COMMITTED IN THE UNITED STATES OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT STATES INABILITY TO AUTHORIZE EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES TO SURRENDER RIZK."

ADEE.

I have the honor to report that since the receipt of the cable at this Agency and Consulate-General I have been unable to take the matter up with the Egyptian authoritis as all the Departments of the Government (including the Foreign Office) have been closed since the 14th instant until to-day in celebration of the Mohamedan fete "Bairam Ramadan".

As the Agent and Consul-General, Mr. Idding, returns to Cairo from leave of absence to-day or tomorrow, and as

the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, H. E. Boutros Ghali Pasha, returns from Europe at the same time, it seems best to defer any further negotiations until the return of Mr. Iddings and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The case of NEMAR RIZK being complicated I have found the substitute officials reluctant to go into the matter during the absence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. With his return to Cairo the matter can be pursued with more authority.

In this connection I have the honour to inform the Department that I start on my return to Berlin Wednesday morning, 20th instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Obedient servant,

Fredric W Bauldwell.

Vice Consul-General.

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NOV 8 1909
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DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 12. Cairo, Egypt, October 18, 1909.

Am. Consulate Gen'l(Cauldwell)#549

States that the Vice Consul at Alexandria has forwarded to Cairo under date of the 14th instant the telegraphic instruction of the 13th instant respecting the extradition of Memar Rizk, says that since the 14th of October the Foreign Office has been closed, as have other Departments of the Government, until this date, in celebration of the Mahometan fete "Bairan Ramadan," and states further that he has deemed it best to allow the matter in question to rest until the return of Mr. Iddings and of the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, both of whom are expected to arrive in the city in a day or two.

Advises the Department that he intends to leave Cairo for Berlin on the 20th instant.

S. (Rec'd Nov. 3. 1909)

J.B.A.

DIVISION OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS
NOV 4 1909
RECEIVED

Acknowledged by form
FILE, Nov. 6/09
C. E. S.

S. PLAIN.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

INDEX BUREAU
1045
NOV 11 1909
DEP'T. OF STATE



From Alexandria,

Undated.

Rec'd Nov.11,1909,8:53A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Namer Rizk arrested and sent yesterday Constantinople under escort.

R O M E O.

Deciphered by

Index Bu.—No. 51.

Deciphered by Ess

Sent by operator 7 45 pm M., Nov 11, 1909 OX + af

Index Bu.—No. 50.

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 8
21558/12
DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 12. Cairo, Egypt, October 18, 1909.

Am. Consulate Gen'l(Cauldwell)#549 States that the Vice Consul at Alexandria has forwarded to Cairo under date of the 14th instant the telegraphic instruction of the 13th instant respecting the extradition of Memar Rizk, says that since the 14th of October the Foreign Office has been closed, as have other Departments of the Government, until this date, in celebration of the Mahometan fete "Bairan Ramadan," and states further that he has deemed it best to allow the matter in question to rest until the return of Mr. Iddings and of the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, both of whom are expected to arrive in the city in a day or two.

Advises the Department that he intends to leave Cairo for Berlin on the 20th instant.

S. (Rec'd Nov. 3. 1909)

J. B. L.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
NOV 4 1909
RECEIVED

Acknowledged by form
FILE, Nov. 6/09
C. E. S.

S. TELEGRAM RECEIVED. PLAIN.

INDEX BUREAU
10415
NOV 11 1909
DEPT. OF STATE



From Alexandria,

Undated.

Rec'd Nov.11,1909,8:53A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Namer Rizk arrested and sent yesterday Constantinople under escort.

ROMEO.

Deciphered by

Index Bu.—No. 51.

Deciphered by Ecs

Sent by operator 745pm M., Nov 11, 1909 OX+af

Index Bu.—No. 50.

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 11 1909
21558/13
DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt

Encl. 13. Alexandria, Egypt,
November 11, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Romeo) TEL:
"Namer Rizk arrested and sent yesterday Constantinople under escort".
Ro. 11:07

File JBSBK

Telegram to Am. Embassy, Constantinople
Nov. 11 '09

FILE,
C. E. S.

445R

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
NOV
DEPT OF STATE

TELEGRAM SENT.

21558.

Department of State,

INDEX BUREAU NOV 12 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

Washington, November 11, 1909. 4:00 p

Sabfy

FOR RELS '09

AMEMBASSY,

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Department advised by Consul Alexandria that Memar Rizk arrested and sent Constantinople November 11 under escort.

JRB/JK.

Wilson.

Enciphered by Ecs

Sent by operator 7 45pm M., Nov 11, 1909 OX + af

Index Bu.—No. 50.

21558.

AMEMBASSY
CONSTA
Rizk arr
JRB/JK.

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NOV 11 1909
21558/13
DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Nemar Rizk from EGYPT

Encl. 13. Alexandria, Egypt, November 11, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Romeo) TEL:
"Nemar Rizk arrested and sent yesterday Constantinople under escort".
Ro. 11:07

File JRB/JK

Telegram to Amb.
Embassy, Constantinople
Nov. 11 09

FILE,
C. E. S.

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443 R

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

DEPT. OF STATE

TELEGRAM SENT.

21558.

Department of State,

INDEX BUREAU NOV 12 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

Washington, November 11, 1909. 4:00 p

Sabfy

FOR RELS '09

AMEMBASSY,

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Department advised by Consul Alexandria that Memar Rizk arrested and sent Constantinople November 11 under escort.

JRB/JK.

Wilson.

Enciphered by Ecs

Sent by operator 7 45 pm M., Nov 11, 1909 OX + af

Index Bu.—No. 50.

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RECEIVED
NOV 13 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

I

No. 562

AMERICAN AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Cairo, Egypt, October 31, 1909.

RECD BUREAU NOV 15 1909 DEPT OF STATE

Subject: The case of Memar Rizk, fugitive from justice.

The Honorable

The Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the telegraphic correspondence between the Department of State and the Consulate at Alexandria, and to Mr. Cauldwell's Despatch No. 549, of October 18, 1909, in regard to the extradition of Memar Rizk, a Syrian, now in Egypt, charged with a murder committed in the United States, I have the honor to confirm the following telegram sent to you this afternoon in cipher:

Secstate

Washington

October 31, 4 p. m:

Minister for Foreign Affairs says it is impossible to try Rizk here because he is not Egyptian local subject. See Penal Code Native Tribunals, Title one, Chapter one, rule three. Am informed that orders given this morning to send Rizk, now under police supervision, to Constantinople immediately, for such action as Turkey will decide. No request received by Minister for Foreign Affairs up to eleven o'clock this morning from the Grand Vizier to prosecute Rizk in Egypt, though our Ambassador Constantinople cables me that the Grand Vizier telegraphed yesterday such request. Minister for Foreign Affairs says he is disposed to make extradition arrangement, but not treaty, with the United States. Iddings.

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Upon my return from leave on October 18, I took up the case of Rizk with Mr. Romeo, Vice-Consul at Alexandria. On the 20, in Cairo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs being absent, I spoke with Sir Eldon Gorst, the British Diplomatic Agent. He asked me to await the arrival of Boutros Pasha Ghali, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was expected on Friday, the 22nd. I called upon the Minister on that day, but was unable to do more than make an appointment for Monday, the 25th. On this date I saw him, and asked if it would be possible to secure Rizk's punishment in Egypt for a murder committed in the United States, since the Ottoman Government had declared its inability to authorize the Egyptian Government to surrender him under the Extradition Treaty of 1874. The Pasha desired a few days to study the question, which he found complicated.

The Thursday following, October 28th., all the Ministers went to Alexandria to receive H.H. the Khedive, and only returned last night. This morning was the earliest moment, therefore, that I was again able to see the Minister, and our conversation resulted in what I have summarized in the above telegram. I mention these chronological details because the matter has seemed to move slowly. I have asked to be informed as soon as Rizk has started for Constantinople. As H. H. the Khedive returns to Cairo this week, and gives official receptions, official business in the Ministries must necessarily be subject to many interruptions.

Referring to your Instruction No. 95, of August 3, 1907, I asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning if the Government of the Khedive would be willing to enter into some kind of extradition arrangement with the United States, since he holds the view that Egypt cannot make,

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independently of Turkey, any treaties except commercial treaties. In 1907 he had evaded any response to this question, but he now replied that he thought some plan might be agreed upon, possibly through an exchange of notes: he desired to consider this matter further. My cable above refers to this point.

Awaiting any further instruction in this case if there be any,

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Lewis Heath Goldsborough

Agent and Consul-General.

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NOV 12 1909
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DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 14. Cairo, Egypt, October 31, 1909.

Am.Consulate Gen'l(Iddings)#562.

Refers to the telegraphic correspondence between the Department of State and the Consulate at Alexandria, and to Mr. Cauldwell's #549, of October 18, 1909, in regard to the extradition of Memar Rizk, a Syrian, now in Egypt, charged with a murder committed in the United States, and confirms his telegram of the 31st instant, from which it appears that Rizk will be sent to Constantinople for such action as the Turkish Government may decide, and in which he states that the Minister for Foreign Affairs is disposed to make extradition arrangement, but not treaty, with the United States. Details the causes which prevented him transmitting this information to the Department sooner.

Desires that the views of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of extradition arrangement between the United States and the Government of the Khedive be regarded as confidential.

F. (Rec'd November 12, 1909.)

21558/14.

November 18, 1909.

Diplomatic Bureau:

(Concerning the question of an extradition arrangement)

Acknowledge and say:

You will observe that the instructions sent you under date of August 3, 1907, authorized you to sound the Egyptian Government with reference to the conclusion of a treaty of extradition by and between the two Governments, the instruction being that "you may suggest to the Egyptian Government that in case that Government does not regard our extradition treaty with Turkey as being in force, the United States would be willing immediately to enter into negotiations with a view to the conclusion of an extradition treaty with Egypt."

This instruction did not call for and did not contemplate any such "extradition arrangement" as you seem to have suggested to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Indeed an "extradition arrangement" effected by an exchange of diplomatic notes would not appear to be possible under the principles of our constitutional law as they have been recognized and acted upon

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November 18, 1909.
Diplomatic Bureau:

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E 7 E/D Dup

No. 334

November 20, 1909.

Lewis M. Iddings, Esquire,

American ~~Diplomatic~~ Agent and Consul General,

Cairo.

Sir:

The Department has received your No. 562, of the 31st ultimo, in further relation to the desired extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Concerning the question of an "extradition arrangement" with Egypt, you will observe that the instructions sent you under date of August 3, 1907, authorized you to sound the Egyptian Government with reference to the conclusion of a treaty of extradition by and between the two Governments, the instruction being that "you may suggest to the Egyptian Government that in case that Government does not regard our extradition treaty with Turkey as being in force, the United States would be willing immediately to enter into negotiations with a view to the conclusion of an extradition treaty with Egypt."

This instruction did not call for and did not contemplate any such "extradition arrangement" as you seem to have suggested to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Indeed an "extradition arrangement" effected by an exchange of diplomatic notes would not appear to be possible under the principles of our constitutional law as they have been recognized and acted upon by this Government for nearly a century,

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DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 14. Cairo, Egypt, October 31, 1909.

Am.Consulate Gen'l(Iddings)#562.

Refers to the telegraphic correspondence between the Department of State and the Consulate at Alexandria, and to Mr. Caudwell's #549, of October 18, 1909, in regard to the extradition of Memar Rizk, a Syrian, now in Egypt, charged with a murder committed in the United States, and confirms his telegram of the 31st instant, from which it appears that Rizk will be sent to Constantinople for such action as the Turkish Government may decide, and in which he states that the Minister for Foreign Affairs is disposed to make extradition arrangement, but not treaty, with the United States. Details the causes which prevented him transmitting this information to the Department sooner.

Desires that the views of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of extradition arrangement between the United States and the Government of the Khedive be regarded as confidential.

F. (Rec'd November 12, 1909.)

by this Government for nearly a century, namely: that in the absence of a formal conventional or legislative provision, there is no authority vested in any Department of this Government to seize a fugitive criminal and surrender him to a foreign power. (See Moore on Extradition, Volume I, section 16).

Moreover, in view of the fact that the Turkish Government has recently stated to our ambassador at Constantinople that the extradition treaty with Turkey is in force in Egypt if in force in Turkey, and in view of the further fact that recently the Turkish Government has, by applying for the extradition of a fugitive pursuant to its provision expressly recognized such treaty as in force, ~~the extradition treaty between the United States and Turkey of 1874~~, it would appear that the necessity for any special extradition arrangement with Egypt no longer exists.

JRC/JK.

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No. 334 November 20, 1909.

sound the Egyptian Government with reference to the conclusion of a treaty of extradition by and between the two Governments, the instruction being that "you may suggest to the Egyptian Government that in case that Government does not regard our extradition treaty with Turkey as being in force, the United States would be willing immediately to enter into negotiations with a view to the conclusion of an extradition treaty with Egypt."

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century,

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 14. Cairo, Egypt, October 31, 1909.

Am.Consulate Gen'l(Iddings)#562.

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Desires that the views of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of extradition arrangement between the United States and the Government of the Khedive be regarded as confidential.

F. (Rec'd November 12, 1909.)

RECEIVED
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Arch. Nov. 20. E.

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No. 334 November 20, 1909.

Lewis M. Iddings, Esquire.

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I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

ALVEY A. ADEE.

...re copy of
...signed orig-
RWE

21558/14

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

No. 36 November 12, 1909.

FOR RELS '09

Subject: In the matter of Memar Rizk.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

S i r :

I have the honor to refer to my Number 19 of October 18th last, in the matter of Memar Rizk, his extradition and punishment. On the 22nd of October I sent a Note Verbale 1/ to the Porte upon the subject, copy of which is enclosed. I followed this up with several conferences with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he promised to have his Government immediately communicate with the Khediviate of Egypt, requesting the arrest and trial of said Rizk. Such request was subsequently sent; and I advised our Diplomatic Agency at Cairo so that it could follow the matter up. Mr. Iddings, our Diplomatic Agent, informed me by telegram on November 1st, that up to 11 o'clock on that day no directions from the Ottoman Government had been received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Egypt, but that Rizk will be sent to Constantinople. From investigations here it is clear that a telegram was sent to the Khediviate, and most probably in pursuance of this the Egyptian Government decided to send Rizk to Constantinople, as he is an Ottoman subject. I requested Mr. Iddings to inform me as soon as Rizk is put aboard, and I have just been advised that Rizk is being sent here by steamer due on the 14th.

Under your telegram of October 7th, I understand it is your instruction to endeavor to have the Ottoman Government surrender Rizk, notwithstanding the provision of Article VII of the Treaty of Extradition but with the express understanding

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understanding that we could not reciprocate under a similar instance, because our courts have construed a similar clause as forbidding surreder by our Government of its own citizens. I shall do my best to bring about this result, as I appreciate how difficult it would be for us to produce the witnesses for trial here. The present régime is inclined to be much more technical and exacting in its legal rights than the old régime. However, I shall do my best. I appreciate from your telegraphic instruction, one of your main purposes was to have me clearly establish that our Extradition Treaty with Turkey of 1874 be applied to Egypt. In view of the fact that Rizk is an Ottoman subject and not an American citizen, you will probably agree with me that it is not a good case to bring up this question in a concrete way, especially also, as I stated in my despatch above referred to, the Minister for Foreign Affairs holds to the claim which has been advanced in the past, that he regards the Treaty as abrogated which of course we do not admit, as notices given have not been regarded by our Government as sufficient, nor do we admit the claim made that this Treaty depended for its validity upon the confirmation and the promulgation of the Treaty of Naturalization, for as I explained to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, there is no reference in either of these Treaties to the other; and without such reference no such connection can properly be predicted.

I find at the present time all negotiations are specially difficult, and my diplomatic colleagues with whom I have spoken make the same complaint. The reason I infer is that under the new régime these Ministers of the Porte, do not feel sufficiently secure in the tenure of their positions to assume by positive acts responsibility, though they naturally assume responsibility for negative acts, that is postponing action and transferring the subject from one Ministry to another

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Confidential

to another and discussing technicalities. This results probably largely from the fact that there are powers outside of the Government more potent than the Government itself, namely The Committee of Union and Progress and the Commanding General of the Army, who are largely, if not entirely, responsible for the appointments as well as the depositions of the Ministers. It is to be hoped as time runs on, this condition will change and the Government become less dependent and consequently more self-reliant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Oscar S. Straus

Enclosure:

The Embassy to the Sublime Porte, No. 3, October 22,1909.

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'09

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 15 -16. Turkey
Nov. 12, 1909.

Am. Embassy (Straus) #36

Referring to his #19 of Oct. 18, 1909, encloses copy of his note verbale of Oct. 22nd to the Minister for Foreign Affairs with whom he has had several conferences in regard to the arrest and punishment of Memar Rizk, and states that he has been advised by Consul Gen'l Iddings that Rizk is being sent to Constantinople by steamer due the 14th instant

Gives his understanding of the instructions contained in Dep't's telegram of Oct. 7th which he states he will do his best to fulfil.

Reports confidentially in regard to the difficulty of bringing about all negotiations at the present time the reason therefor being that under the new regime the Ministers of the Porte do not feel sufficiently secure in the tenure of their positions to assume responsibility for positive acts though they do assume responsibility for negative acts.

H. (Rec'd Nov. 26, 1909)

Nov. 30 '09

Dip. Bureau:

Rec. referring to the Department's No. 26. of Nov. 8. 09. which appears to cover points involved. J. B. L.

RECEIVED
DEC 1 - 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

ans'd. Dec. 3. EC.

FILE-S. Y. S.

Enclosure to Despatch No. 36

COPY:

American Embassy, Constantinople,

October 22nd, 1909.

No. 3

Note Verbale:

The Embassy of the United States of America has the honor to inform the Sublime Porte that a short time ago, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, an Ottoman subject by the name of Memar Rizk murdered another Ottoman subject and then fled from the United States to escape arrest and trial. The said Rizk has taken refuge in Egypt, and his whereabouts is known to the Egyptian authorities, who have him under surveillance at the request of the American Consul General at Cairo.

The American Government, for the sake of law and order, desires to have the said Rizk tried and punished for his outrageous crime, knowing that the Ottoman Government is unwilling that one of its subjects who has murdered another Ottoman subject should be allowed to escape the proper punishment for so grave a crime.

As Rizk is an Ottoman subject, a request for his extradition is not made. This Embassy, however, urgently requests the Sublime Porte to make, as an act of international comity, the necessary communication to the Egyptian authorities to arrest the said Rizk and hold him for trial in accordance with the laws applicable to such crimes, and the Embassy hopes that it will be possible for the Sublime Porte to take this action promptly, in order that the criminal may not escape his just punishment.

To the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

Sublime Porte.

21558/15-16

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21558/15-16

E 7 R/D SMS

No. 40

December 3, 1909.

FOR RELS
'09

The Honorable

Oscar S. Straus,

American Ambassador,

Constantinople.

Sir:

The Department has received your No. 36, of the 12th ultimo, transmitting a copy of your note verbale of October 22 to the Sublime Porte concerning the case of Memar Rizk, a Turkish subject who murdered another Turk in New Jersey and escaped to Egypt.

In reply you are referred to the Department's No. 26, of the 8th ultimo, which appears to cover the points involved in your discussion of the case.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

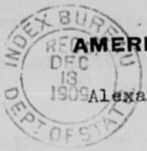
For Mr. Knox:

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

true copy of
signed orig-
PWE

21558/15-16

No. 109



AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Alexandria, Egypt, November 24, 1909, 190 .

SUBJECT: Confirmation of cablegram re. Nemr Rizk.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SIR:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 11th. instant as follows:

" SECSTATE

WASHINGTON

NAMER RIZK ARRESTED AND SENT YESTERDAY CONSTANTINOPLE UNDER ESCORT.

ROMEO.

At my request the local Authorities put under arrest Namer Rizk on the 17th day of October last.

On the 24th of October however the Governor of Alexandria wrote to me that in conformity with instructions received from the Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs he could no longer keep in jail Namer Rizk without knowing the cause for his arrest and as he was of Syrian origin he asked me whether I had any documents proving that he was an American citizen, otherwise he would have to set him free in terms of such instructions.

The fact is that the Minister of Foreign Affairs overlooked to inform the Minister of the Interior and this latter to

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the Governor of Alexandria of the result of his interviews with Mr. Cauldwell who gave all the necessary information. But as the Governor intented to put at liberty Namer Rizk I replied to him, as per copy of my letter enclosed, which I hope you will approve, as Mr. Iddings did also so.

As soon as the negociations between Mr. Iddings and the Minister of Foreign Affairs came to an end, Namer rizk under strong escort was sent to Constantinople. I at once wired to Mr. Iddings who duly informed the American Ambassador at Constantinople of the facts and I sent to you the above mentionned telegram.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J L Romeo,

Vice and Deputy Consul.

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21558/17
DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 17. Alexandria, Egypt,
November 24, 1909.
Am. Consulate (Romeo)#109.
Confirms his telegram of the 11th instant, relative to the arrest of Memar Rizk, and recites the circumstances surrounding that event. Encloses copy of his letter to the Governor of Alexandria, and requests the Department's approval thereof. Reports that Memar Rizk has been sent to Constantinople under guard.
Bo. (Rec'd December 13, 1909)

Notes

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DEC 15 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Acknowledged by form

FILE, Dec. 16/09.
C. E. S.

INDEX BUREAU

- Copy -

Alexandrie le 27 Octobre, 1909.

Excellence,

En réponse a votre lettre du 24 courant j'ai l'honneur de porter a votre connaissance que l'arrestation de Nemr Rizk a été demandée parceque d'après des informations reçues cet individu est accusé d'avoir tué le 20 Janvier 1907 a West Hobogon, N. J. un certain Joseph Corey.

Des negociations sont en cours en ce moment au Caire entre son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et l'Honorable L. M. Iddings notre Agent Diplomatique et Consul Général au sujet de cette arrestation et vu la gravité des accusations qui pèsent sur Nemr Rizk je suis certain que vous tiendrez cet individu a la disposition de la justice quelque soit la nationalité à laquelle il sera ulterieurement prouvé qu'il appartient, jusqu'a ce que ces négociations aboutissent a un resultat définitif.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence, les assurances de ma considération tres distinguée.

Signé: (F. L. Romeo)

Vice Consul Gérant.

A Son Excellence,

Moustapha Pacha Ibadi,

Gouverneur d'Alexandrie.

DEC 14
DEPT. OF STATE
INDEX BUREAU

Alexandrie le 27 Octobre, 1909.

Excellence,

En réponse à votre lettre du 24 courant j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que l'arrestation de Meer Risk a été demandée parceque d'après des informations reçues cet individu est accusé d'avoir tué le 20 Janvier 1907 à West Hoboken, N. J. un certain Joseph Corey.

Des négociations sont en cours en ce moment au Caire entre son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et l'Honorable L. M. Iddings notre Agent Diplomatique et Consul Général au sujet de cette arrestation et vu la gravité des accusations qui pèsent sur Meer Risk je suis certain que vous tiendrez cet individu à la disposition de la justice quelque soit la nationalité à laquelle il sera ultérieurement prouvé qu'il appartient, jusqu'à ce que ces négociations aboutissent à un résultat définitif.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence, les assurances de ma considération très distinguée.

Signé: (P. I. Romeo)

Vice Consul Général.

A Son Excellence,

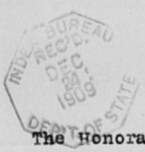
Monsieur Pacha Ibadi,

Gouverneur d'Alexandrie.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

No. 55

December 10, 1909.



Subject: Memar Rizk, a Fugitive from Justice; Now held in Prison here.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

S i r :

Supplementing previous correspondence regarding the case of Memar Rizk, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a copy of a Note addressed to the Sublime Porte, dated November 23 rd last.

Since the arrival of Rizk here from Egypt, several informal conferences have been had with the Minister of Justice, who stated that he would inform the Embassy as to what action the Ottoman Government would take in respect to the trial of Rizk, and also indicate what evidence would be required. I have waited some time for such information, and while it is frequently promised, it has not arrived as yet. In order to expedite matters, I would suggest that the Department secure from the proper authorities in New Jersey such papers and depositions as may be of service in holding the prisoner. On the best information that I can obtain, and after examination of the Turkish Law, it would seem to be necessary that witnesses be produced when the trial takes place; and it is important for me to know whether the Governemnt will send witnesses here who can testify at the trial so that upon the receipt of the Porte's answer I will be able to inform the Department as to the nature of the evidence and what witnesses will be required at the trial here.

I should be glad to receive any suggestion the Department

partment has to make in the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Oscar S. Straus

Enclosure:

Note to the Sublime Porte.

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DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 18. Turkey.
Dec. 10, 1909.

Am. Embassy(Straus.)#55.
Referring to previous correspondence regarding the case of Memar Rizk, encloses a copy of a note addressed by him to the Sublime Porte on the subject, and asks for information as to whether or not witnesses will be sent from the U. S. to Turkey to testify at the trial of the accused.
Co. (Rec'd Dec. 24, 1909.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

21558/18

December 29, 1909.

Near Eastern Division:

Write a letter to the Governor of New Jersey, referring to previous correspondence and particularly to the Department's telegram of October 13 and his reply thereto of October 19 and say

The Department was advised on October 30th last by the Consul General at Cairo that the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs held that it was impossible to try Rizk in Egypt because he was not an Egyptian ~~local~~ subject and that orders had been given to send the fugitive to Constantinople for such action as the Government of Turkey might care to take. Later and on November 11th, the Department was informed by the Consul at Alexandria that Rizk had been sent to Constantinople under arrest, the day before.

As will be seen from the enclosed despatch from Ambassador Straus, Rizk is

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December 29, 1909.
Division:

Enclosure No.1 in Dispatch No.55.

No.11. American Embassy, Constantinople

Note Verbale: November 23, 1909.

The Embassy of the United States of America had the honor to address a Note to the Sublime Porte on the 22nd of October last in regard to one Memar Rizk, an Ottoman subject, who murdered another Ottoman subject in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, and who thereafter fled to Cairo in order to escape arrest and trial.

The Embassy requested the Sublime Porte, as an act of international comity, to make the necessary communications to the Egyptian authorities for them to arrest the said Rizk and hold him for trial in accordance with the laws applicable to such crimes. Since then the Embassy has been informed that he has been sent by the Egyptian authorities under custody to Constantinople and is now held in confinement by the Director of Police of Constantinople.

The American Embassy desires to express its thanks to the Sublime Porte for this act of international courtesy, and has the honor to request the Imperial Ministry to order that the necessary proceedings be instituted for the prosecution of the prisoner, and to advise this Embassy what documents or other evidence are required by the Ottoman judicial authorities for the trial, in order that it may inform its Government without delay and request that the necessary documents be forwarded promptly to Constantinople.

To the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

Sublime Porte.

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DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 18. Turkey,
Dec. 10, 1909.

Am. Embassy(Straus.)#55.

Referring to previous correspondence regarding the case of Memar Rizk, encloses a copy of a note addressed by him to the Sublime Porte on the subject, and asks for information as to whether or not witnesses will be sent from the U. S. to Turkey to testify at the trial of the accused.

Co. (Rec'd Dec. 24, 1909.)

now under detention in Constantinople and it appears probable that the Turkish Government contemplates his trial for the crime committed in New Jersey.

The Department would be pleased to receive for transmission to the Embassy at Constantinople properly authenticated depositions going to show the commission by Rizk of the crime charged against him. The Department would desire also to be informed, in order that it may advise the Embassy at Constantinople, whether or not the State of New Jersey is in a position to send to Turkey witnesses who might testify at the trial of the fugitive, should such be held.

JRC-NWO

J. B. S.

Enclosure No.1 in Dispatch No.55.

No.11. American Embassy, Constantinople

Note Verbale: November 23, 1909.

The Embassy of the United States of America had the honor to address a Note to the Sublime Porte on the 22nd of October last in regard to one Mamar Risk, an Ottoman subject

Constantinople and is now held in confinement by the Director of Police of Constantinople.

The American Embassy desires to express its thanks to the Sublime Porte for this act of international courtesy, and has the honor to request the Imperial Ministry to order that the necessary proceedings be instituted for the prosecution of the prisoner, and to advise this Embassy what documents or other evidence are required by the Ottoman judicial authorities for the trial, in order that it may inform its Government without delay and request that the necessary documents be forwarded promptly to Constantinople.

To the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

Sublime Porte.

JAN 7 1910

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DEC 24 1909
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DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 18. Turkey,
Dec. 10, 1909.

Am. Embassy(Straus.)#55.

Referring to previous correspondence regarding the case of Memar Rizk, encloses a copy of a note addressed by him to the Sublime Porte on the subject, and asks for information as to whether or not witnesses will be sent from the U. S. to Turkey to testify at the trial of the accused.

Co. (Rec'd Dec. 24, 1909.)

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
DEC
27
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
DEC 30 1909
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

To Gov. of N.J., Jan. 5-10

[illegible]

Enclosure No.1 in Dispatch No.55.

No.11. American Embassy, Constantinople

Note Verbale: November 23, 1909.

The Embassy of the United States of America had the honor to address a Note to the Sublime Porte on the 22nd of [illegible] last in regard to one Memar Rizk, an Ottoman subject,

Constantinople and [illegible]

of Police of Constantinople.

The American Embassy desires to express its thanks to the Sublime Porte for this act of international courtesy, and has the honor to request the Imperial Ministry to order that the necessary proceedings be instituted for the prosecution of the prisoner, and to advise this Embassy what documents or other evidence are required by the Ottoman judicial authorities for the trial, in order that it may inform its Government without delay and request that the necessary documents be forwarded promptly to Constantinople.

To the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

Sublime Porte.

Enclosure No.1 in Dispatch No.50.

No.11. American Embassy, Constantinople

Note Verbale: November 23, 1909.

The Embassy of the United States of America had the honor to address a Note to the Sublime Porte on the 22nd of October last in regard to one Nemer Rizk, an Ottoman subject, who murdered another Ottoman subject in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, and who thereafter fled to Cairo in order to escape arrest and trial.

The Embassy requested the Sublime Porte, as an act of international comity, to make the necessary communications to the Egyptian authorities for them to arrest the said Rizk and hold him for trial in accordance with the laws applicable to such crimes. Since then the Embassy has been informed that he has been sent by the Egyptian authorities under custody to Constantinople and is now held in confinement by the Director of Police of Constantinople.

The American Embassy desires to express its thanks to the Sublime Porte for this act of international courtesy, and has the honor to request the Imperial Ministry to order that the necessary proceedings be instituted for the prosecution of the prisoner, and to advise this Embassy what documents or other evidence are required by the Ottoman judicial authorities for the trial, in order that it may inform its Government without delay and request that the necessary documents be forwarded promptly to Constantinople.

To the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

Sublime Porte.

January 5, 1910.

His Excellency

The Governor of New Jersey,

Trenton.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence in the matter of the desired extradition from Egypt of Memar Rizk, a fugitive from the justice of the United States, charged with murder in New Jersey, I have now the honor, with special reference to the Department's telegram of October thirteenth last, and to yours in reply of October nineteenth, to enclose a copy of a despatch from the American Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Department was advised on October 30th last by the Consul General at Cairo that the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs held that it was impossible to try Rizk in Egypt because he was not an Egyptian subject and that orders had been given to send the fugitive to Constantinople

To the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

Sublime Porte.

stantinople for such action as the Government of Turkey might care to take. Later and on November 11th the Department was informed by the Consul at Alexandria that Rizk had been sent to Constantinople under arrest the day before.

As will be seen from the enclosed despatch from Ambassador Straus, Rizk is now under detention in Constantinople and it appears probable that the Turkish Government contemplates his trial for the crime committed in New Jersey.

The Department would be pleased to receive for transmission to the Embassy at Constantinople properly authenticated depositions going to show the commission by Rizk of the crime charged against him. The Department would desire also to be informed , in order that it may advise the Embassy at Constantinople, whether or not the State of New Jersey is in a position to send to Turkey witnesses who might testify at the trial of the fugitive, should such be held.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A true copy of the signed original.

P.C. Knox

Enclosure:
From Turkey, No. 55, Dec. 10, 1910.

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Index Bu.—No. 62.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

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From Jersey City, N.J.
Jany 14, 1910.
3.25 P.M.

The Honble
The Secretary of State,
Washn D.C.

As Counsel for Nemer Ririk formerly residing in Hudson County, New Jersey now held by the Turkish Authorities at Constantinople to be tried there for an alleged murder committed in Hoboken, N.J. I do respectfully request a hearing before action by the State Department in his behalf

Hudspeth T Lane

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DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 19. Jersey City, New Jersey, January 14, 1910.

Hudspeth and Lane. TEL.:

"As Counsel for Nemer Rizik formerly residing in Hudson County, New Jersey, and now held by the Turkish Authorities at Constantinople to be tried there for an alleged murder committed in Hoboken, N. J., we respectfully request a hearing before action by the State Department in his behalf."

Bo. 4:00.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

21558/19

January 15, 1910.

Near Eastern Division:

Acknowledge this telegram and say

Such statements as you desire to make in behalf of Memar Rizk should be submitted to the Department in writing, as the Department makes it a rule not to hear counsel in oral argument.

The character of the Department's action in this case is, however, of such a nature that it is not believed that the Department would be warranted in any considerable delay to await the representations which you desire to make. Unless, therefore, the Department hears from you within the next ten days the case will be proceeded with.

JRC-NWO

J. B. S.

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21558/19
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

January 22, 1910.

Messrs. Hudspeth and Lane,

Jersey City,

New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

The Department is in receipt of your telegram of the 14th instant requesting it to grant you a hearing as Counsel for Memar Rizk, formerly a resident of Hudson County, New Jersey, and said to be under detention at Constantinople charged with the crime of murder committed at Hoboken, New Jersey.

In reply you are informed that such statements as you desire to make in behalf of the accused should be submitted to the Department in writing as the Department makes it a rule not to hear counsel in oral argument in such cases.

The

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JAN 14 1910
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DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egyp
Egypt.

Encl. 19. Jersey City, New Jersey,
January 14, 1910.
Hudspeth and Lane. TEL:
"As Counsel for Nemer Rizik formerly residing in Hudson County, New Jersey, and now held by the Turkish Authorities at Constantinople to be tried there for an alleged murder committed in Hoboken, N. J., we respectfully request a hearing before action by the State Department in his behalf."
Bo. 4:00.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
JAN 14 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
JAN 15 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

Ans'd.
Jan. 22
File
E. E. Y.

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21558/
1910
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
JAN 14 1910

Messrs. Hudspeth and Lane,

Jersey City,

New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

The Department is in receipt of your telegram of the 14th instant requesting it to grant you a hearing as Counsel for Memar Rizk, formerly a resident of Hudson County, New Jersey, and said to be under detention at Constantinople charged with the crime of murder committed at Hoboken, New Jersey.

In reply you are informed that such statements as you desire to make in behalf of the accused should be submitted to the Department in writing as the Department makes it a rule not to hear counsel in oral argument in such cases.

The

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JAN 14 1910
21558/19
DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt
Egypt.

Encl. 19. Jersey City, New Jersey,
January 14, 1910.
Hudspeth and Lane. TEL:
"As Counsel for Nemer Rizik formerly residing in Hudson County, New Jersey, and now held by the Turkish Authorities at Constantinople to be tried there for an alleged murder committed in Hoboken, N. J., we respectfully request a hearing before action by the State Department in his behalf."
Bo. 4:00.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

21558/19

January 15, 1910.

Near Eastern Division:

Acknowledge this telegram and say

Such statements as you desire to make in behalf of Memar Rizk should be submitted to the Department in writing, as the Department makes it a rule not to hear counsel in oral argument.

The character of the Department's actibn in this case is, however, of such a nature that it is not believed that the Department would be warranted in any considerable delay to await the representations which you desire to make. Unless, therefore, the Department hears from you within the next ten days the case will be proceeded with.

JRC-NWO

J. B. S.

INDEX BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

January 22, 1910.

Messrs. Hudspeth and Lane,

Jersey City,

New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

The Department is in receipt of your telegram of the 14th instant requesting it to grant you a hearing as Counsel for Memar Rizk, formerly a resident of Hudson County, New Jersey, and said to be under detention at Constantinople charged with the crime of murder committed at Hoboken, New Jersey.

In reply you are informed that such statements as you desire to make in behalf of the accused should be submitted to the Department in writing as the Department makes it a rule not to hear counsel in oral argument in such cases.

The

The Department's action in this case, however, is of such a nature that it would not feel warranted in permitting any considerable delay before receiving such representations as you may desire to make. Unless therefore, the Department hears from you within the next ten days, the case will be proceeded with.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON

Assistant Secretary of State.

21558/19
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A true copy of the signed original.

JAN 11 1910
INDEX BUREAU

215-5-8/19

JAN 27 1910
INDEX BUREAU

TELEPHONE 2153 2154 JERSEY

HUDSPETH & LANE
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
260 WASHINGTON STREET
UNION TRUST CO. BUILDING

ROBERT S. HUDSPETH
MERRITT LANE

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 27 1910
DEPT OF STATE

JERSEY CITY, N. J. Jan. 24-10

The Honorable, the Secretary of State,
of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

For the Attention of Mr. Alvey D. Adee,
Second Assist Secretary of State.

My dear Sir:-

In re State vs Nemer Rizk

We are advised through the columnsof the "Press" in this County that one Nemer Rizk, formerly residing in Hudson County, New Jersey, is incarcerated in Constantinople, Turkey, charged with the alleged offence of murder, said to have been committed at West Hoboken, in said County, in January, 1907, the victim being one Joseph Coury.

Since obtaining this information from the "Press" we have confirmed our information by a conference with the Prosecutor of the Pleas of the County of Hudson and we forwarded you a telegram under date January 14th asking leave to be heard before the Department of State takes any action or permits any action to be taken on the part of any public authorities of the United States looking toward the prosecution of the said Nemer Rizk in Constantinople.

You very kindly in your letter of January 15th, 1910 granted us permission to file such representattions as we might desire to make. In that letter we were informed that the Department made it a rule not to hear counsel in oral argument in such cases. We most respectfully request that in

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ERT S. HUDSPET
RITT LANE

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TELEPHONE 2153 2154 JERSEY

HUDSPETH & LANE
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
260 WASHINGTON STREET
UNION TRUST CO. BUILDING

ERT S. HUDSPETH
RITT LANE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

view of the circumstances of this case before the Department permits intervention by the authorities in this country that we be permitted to orally argue the case before you upon the printed record and such other evidence as we may produce before you by affidavits or otherwise.

We respectfully ask leave at this time in writing to submit to you the following facts:

From information received through friends of Rizk, in this country, we have been informed that he was originally apprehended in Alexandria, Egypt; then discharged, then re-arrested and summarily taken from that country to Constantinople , where he has since been detained upon this charge. And we have been further informed, that it is now proposed by the Turkish government to proceed and try this man in Constantinople, upon this charge, although the crime was committed in this State, upon the ground that neither Rizk nor Coury were citizens of the United States, at the time of the alleged homicide, but were both Syrians and subjects of Turkeym and that the Turkish Courts have jurisdiction in the matter and intend to assert it.

This man, with several others, was indicted in Hudson County, N. J. charged with this homicide. Several of the defendants were apprehended and held for trial, but this man Rizk, and as I recall , another man, who was embraced in the indictment , were not included amongst those apprehended and were

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Counsel

TELEPHONE 2153 2154 JERSEY

HUDSPETH & LANE
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
260 WASHINGTON STREET
UNION TRUST CO. BUILDING

ROBERT S. HUDSPETH
HERITT LANE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

not tried. I assisted in the defense of those who were tried, and after a protracted trial and the examination of a great number of witnesses on both sides, before a struck jury, in the Hudson General Sessions, all of the defendants were tried and acquitted. The trial was most thorough. All of the resources of the State, assisted by certain relatives of the man Coury, were employed to secure the conviction of the defendants.

From my recollection of the trial, without the record being before me, there was a great variance between the testimonynof the witnesses on the part of the State and that on the part of the defense. The jury, however, appeared to weigh the evidence in favor of the defendants. A great deal of bitterness was also evinced in the case.

Our firm has been retained by friends of the said Risk in this country, to represent his interests, so far as we can or are enabled to do, under the peculiar circumstances surrounding this matter.

We understand that the said Rizk held for the alleged homicide committed as above stated, is to be tried far away from the scene of the event, and in a foreign country, where he is helpless, without means or friends, unable to secure the attendance of necessary witnesses, and without the assistance and advice of Counsel, who can from proximity to the place where the crime was

BERT S. HUDSPET
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TELEPHONE 2153 JERSEY
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HUDSPETH & LANE
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
260 WASHINGTON STREET
UNION TRUST CO. BUILDING

ERT S. HUDSPETH
RITT LANE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

committed, and access to necessary and material witnesses, afford the defendant that protection which is not only afforded to every alleged culprit under the Constitution of this country, but which it would seem is the right of anyalleged culprit in any humane system of law.

We are further offered information that he is to be tried without being confronted with the witnesses against him or the right to cross examine the witnesses upon mere affidavits, or at the best upon the record made in a cause in which he was not a party, in which he was not enabled to see the witnesses and cross examine them, and in a pursuance of a course of procedure entirely foreign to the methods employ in this country, and it would seem that the method was not only antagonistic to the principles of our criminal law but also antagonistic to the fundamental principles of fair play.

We earnestly and energetically protest against the trial of this man in Turkey, under the circumstances indicated.

We respectfully suggest that the Department should not intervene to assist in the trial of this man under the circumstances related.

We respectfully request that the Department in the interests of fair play prevent any representative of the crminal authorities in this country from aiding or assisting in the trial of this man upon this alleged offence.

We further respectfully request that should this man

TELEPHONE 2153
2154 JERSEY

HUDSPETH & LANE
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
260 WASHINGTON STREET
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ERT S. HUDSPETH
RITT LANE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

be compelled to stand trial in Turkey for this alleged crime, than that the good offices of the Government of this country, be employed to see that he secures a fair and impartial trial, and that he be afforded the opportunity to be represented by counsel and cross examine the witnesses and have the necessary time and privilege to secure such material witnesses as he may be able to sunstantiate his innocence of the charge.

But it strikes us that it is impossible to secure a fair and impartial trial of this man in Turkey under any circumstances because of the distance from the crime, the almost impossibility of securing witnesses and taking them to the place of trial, the certainty that the Courts of Turkey cannot be made to understand the circumstances surrounding the alleged homicide which took place in the County of Hudson.

We further respectfully request that the Department do not assist the State in the trial of a case under circumstances so absolutely contrary to our imborne principles of government.

We further respectfully represent that at any rate before the Department takes any action to assist the State that the Department should be convinced by a fair hearing where evidence can be produced before an officer of the Department and witnesses examined who may be produced either by the State or the defence and Counsel heard that the defendant charged is guilty.

Respectfully,

Hudspeth Lane

JAN 31 1910

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JAN 26 1910
21558/20
DEPT. OF STATE

...radition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 20. Jersey City, New Jersey,
260 Washington Street,
January 24, 1910.

Hudspeth and Lane.

Referring to their telegram of the 14th instant and to the Department's communication of the 15th instant, regarding the case of Memar Rizk, make representations in behalf of the person named, against whose trial in Turkey they protest as an unfair procedure for various reasons herein presented, wherefore they also oppose Department's intervention in the matter. Again request permission to be heard in oral argument at the Department in behalf of their client.
Bo. (Rec'd January 26, 1910)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE

21558/20.

January 27, 1910.

Near Eastern Division:

Acknowledge and say:

The Department perceived in the present case no circumstances which would seem to call for the modification of its long established rule not to hear counsel in oral arguments in matters touching upon the extradition or punishment of persons accused of the commission of extraditable offenses.

Touching upon the other matters mentioned in your letter, the Department does not discern, in this case, any legal ground upon which it might base representations to the Turkish Government, even if it were disposed so to do. It cannot, therefore, undertake to interfere with the trial by the Turkish authorities of a Turkish subject for an alleged wanton and atrocious murder of one of his fellow countrymen.

You will understand, in this connection, that while under English and American law, crime is territorial, under the laws of Continental Europe crime is personal and

INDEX BUREAU
21558/20.
January 27, 1910.

January 29, 1910.

Messrs. Hudspeth and Lane,

Jersey City,

New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant making further representations in regard to the detention and proposed trial by Turkish authorities of Nomar Nisk, an Ottoman subject, charged with murder in New Jersey, and requesting that as counsel for the accused you be permitted to argue the case orally before the Department.

In reply you are informed that the Department perceives in the present case no circumstances which would seem to call for the modification of its long established rule not to hear counsel in oral arguments in matters

touching

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JAN 26 1910
21558/20
DEPT. OF STATE

...radition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 20. Jersey City, New Jersey,
260 Washington Street,
January 24, 1910.

Hudspeth and Lane.

Referring to their telegram of the 14th instant and to the Department's communication of the 15th instant, regarding the case of Memar Rizk, make representations in behalf of the person named, against whose trial in Turkey they protest as an unfair procedure for various reasons herein presented, wherefore they also oppose Department's intervention in the matter. Again request permission to be heard in oral argument at the Department in behalf of their client.

Bo. (Rec'd January 26, 1910)

therefore, the proposal of a continental power to punish one of its own subjects for a crime committed by him outside of its jurisdiction, not only contains nothing that is novel and exceptional, but on the contrary is a procedure which is most usual and which this Government in appropriate cases has repeatedly countenanced and approved.

JRC/JK. J. B. S.

January 29, 1910.

Messrs. Hudspeth and Lane,

In reply you [illegible]
perceives in the present case no circumstances [illegible] ld
seem to call for the modification of its long established
rule not to hear counsel in oral arguments in matters

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
JAN 28 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 20. Jersey City, New Jersey,
260 Washington Street,
January 24, 1910.

Hudspeth and Lane.

Referring to their telegram of the 14th instant and to the Department's communication of the 15th instant, regarding the case of Memar Rizk, make representations in behalf of the person named, against whose trial in Turkey they protest as an unfair procedure for various reasons herein presented, wherefore they also oppose Department's intervention in the matter. Again request permission to be heard in oral argument at the Department in behalf of their client.

Bo. (Rec'd January 26, 1910)

Ans.
Jan. 29.
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January 29, 1910.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
JAN 29 1910
DEPARTMENT OF JUST.

partment.

In reply you are informed that the Department perceives in the present case no circumstances which would seem to call for the modification of its long established rule not to hear counsel in oral arguments in matters

touching

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...radition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 20. Jersey City, New Jersey,
260 Washington Street,
January 24, 1910.

Hudspeth and Lane.

Referring to their telegram of the 14th instant and to the Department's communication of the 15th instant, regarding the case of Memar Rizk, make representations in behalf of the person named, against whose trial in Turkey they protest as unfair for various reasons herein presented, wherefore they also oppose Department's intervention in the matter. Again request permission to be heard in oral argument at the Department in behalf of their client.
Bo. (Rec'd January 26, 1910)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE

21558/20.

January 27, 1910.

Near Eastern Division:

Acknowledge and say:

The Department perceived in the present case no circumstances which would seem to call for the modification of its long established rule not to hear counsel in oral arguments in matters touching upon the extradition or punishment of persons accused of the commission of extraditable offenses.

Touching upon the other matters mentioned in your letter, the Department does not discern, in this case, any legal ground upon which it might base representations to the Turkish Government, even if it were disposed so to do. It cannot, therefore, undertake to interfere with the trial by the Turkish authorities of a Turkish subject for an alleged wanton and atrocious murder of one of his fellow countrymen.

You will understand, in this connection, that while under English and American law, crime is territorial, under the laws of Continental Europe crime is personal and

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21558/20.

January 29, 1910.

Messrs. Hudspeth and Lane,

Jersey City,

New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant making further representations in regard to the detention and proposed trial by Turkish authorities of Nemar Bisk, an Ottoman subject, charged with murder in New Jersey, and requesting that as counsel for the accused you be permitted to argue the case orally before the Department.

In reply you are informed that the Department perceives in the present case no circumstances which would seem to call for the modification of its long established rule not to hear counsel in oral arguments in matters

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touching upon the extradition or punishment of persons accused of the commission of extraditable offences.

Touching upon the other matters mentioned in your letter, the Department does not discern in this case any legal ground upon which it might base representations to the Turkish Government, even if it were disposed to do so. It cannot, therefore, undertake to interfere with the trial by the Turkish authorities of a Turkish subject for an alleged wanton and atrocious murder of one of his fel-fellow-countrymen.

Your will understand, in this connection, that while under English and American law crime is territorial, yet under the laws of Continental Europe crime is personal, and therefore, the proposal of a continental power to punish one of its own subjects for a crime committed outside of its jurisdiction, not only contains nothing that is novel and exceptional, but on the contrary is a procedure which is most usual and which this Government in appropriate cases has repeatedly countenanced.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE

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3 L

Second Assistant Secretary of State.

2/338/20

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

No. 69.



January 14, 1910.

Subject: Memar Rizk, alleged murderer.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

S i r :

Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the punishment of Memar Rizk, an Ottoman subject accused of murdering a compatriot in New Jersey, I have the honor
1/ to enclose herewith copy and translation of a note received from the Sublime Porte requesting that certain documents be furnished that may aid in the prisoner's conviction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Oscar S. Straus

Enclosure:
1/ The Sublime Porte to the Embassy,
No.175/4, of January 13, 1910.

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Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 21. Turkey,
January 14, 1910.
Am. Embassy (Straus) #69.
Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the punishment of Memar Rizk, an Ottoman subject accused of murdering a compatriot in New Jersey, encloses copy of note received from the Sublime Porte requesting that certain documents be furnished that may aid in the prisoner's conviction.
Mc. (Rec'd January 28, 1910.)

LICITOR'S OFFICE
JAN 31 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
MK

3 Copy to Gov. of N.J. with request that he at once bring the matter to the attention of the proper authorities.
J.B.S.
Jno. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
JAN 31 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

L. See above endorsement - Ask to Straus, action taken?

To Gov. N.J.
Jan. 31 File 224.

Enclosure 1. to Despatch No. 69.

COPY.

Sublime Porte

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

No. Gl. 175

No. Sl. 4

le 13 Janvier 1910.

Note Verbale.

En réponse aux deux notes verbales que l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis d'Amérique a bien voulu lui adresser en date des 22 octobre et 23 novembre derniers No. 8 et 11, relativement au meurtre commis par le sujet Ottoman Memar Risk dans l'Etat de New Jersey sur la personne d'un autre sujet Ottoman, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur de l'informer que les documents dont les Autorités Impériales ont besoin pour intenter des poursuites contre le meurtrier sont le procès verbal de l'enquête effectuée aux Etats-Unis au sujet de ce crime, les dépositions des témoins, les rapports de police, et enfin toutes les pièces prouvant la culpabilité de Memar Risk.

A l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Translation; of

Enclosure No.1 in Dispatch No.69.

SUBLIME PORTE

Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

No.175/4 January 13, 1910.

Note Verbale:

In reply to the two Notes Verbales which the Embassy of the United States of America addressed to it under date of October 22nd and November 23rd last, Numbers 8 and 11, regarding the murder, by Memar Rizk, an Ottoman subject, of another Ottoman subject in the State of New Jersey, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honor to inform the Embassy that the documents which the Imperial Authorities need in order to bring action against the murderer are the official record of the investigation made in the United States concerning this crime, the depositions of the witnesses, the reports of the police, and finally all documents proving the guilt of Memar Rizk.

To the Embassy of the United States of America.

Translation; of

Enclosure No.1 in Dispatch No.69.

SUBLIME PORTE

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

No.175/4

January 13, 1910.

Note Verbale:

In reply to the two Notes Verbales which the Embassy of the United States of America addressed to it under date of October 22nd and November 23rd last, Numbers 8 and 11, regarding the murder, by Memar Rizk, an Ottoman subject, of another Ottoman subject in the State of New Jersey, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honor to inform the Embassy that the documents which the Imperial Authorities need in order to bring action against the murderer are the official record of the investigation made in the United States concerning this crime, the depositions of the witnesses, the reports of the police, and finally all documents proving the guilt of Memar Rizk.

To the Embassy of the United States of America.

January 31, 1910.

His Excellency

The Governor of New Jersey,

Trenton, New Jersey.

S i r :

Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the proposed trial by Turkish authorities of one Memar Rizk, an Ottoman subject charged with murder in New Jersey, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a note from the Ottoman Foreign Office to the American Ambassador at Constantinople requesting that certain documents be furnished for use at the trial.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly bring the matter immediately to the attention of the appropriate

Deciphered by

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propriate authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P C KNOX

Enclosure:
Enclosure in No. 69,
January 14, 1910, from
Turkey.

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A true copy of the signed original.
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21558-8/21

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

21558/22.

February 3, 1910.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

21558/22.

February 3, 1910.

Diplomatic Bureau:

Acknowledge and say:
The Department is of opinion that the questions raised by the request which you have renewed in your present letter have already been quite fully answered in the Department's communications to you under date of January 22nd and January 29th. The Department finds in your present letter nothing that would lead it to change the opinion it has already formed in this case, namely that the circumstances as placed before the Department are not such as would seem to call for or justify any representations by this Government to the Government of Turkey regarding the manner in which the Turkish Tribunals should conduct the trial of a Turkish subject for the murder of a Turkish subject, this whole matter being, as it is, one which appears to lie clearly within the jurisdiction of such tribunals as has been already fully explained to you.

JRC/JK.

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Re - - - Nemer Rizk.

Dear Sir- -

Referring to your favors of the 22nd. and 29th. inst., would say,-

That we appreciate the fact that nothing is novel or exceptional in the purpose of the Turkish Government to try Nemer Rizk upon the charge of murder preferred against him, and which murder was committed in this country, before its own Courts, the said Rizk being now within the jurisdiction of the Turkish Government.

We also appreciate the fact, that Continental Europe consider crimes personal and assume jurisdiction to punish one of its own subjects for a crime committed outside of its own jurisdiction.

But what we do seek on behalf of this man, is that, the alleged crime having been committed here by a denizen of this country, at the time, and where the Courts of this country would have jurisdiction to try this man, if he was within the jurisdiction, is to secure the good offices of this Government in obtaining for

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HUDSPETH & LANE
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
260 WASHINGTON STREET
UNION TRUST CO. BUILDING

TELEPHONE 2153 2154 JERSEY

ERT S. HUDSPETH
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RECD.
FEB 8
1910
DEPT OF STATE

JERSEY CITY, N. J. February 1st. 1910.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Re - - - Nemer Rizk.

Dear Sir- -

Referring to your favors of the 22nd. and 29th. inst., would say,-

That we appreciate the fact that nothing is novel or exceptional in the purpose of the Turkish Government to try Nemer Rizk upon the charge of murder preferred against him, and which murder was committed in this country, before its own Courts, the said Rizk being now within the jurisdiction of the Turkish Government.

We also appreciate the fact, that Continental Europe consider crimes personal and assume jurisdiction to punish one of its own subjects for a crime committed outside of its own jurisdiction.

But what we do seek on behalf of this man, is that, the alleged crime having been committed here by a denizen of this country, at the time, and where the Courts of this country would have jurisdiction to try this man, if he was within the jurisdiction, is to secure the good offices of this Government in obtaining for

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ERT S. HUDSPETH
RITT LANE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

the said Rizk, the opportunity to present his defense.

We understand from the Prosecutor of this County, that it has been suggested that the Turkish government try this man upon the record of the trial of certain alleged accomplices of his, such alleged accomplices being acquitted, but it is claimed, that some of them, upon that record, appear to have laid the offence on the said Rizk. He was not apprehended or represented at the trial, had no opportunity to cross-examine these witnesses and furthermore, it was but natural that they, or some of them, should make this statement, as it would tend to exonerate them.

We therefore earnestly ask that this government attempt to secure for this man the opportunity of presenting the depositions of witnesses, all of whom are in this country, and reside either in New York or in this county.

Further, that if affidavits are presented on the part of the prosecution, that then he have the opportunity to cross-examine the defendants.

We respectfully submit, that it does seem to us that where the Turkish government, through the good offices of this government, are employing the Prosecutor and legal machinery of this State, to secure testimony, &c., to enable the Turkish government to prosecute this man, upon so serious a charge, that this

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HUDSPETH & LANE
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
260 WASHINGTON STREET
UNION TRUST CO. BUILDING

TELEPHONE 2153 2154 JERSEY

ERT S. HUDSPETH
RITT LANE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

#3

government should also use its good offices to see that this man, under such circumstances, obtains a fair trial in the foreign jurisdiction in question.

All of which is respectfully submitted. We are,

Very truly yours,

R.S.H.

Hudspeth & Lane

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SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
FEB 2 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt

Encl. 22. Jersey City, N. J.,
Feb. 1, 1910.

Hudspeth & Lane.

Ack's letter of Jan. 22nd and 29th, and says what the firm desires is that the Department obtain for Rizk the opportunity of presenting depositions of witnesses, all of whom are in the U. S., and in the case of affidavits produced by the prosecution that he be allowed to cross-examine the defendants, and that Rizk has a fair trial in the foreign jurisdiction in question.
Ro. (Rec'd Feb. 2, 1910)

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RECEIVED,
FEB 5- 1910
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

FILE-S. Y. S.

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538

February 7, 1910.

Messrs. Hudspeth and Lane,
260 Washington Street,
Jersey City, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

The Department has received your letter of the 1st instant in the matter of the trial by the Turkish Government of Memar Risk on the charge of murder.

The Department is of the opinion that the questions raised by the request which you have renewed in your present letter have already been quite fully answered in the Department's communications to you under date of January 22nd and January 29th. The Department finds in your present letter nothing that would lead it to change the opinion it has already formed in this case, namely, that the circumstances as placed before it are not such as would seem to call for or justify any representations by this Government to the Government of Turkey regarding the manner

manner in which the Turkish tribunals should conduct the trial of a Turkish subject for the murder of a Turkish subject, this whole matter being, as it is, one which appears to lie clearly within the jurisdiction of such tribunals as has been already fully explained to you.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Assistant Secretary of State.

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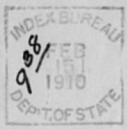

From Pera,

Dated Feb. 15, 1910,

Rec'd 8:14 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

February 15, 10:00 a. m. 17.

Our sixty nine. The Sublime Porte requests exact date of crime committed by Memar Rizk to decide whether he comes under decree of general amnesty of August nineteen eight. Instruct by cable.

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Extradition of Memer Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 23. Turkey,
February 15, 1910.
Am. Embassy (Straus) TELEGRAM.
"February 15, 10:00 a.m. 17.
"Our sixty nine. The Sublime Porte requests exact date of crime committed by Memer Rizk to decide whether he comes under decree of general amnesty of August nineteen eight. Instruct by cable."
We. 9:55 A.M.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
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Telegram to Gov. of New Jersey Feb. 15 10

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TELEGRAM SENT.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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DEPT. OF STATE

Department of State,

Washington, February 15, 1910.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY,

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

Department is advised by American Ambassador Turkey that the Sublime Porte requests exact date of crime committed by Memar Rizk that he may decide whether fugitive comes under Amnesty Decree of August nineteen hundred eight.

JRB/JK.

Enciphered by .....

Sent by operator 11:29 A. M., Feb 15, 1910

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21558/23

GOVERNOR

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Extradition of Memer Rizk from Egypt.

Encl. 23. Turkey,
February 15, 1910.

Am. Embassy (Straus) TELEGRAM.

"February 15, 10:00 a.m. 17.

"Our sixty nine. The Sublime Porte requests exact date of crime committed by Memer Rizk to decide whether he comes under decree of general amnesty of August nineteen eight. Instruct by cable."

We. 9:55 A.M.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

file JRB NK

Telegram to Gov. of New Jersey Feb. 15 10

TELEGRAM SENT.

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SOLICITOR'S OFFICE FEB 15 1910 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Department of State,

Washington, February 15, 1910.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY,

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

Department is advised by American Ambassador Turkey that the Sublime Porte requests exact date of crime committed by Memar Rizk that he may decide whether fugitive comes under Amnesty Decree of August nineteen hundred eight.

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From Trenton, New Jersey.

Dated February 15, 1910.

Rec'd 3:35 Pm.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

In Governor's absence would advise you that crime committed by Memar Rizk occurred January 29, 1907. Sworn copies of evidence in the case will be forwarded to you in a few days as requested in your letter of January 31.

LESLIE R FORT
Secretary to the Governor.

Deciphered by

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

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FEB 16 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
FEB 16 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt

Encl. 24. Trenton, N. J.,
February 15, 1910.
Governor of New Jersey(Secretary)
TELEGRAM.

"In Governor's absence would advise you that crime committed by Memar Rizk occurred January 29, 1907. Sworn copies of evidence in the case will be forwarded to you in a few days as requested in your letter of January 31."

F. 4:12

See telegram to Turkey- Feb 16/10
File 884

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
FEB 16 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

TELEGRAM SENT. U

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
FEB 16 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

21558/24.

Department of State,

Washington, February 16, 1910.

Cakfy

4:00 pm

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 17 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

AMEMBASSY,

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Your cable February fifteenth. Department advised by Governor New Jersey that crime was committed by Memar Rizk on January twenty-nine, nineteen hundred seven and that sworn copies of evidence in case will be forwarded in few days. You will at same time that you transmit this information state to Foreign Office that United States would consider as most unfortunate and regrettable, release of this man without trial pursuant to general amnesty proclamation in view of fact that he is charged here with most brutual and unprovoked murder and in view of further fact that murder occurred in United States and not in Turkey, and, therefore, not subject to any extenuating circumstances which might operate in favor of offender in Turkey.

Knox

JRC/JK.
3-4.

Enciphered by

Sent by operator 6 20 M., Feb 16, 1910 Ox+ JS

Index Bu.—No. 50.

INDEX BUREAU
15
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 15
21558/24
DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of Memar Rizk from Egypt

Encl. 24. Trenton, N. J.,
February 15, 1910.
Governor of New Jersey (Secretary)
TELEGRAM.

"In Governor's absence would advise you that crime committed by Memar Rizk occurred January 29, 1907. Sworn copies of evidence in the case will be forwarded to you in a few days as requested in your letter of January 31."

F. 4:12

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
FEB 16 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
FEB 16 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

See telegram to Turkey - Feb 16/10
File EEY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
FEB 16 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

TELEGRAM SENT. U

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
FEB 16 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

JRC

21558/24.

Department of State,

Washington, February 16, 1910.

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4:00 pm

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 17 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

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Knox

JRC/JK.
3-4.

Enciphered by

Sent by operator ..... M., Feb 16, 1910 Ext 11

Index Bu.—No. 50.

FEB 18 1910

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
FEB 18 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

21558/24

FEB 18 1910

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
FEB 18 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

~~Answered~~ } ~~and to~~
21558 Acknowledged }

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
FEB 18 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 18 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

MUND WILSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL
LSON B. GASKILL
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

~~[Date]~~
~~FILE~~

Trenton, N.J., Feb. 17, 1910.

~~Answered~~ } and to
Acknowledged }
Turkey

Hon. P. E. Knox,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

[Date] FEB 21 1909
FILE ~~FILE~~
E. E. Y.

Dear Sir:

By direction of the Governor I am forwarding, in compliance with the request of your letter of Jan. 31st, testimony taken in the case of the State of New Jersey v. Memar Rizk, to be forwarded at your pleasure to the American Ambassador at Constantinople. This testimony, which is quite bulky, is being forwarded to you by Adams Express.

The Prosecutor of Hudson County states that in event of the necessity of witnesses being required, he is in position to send to Turkey witnesses to testify at the trial of the fugitive, should such be held, and desires to be advised in advance if such course on his part becomes necessary, both as to the fact and the date of trial, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Very truly yours,

Nelson B. Gaskill

Asst. Attorney General.

Dear East:
Forward the evidence to the Embassy at Constantinople.
So Ack. J.B.S.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
FEB 19 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

A

~~File No.~~

File No.
21558/25

FILED
FEB 25 1910

FEB 18 1910

21558/24

FEB 18 1910

Serial No. 72

February 21, 1910.

File No. 21558/25

The Honorable

Oscar S. Straus,

American Ambassador,

Constantinople.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence relative to the punishment of Memar Rizk, an Ottoman subject accused of murder in the state of New Jersey, with particular reference to your Despatch No. 69 of the 14th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a note from the Sublime Porte, requesting that certain documents be furnished which may aid in the conviction of Rizk, I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Assistant Attorney-General of New Jersey, transmitting a copy of the evidence against the accused.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON

Acting Secretary

Enclosures:

As above.

21558/25

3 B/Pl

A true copy of the signed original

21558/25

February 21, 1910.

His Excellency

The Governor of New Jersey,

Trenton, New Jersey.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of the 17th instant from the Assistant Attorney-General of New Jersey, forwarding, by your direction, a copy of the testimony taken in the case of the State of New Jersey versus Memar Rizk.

In reply the Department is pleased to inform you that a copy of the letter, together with the evidence in the case, have been transmitted to the American Ambassador at Constantinople for appropriate action in the premises.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON

Acting Secretary

21558/25

3 B/Pl

A true copy of the signed original

2.1558

3

Ack. approve and express
hope that it will be found possible
to secure trial of this man. JBS

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1910
DEP'T. OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
MAR 12 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

No. 95.

To E.E.4

February 22, 1910.

Answered
~~Acknowledged~~ } ~~and to~~

Mch. 15

Subject: Memar Rizk.

File No. 21558/26

[Date] FILE 224

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

S i r :

I received in due course your cable of the 16th instant, in answer to mine of the day previous in regard to Memar Rizk as to the date when the alleged murder was committed by him. You request me to state to the Foreign Office that the United States would consider it most unfortunate if this man without trial would be released under the general amnesty proclamation.

FILED. Mar 16 1910

I called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs yesterday, and subsequently on the Minister of Justice, and arranged that no action will be taken until the copies of the evidence you refer to are received by me and transmitted to the Foreign Office.

The amnesty proclamation was issued on July 24th, 1908, and is very sweeping in its effect covering all crimes committed prior to that date. I shall endeavor, but with what success I am unable to state, to have the Minister of Justice consider as to whether the amnesty applies to crimes committed outside of the Ottoman Empire. When the evidence you are forwarding is received, I shall then discuss the matter more fully with the Ministers above referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Oscar S. Straus

22

March 15, 1910.

No. 82

2155-5/126

The Honorable

Oscar S. Straus,

American Ambassador,

Constantinople.

S i r :

The Department has received your No. 95 of the 22nd ultimo, stating that you have arranged that no action would be taken lookingtto the release, under the recent amnesty proclamation, of Nemar Risk, charged with murder in New Jersey, until copies of the evidence in the case are delivered to the Turkish Foreign Office. You add that this proclamation covers all crimes committed prior to July 24, 1908, but that you will request the Ministry of Justice to consider whether the amnesty applies to crimes committed outside of the Ottoman Empire.

Your action in the matter is approved and the Department hopes that through the Embassy's efforts it will be found possible to secure the trial of this man.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

A true copy of the signed original.
N.K.

21556/26
3 L

No. 82 March 16, 1910.

The Honorable

Oscar S. Straus,

American Ambassador,

Constantinople.

Sir:

The Department has received your No. 96 of the 22nd ultimo, stating that you have arranged that no action would be taken looking to the release, under the recent amnesty proclamation, of Nemer Nick, charged with murder in New Jersey, until copies of the evidence in the case are delivered to the Turkish Foreign Office. You add that this proclamation covers all crimes committed prior to July 24, 1908, but that you will request the Ministry of Justice to consider whether the amnesty applies to crimes committed outside of the Ottoman Empire.

Your action in the matter is approved and the Department hopes that through the Embassy's efforts it will be found possible to secure the trial of this Arm.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Hoar:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

21608/20
B. L.

3

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
APR 8 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

No. 118.

March 23, 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
APR 8 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR
8
1910
DEPT. OF STATE

To
E.E.Y

INDEX BUREAU
2165-8/27

Subject: Memar Rizk.

Apr. 9 10
Near East:
~~Ambassador~~ Gov.
of N. J. J.R.C.
File 9 E Y.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Instruction Number 72 of the 21st ultimo, (File No.21558/25), in further reference to the case of Memar Rizk, accused of the crime of murder in the State of New Jersey, wherewith is enclosed a copy of a letter from the Assistant Attorney-General of New Jersey, transmitting a copy of the evidence against the accused.

FILED.
APR 12 1910

This copy of the evidence has been delivered by the Embassy to the Sublime Porte, with a statement embodying the tenor of the Attorney-General's communication.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry L. Jaws

April 11, 1910.

21558/27

His Excellency

The Governor of New Jersey,

Trenton, New Jersey.

S i r :

Referring to a letter dated February 17th last from the Assistant Attorney General of New Jersey forwarding copy of the testimony in the case of Nemar Rizk, charged with murder in New Jersey, I have the honor to inform you that in a despatch of March 23rd the American Embassy at Constantinople reports that the testimony has been delivered to the Ottoman Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P C KNOX

21558/27
3 L

A true copy of the signed original.
M. L.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 14 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
APR 15 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

No. 124.

March 31, 1910.

Subject: Memar Rizk: acknowledgment.

INDEX BUREAU
21558/25

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Instruction Number 82, of the 15th instant, (File No.21558/26), in further reference to the case of Memar Rizk, charged with murder in the State of New Jersey, whose trial by the Ottoman courts is desired.

FILED.
APR 15 1910

The Embassy's dispatch Number 118, of the 23rd instant, indicated the latest step which has been taken in this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry L. James

Chargé d'Affaires.

3 m

21558

AMERICAN EMBASSY
AMERICAN OFFICE
CONSTANTINOPLE.
MAY 20 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
MAY 20 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

No. 165 May 5, 1910.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 19 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

Subject: Memar Rizk; his release under the Amnesty Proclamation of July 24th, 1908.

3 Copy to Gov. of N. J. for his information. So ack.
JRC

INDEX BUREAU
21558/29

3.
Copied to Gov. of N. J. & so acknowledged May 24/10
File

DIVISION OF
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
MAY 22 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED.
MAY 25 1910

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

S i r :

I have the honor to refer to my Numer 95 of February 22nd last, in regard to the case of Memar Rizk, and to the subsequent correspondence in this matter. I had several conferences with the Minister of Justice, and impressed upon him the distinction that should be made in respect to the Amnesty Proclamation of July 24th, 1908, that it should not apply to a crime such as this, a brutal and unprovoked murder committed within the territory of a friendly nation. He promised me that he would submit the matter to the judicial authorities to see whether such a distinction could be

admitted

admitted. Referring to your cable of February 16th last, wherein it is stated that the crime was committed on January 9th, 1907, I impressed upon the Minister of Justice your views as therein expressed, that it would be most unfortunate and regrettable should this criminal be released without trial.

Our dragoman, who was charged with following this matter at the Department of Justice, reported to me yesterday that the said Memar Rizk was released under the Amnesty Proclamation above referred to. This information has not yet been communicated to me officially, but I thought it best to advise you at once.

I was informed by the Minister of Justice that various applications had come to the Department from the foreign representatives here to have exceptions made; but in no instance had been possible to make such an exception, because the Proclamation having been made upon the accession of the present Sultan to the throne, the Government felt obligated to put into effect in every instance an obligation which His Imperial Majesty had with such solemnity proclaimed throughout the Empire.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Oscar S. Straus

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21558/29

May 24, 1910.

His Excellency

The Governor of New Jersey,

Trenton, New Jersey.

Sir:

With reference to previous correspondence in regard to the case of Memar Rizk, charged with murder in New Jersey, I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a despatch from the American Ambassador at Constantinople from which it appears that Memar Rizk has been released by the Turkish authorities under the Amnesty Proclamation of July 24, 1908.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

Assistant Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

No.165 of May 5, 1910
from Embassy at Constantinople.

21558/29
/3 G 4

A true copy of the signed original.

3 W

No. ✓ May 24, 1910.

21558/29

The Honorable

Oscar S. Straus,

American Ambassador,

Constantinople.

Sir:

The Department has received your despatch, No. 165, of the 5th instant, reporting that Memar Rizk, charged with murder in New Jersey, has been released by the Turkish authorities under the Amnesty Proclamation of July 24, 1908.

A copy of your despatch has been transmitted to the Governor of New Jersey.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Huntington Wilson

21558/29
13 G4

A true copy of the signed original.

No. May 24, 1910.

The Honorable

Oscar S. Straus,

American Ambassador,

Constantinople.

Sir:

The Department has received your despatch, No. 155, of the 5th instant, reporting that Moses Gist, charged with murder in New Jersey, has been released by the Turkish authorities under the Amnesty Proclamation of July 24, 1908.

A copy of your despatch has been transmitted to the Governor of New Jersey.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Huntington Wilson

21558/29
Feb 8 4

A true copy of the signed original mail
Ch.R.

To ☐

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
4. JUN 3 1910
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

3 W
☐

21558

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

May 20, 1910.

No. 182

Subject: Release of Memar Rizk.

INDEX BUREAU
21558/30

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN
3
1910
DEPT. OF STATE

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
JUN 4 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

June 4 10
Near East:
Ack. & copy to the
Gov. of New Jersey.
J. R. C

Ack. & copied to
Governor of New Jersey,
June 7, 1910.
File
C.E.

FILED.
JUN 8 1910

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my No.165 of the 5th inst., I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a note with transalation from the Sublime Porte informing the Embassy that Memar Rizk ,who was charged with the murder of a Turkish subject in New Jersey, and for whose arrest and detention the Department of State had asked, has been released under the General Amnesty Act of 1909.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Oscar S. Straus

Enclosure with transalation.

Sublime

Ministè

No. Gl.

No. Sl.

Note Ve

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Enclosure to Despatch No. 182.

Sublime Porte

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

No. Gl. 1883.

No. Sl. 28. le 8 mai, 1910.

Note Verbale:

En réponse au différentes notes verbales que l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis d'Amérique a bien voulu lui adresser et dont la dernière est datée du 23 mars dernier No. 47, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur de l'informer, sur une communication du Département de la Justice, que le crime imputé à Mèmar Rizk, ayant été commis avant le 10 Juillet, 1324, ainsi qu'il appert du dossier judiciaire transmis par les Autorités américaines de New Jersey, le susnommé doit bénéficier de la loi de l'amnistie générale.

Dans ces conditions, des poursuites judicaires ne pouvant être exercées, du chef du crime dont il s'agit, contre le susdit Mémar Rizk, celui-ci a été remis en liberté.

A l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Enclosure to Despatch No. 182.

Sublime Porte

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

No. 61. 1883.

No. 81. 28.

Note Verbale.

le 8 mai, 1910.

Ma réponse au différentes notes verbales que l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis d'Amérique a bien voulu lui adresser et dont la dernière est datée du 23 mars dernier No. 47, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur de l'informer, sur une communication du Département de la Justice, que le crime imputé à Meyer Hirk, ayant été commis avant le 10 Juillet, 1924, ainsi qu'il appert du dossier judiciaire transmis par les Autorités américaines de New Jersey, le susnommé doit bénéficier de la loi de l'amnistie générale.

Dans ces conditions, des poursuites judiciaires ne pouvant être exercées, du chef du crime dont il s'agit, contre le susdit Meyer Hirk, celui-ci a été remis en liberté.

A l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Translation:

Sublime Porte.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

No. Gl. 1883

No. Sl. 28

Note Verbale: May 8, 1910.

In reply to the several Notes Verbale that the Embassy of the United States of America has addressed to it, and of which the last is dated 23rd of March of this year, No.47, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honor to inform, regarding a communication from the Department of Justice, that the crime imputed to Memar Rizk having been committed before July 10th, 1324, as it appears from the judicial dossier transmitted by the American Authorities of New Jersey, the above named benefits by the law of the general amnesty.

Under these circumstances, judicial prosecution cannot take place for the crime in question against the above mentioned Memar Rizk, who has been liberated.

To the Embassy of the United States of America.

3 2

June 7, 1910.

INDEX BUREAU
2 15-5-8/30

His Excellency

The Governor of New Jersey,

Trenton, New Jersey.

Sir:

With reference to this Department's letter of the 25th ultimo, concerning the case of Memar Rizk, charged with the murder of a Turkish subject in New Jersey, I have now the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch from the American Ambassador at Constantinople with attached translation of a note from the Sublime Porte stating that Memar Rizk has been released under the General Amnesty Act of 1909.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Huntington Wilson

Assistant Secretary of State.

Enclosure:
No. 182 of May 20, 1910
from Constantinople.

21558/30

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A true copy of the signed original.
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Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 15 1909
DEPT OF STATE

K. 52093/1. September 14, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

S i r :

This Department is in receipt of a note dated the 4th instant from Mr. Esmond Ovey, Secretary of the British Embassy (North East Harbor, Me.), in which he states that one Lawrence K. Kentwell, a student in Oxford University, has requested the Ambassador to obtain from this Department, a ruling as to whether he may be properly regarded as a "person of Chinese descent," under the terms of the Chinese exclusion laws. I beg to furnish you the following statement concerning this matter, with the request that, provided such course meets with your approval, it be forwarded to Mr. Ovey:

The files of this Department contain a voluminous correspondence with Mr. Kentwell, which commenced in November, 1905, and ended with a letter written by him from Oxford on July 19, 1908. The last several communications received from him were filed without answer, because the Department felt that it had proceeded as far as should in reason be expected in an endeavor to explain the operation of the statute and its application to Mr. Kentwell's case, and because it did not desire to be drawn into any further argument of the question with him.

This Department has always held that the Chinese exclusion laws are applicable to all persons whose parents, or either of whose parents,

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Hon. Se

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AWP/A

were of pure Chinese blood. You can readily appreciate the necessity for this administrative holding, in the face of the fact that many persons of half Chinese blood are located in countries from which immigration to the United States assumes considerable proportions. On this subject Mr. Kentwell was written on March 19, 1906, in part as follows:

> "Regarding the general proposition which you advance to the effect that because your father was a British subject, you should not be regarded as a Chinaman notwithstanding that your mother belonged to the Chinese race, you are advised that the Chinese exclusion acts do not refer to Chinese in the political sense but as a race -- to the exclusion of'Chinese and persons of Chinese descent' -- and their enforcement must necessarily proceed upon such a construction; otherwise the purpose of the laws could not be effected."

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

AWP/ARW

INDEX BUREAU

21559

DEPT. OF STATE

Interpretation of the Chinese Exclusion Laws in connection with the case of Lawrence K. Kentwell.

Department of Commerce and Labor,

September 14, 1909.

Informs the Department of the receipt of a note from the British Embassy, in which it is stated that one Lawrence K. Kentwell, a student of Oxford University, whose father was a British subject and whose mother belonged to the Chinese race, has requested the Ambassador to obtain from the Department of Commerce and Labor a ruling as to whether he may properly be regarded as a "person of Chinese descent," under the terms of the Chinese exclusion laws. Says that Mr. Kentwell has corresponded with the Department of Commerce and Labor in regard to this matter for some time, and quotes the opinion of that Department that the Chinese exclusion acts refer to the Chinese as a race, "Chinese and persons

upon such a construction in order to effect the purpose of these laws. Calls the Department's attention to the importance of this administrative holding, whereby Mr. Kentwell is regarded as a Chinese person. Bc. (Rec'd September 15, 1909)

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
17
1909
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

1ST ENDORSEMENT.

Diplomatic Bureau:

To Brit. Embassy.

So ack.

RECEIVED,
SEP 17 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

To British Ambassador
Acknowledged
Hall
Sept. 18.

FILE-S.Y.S.

A true copy of the signed original.

21559

1559

Serial No. 724 September 18, 1909.

Excellency:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor concerning the status of Mr. Lawrence K. Kentwell, who desires a ruling as to whether he may be properly regarded as a "person of Chinese descent", under the terms of the Chinese exclusion laws, the matter having been brought to the attention of the Department of Commerce and Labor by Mr. Esmond Ovey, of your Embassy.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

Enclosure as above,
September 14, 1909.

His Excellency

The Right Honorable James Bryce, O.M.,

Ambassador of Great Britain.

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L7 H

September 18, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, relative to the status of Mr. Lawrence K. Kentwell, who requested, through the Secretary of the British Embassy at this Capital, a ruling as to whether he may be properly regarded as a "person of Chinese descent."

In reply I have the honor to say that, in accordance with your suggestion, a copy of your letter has been transmitted to the British Embassy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.
Hall

21559

For cor

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For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

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Secretary
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INDEX BUREAU
SEP
1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Athenry. Co. Galway. Ireland
August 31st. 1909

Secretary
Head Office. American Consul.
Washington U.S.A.

Sir
I should be exceedingly obliged if you would be kind enough to make enquiries as to my Son Patrick J. McNamara a Citizen of the U.S.A. who last wrote to me from Cape Nome dated 26th June 1901. he was then on his way to Gold diggings. he had been in the Ukon district for some years previous to this date, and had made a considerable amount of money — A previous letter was addressed from Valdez, where he was staying on his way up to Klondyke, He Mentions he was in the following places Viz. Klondyke, Dawson. Koyonchuk river, Youkon, Cape Nome, Teller, Chestichena & Copper River, Skwanguy. Juneau He also appears to have lived in Seattle between times, and to have been well known in Sanfrancisco one of his addresses was % Post Office Seattle — His partner for years was one Bob Campbell, He Contemplated buying a Hotel & Saloon and Ranch in California, and also some land in Washington State.
If You could give me any information about my Son, it would give great relief & I shall be for ever thankful

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Patrick McNamara

1561/2 from Seattle

(Postman)
P.S. I have sent a Copy of the foregoing to the U.S. Consul at Dawson City, please suggest the most advisable course to pursue to locate my Son

21560

DEPT. OF STATE

SEP 16 1909
RECEIVED

Whereabouts of Patrick J. McNamara.

Patrick McNamara,

Athenry, Ireland.

August 31, 1909.

Requests Department's assistance in locating his son, Patrick J. McNamara, who was last heard from in 1901 at Cape Nome, Alaska.
J. (Rec'd September 16, 1909)

Ans. + to Mayors of Seattle + San Francisco

FILE,
C. E. S. Sept 22/09.

si HCH

21560

September 22, 1909.

His Honor

The Mayor of San Francisco,

San Francisco, California.

Sir:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter which has been received from Mr. Patrick McNamara, of Athenry, County Galway, Ireland, requesting that efforts be made to ascertain the whereabouts of his son, Patrick J. McNamara, who is said to have been well known in San Francisco.

The Department will be pleased to transmit to Mr. McNamara any information you may be able to obtain regarding the whereabouts and condition of his son.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Copy of letter, dated August 31, 1909, as stated.

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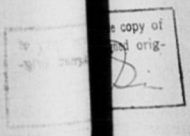

21560

September 22, 1909.

His Honor

The Mayor of Seattle,

Seattle, Washington.

Sir:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter which has been received from Mr. Patrick McNamara, of Atheney, County Galway, Ireland, requesting that efforts be made to ascertain the whereabouts of his son, Patrick J. McNamara, whose post-office address at one time was Seattle, where, it seems, he resided at intervals between trips to Alaska, where he was engaged in gold mining.

The Department will be pleased to transmit to Mr. McNamara any information which you may be able to obtain regarding the whereabouts and condition of his son.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Copy of letter, dated August 31, 1909, as indicated.

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September 22, 1909.

Mr. Patrick McNamara,

Atheney, County Galway,

Ireland.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 31st ultimo requesting that efforts be made to ascertain the whereabouts of your son, Patrick J. McNamara who, you state, has been engaged in gold mining in Alaska, has resided at times in Seattle, Washington, and was well known in San Francisco, California.

In reply I have to state that the Department has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Seattle and to the Mayor of San Francisco with a view to ascertaining the whereabouts of your son, and should they be able to obtain any information regarding him the Department will promptly advise you.

It is noted that you have communicated with the American Consul

Consul
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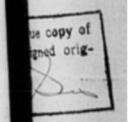

Consul at Dawson City, Yukon Territory, regarding the matter, in which case the Consul at that place will do all he properly can to assist you in your efforts to learn of the whereabouts of your son.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

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21760/—

For corr

SHR.

For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

SHR 311.411 M 23

John Weaver.

1932

Telephones

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John Weaver. Frederick S. Drake.

Law Offices of

Weaver and Drake

1116 South Penn Square 300-306 Penn Square Bldg.

Telephones Philadelphia.

INDEX BUREAU SEP 15 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

September 14, 1909.

Hon. Philander C. Knox,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

A great many of the people of Philadelphia have been interested for some years in the proposition to bring the sturgeon from the Black Sea to the Delaware, and other American Rivers. I remember that when my friend, Horace G. Knowles, was Minister to Servia that there was some negotiations going on looking to this being done. I am quite sure that you would favor a great many of the people of Pennsylvania, if not of the entire country, if Mr. Knowles could be kept in such touch with the Servian authorities that this could be finally accomplished.

Yours very truly,

John Weaver

Copy of orig- C.

SEP 16 1909

21561

DEPT. OF STATE

Proposed stocking of American waters with sturgeon from the Black Sea.

John Wenver,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

September 14, 1909.

Referring to previous efforts of Horace G. Knowles, former Minister to Servia, to bring sturgeon from the Black Sea to the Delaware and other American Rivers, expresses his assurance that if Mr. Knowles could be kept in proper touch with the Servian authorities this could be accomplished, to the general satisfaction of the American people, particularly Pennsylvanians.
Bo. (Rec'd September 15, 1909)

DEPT OF STATE
SEP 17 1909

1ST ENDORSEMENT.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

To Bur. of Fisheries.

2d endorsement.

To Col, Sept. 21. Ec.

RECEIVED
SEP 17 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

FILE S. Y. S.

21561

17 E/M

September 21, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for communication to the Commissioner of Fisheries a letter from Mr. John Weaver, of Philadelphia, regarding the proposition to stock the Delaware and other rivers with sturgeon from the Black Sea.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From John Weaver,
September 4, 1909.

A true copy of
signed orig.
Hall.

21561/—

Telephones.

Law Offices
Dwight M. Lowrey
1628 Land Title Building
Philadelphia, September 24, 1909.

Hon. Philander C. Knox,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Philadelphians are very much interested in the effort made by Hon. Horace G. Knowles, former Minister to the several Balkan States, to introduce into this country, certain varities of fish, and new fruits and vegetables. Particularly are we interested in the transplanting of the sturgeon, and of the sterlet. Until this great work is accomplished, it seems particularly desirable, that Mr. Knowles should be continued in some diplomatic relation with Roumania, or sister states. I earnestly request that you give this serious consideration. It will hardly be necessary for me to call your attention to the interest taken in this project, by the Press of our state, and of the country in general.

Very respectfully,

Dwight M. Lowrey

21561/1

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INDEX BUREAU
SEP 29 1909
21561/1
DEPT. OF STATE

Proposed stocking of American waters with sturgeon from the Black Sea.

Encl.1. Philadelphia, Pa., September 24, 1909.

Dwight M. Lowrey.

States that much interest is being manifested in the effort of Horace G. Knowles, former Minister to Servia and Roumania, to introduce into the United States, certain varieties of fish, new fruits and vegetables, and that, until the work is accomplished, it is desirable that Mr. Knowles be continued in some diplomatic relation with Roumania or Servia.

Requests that the matter be given attention.

Da (Rec'd September 26,1909.)

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
30
1909
2ND ASST SECRETARY

1st ENDORSEMENT.

Diplomatic Bureau:

Ack. A selection for the mission to Roumania has already been made.

To Fish Commissioner

Bureau of Appointments: to note

[illegible]

RECEIVED.
OCT 1 - 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Answered
Oct. 8/09.

Pg C-L.
Oct. 14/09.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS.
OCT 19 1909
Department of State.

Noted File

INDEX BUREAU

21561/1

L 7 Co/D

October 8, 1909.

Mr. Dwight M. Lowrey,
1628 Land Title Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

Your letter of the 24th ultimo requesting the retention of Mr. Horace G. Knowles as Minister to Roumania until his efforts to introduce into America sturgeon from the Black Sea are accomplished, has been received and you are informed that a selection for the mission at Bucharest has already been made.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

DEPT. OF STATE
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October 13, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

S i r:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Bureau of Fisheries, a copy of a letter which has been received from Mr. Dwight H. Lowrey of Philadelphia, relative to the desire of residents of Pennsylvania to introduce into the waters of that State certain varieties of fish from the Balkan States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Dwight H. Lowrey,
September 24, 1909.

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215-61

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Valley Forge by
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Hon. P.C.K

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This was acknowledged from Valley Forge by the Secretary, and is sent to the Department for appropriate action.

TH AMERICAN
1771: Daily Advertiser, 1784
te, 1789: The oldest Daily
Newspaper in America *Philadelphia*

Oct. 8.

Hon. P.C.Knox,

Secretary of State,

Valley Forge,Pa.

My dear Mr. Knox:--

Taking advantage of your kindly note of recent date, I went to Valley Forge yesterday. I was greatly disappointed to have missed you, not only because of the business I had in mind but because I had looked with a great deal of pleasure for another personal meeting with you, remembering the very delightful ten minutes of my former visit to Valley Forge.

The service the Department can do in the sturgeon matter is to get us the fish. I feel that you fully appreciate the value of these great food fish. Our own have practically been exterminated because when they were plentiful there was a popular superstition that their meat was valueless, and there was no protective regulation. Now sturgeon(smoked) is selling in the delicatessen stores for 50c. a pound. If we could restock our streams with Danube sturgeon, which grow to be two and three times the size of the native species, they would furnish a valuable food supply, as well as being the foun-



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THE NORTH AMERICAN
Pennsylvania Packet, 1771: Daily Advertiser, 1784
United States Gazette, 1789: The oldest Daily
Newspaper in America *Philadelphia*

Oct. 8.

Hon. P.C.Knox,

Secretary of State,

Valley Forge,Pa.

My dear Mr. Knox:--

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THE NORTH AMERICAN
Pennsylvania Packet, 1771: Daily Advertiser, 1784
United States Gazette, 1789: The oldest Daily
Newspaper in America *Philadelphia*

tion of a great caviar industry. Caviar retails at $7 a pound. One
Danube sturgeon, average size, yields 250 pounds of caviar. But in the
long run, the great value of the fish would be in the abundant food supply
which they would afford. Danube sturgeon have been known to grow to
1500 and 1800 pounds.

It is many months since the Roumanian government offered to
Mr. Knowles, then our minister, a carload of sturgeon fry. Nothing has
been done since, largely because of the change in ministers. My thought
is that while Mr. Knowles is loafing around Philadelphia and Washington
he might have been better employed if sent as a sort of special agent
to Roumania to get those fish. He is interested, and knows in just what
way the matter is. Somebody will have to see to the shipping, etc. And
of course, unless an interest is taken in the matter, the Roumanian gov-
ernment will hardly press the fry on us.



If the department doesn't find it feasible
to send Mr. Knowles on this commission, perhaps
some other measure could be taken to hasten the
shipment of the fish.

I know that Commissioner Meehan of Penn-
sylvania, the most successful fish culturist in
the United States, is interested; and I have
been told that Commissioner Bowers of the United
States Commission is. There seems to be no

THE NORTH AMERICAN
Pennsylvania Packet, 1771: Daily Advertiser, 1784
United States Gazette, 1789: The oldest Daily
Newspaper in America *Philadelphia*

of getting the fry here except through the help of the State Depart-
t.

It would be really a very valuable work, and right in line with
program of practical results which the department has been following
r your administration.

If there are any suggestions or other service that I
render to you in this or any other matter, believe me to be ready
o it.

Thanking you for your kindly interest, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

Frederick F. Forbes



INDEX BUREAU

OCT 21561/2

DEPT. OF STATE

Introduction of Danube Sturgeon into the United States.

End 2 Philadelphia, Pa., October 8, 1909.

Frederick F. Forbes.

Writes to the Secretary, expressing disappointment at not having seen him when at Valley Forge on the 7th instant, and discussing the subject of the introduction of Danube sturgeon into the rivers of the United States.

Informs the Secretary of the value of Danube sturgeon as a source of food and caviar supply and states that the Roumanian Government offered former Minister Knowles a carload of sturgeon fry. Suggests that Knowles be sent to Roumania to arrange for the shipment of the fish.

States further that Commissioner Meehan of Pennsylvania and United States Commissioner Bowers are interested in the project.

Mc. (Rec'd October 11, 1909)

Secretary of State, OCT 11 1909

DEPT OF STATE OCT 14 1909 2NDASSISTSECRETARY

1st ENDORSEMENT.

Diplomatic Bureau:

This tangible offer of a carload of sturgeon fry should be made known to the Fish Commission, inviting suggestion as to acceptance, and time and manner of shipment, with a view to instructing the legation at Bucharest.

Ack as a most interesting proposal, which is having consideration in the appropriate quarter.

AAA

RECEIVED, OCT 15 1909 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Answered and to C+L. Oct. 20, 1909.

FILE-S. Y. S.

21561/2 L 7 Co/Hu

October 20, 1909.

Mr. Frederick F. Forbes,
Care of THE NORTH AMERICAN,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

S i r:

The Department has received your letter of the 8th instant relative to the offer of the Roumanian Government to supply a quantity of sturgeon fry from the Black Sea and the Danube River for restocking the rivers of our Atlantic coast.

In reply you are advised that this courteous proposal on the part of the Roumanian Government has been brought to the attention of the Department by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and others, and that the matter is having consideration in the appropriate quarter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Acting Secretary of State.

...ne copy of ...igned orig-

2156 1/2

Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington

CHIEF CLERK
OCT
14
1909
DEPT. of STATE

INDEX BUREAU
OCT
15
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

October 14, 1909.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to bring to the attention of the Department of State the offer of the government of Roumania to present to the government of the United States a supply of sturgeon from the Black Sea and Danube River for restocking rivers of our Atlantic coast. This offer has been made informally to the Bureau of Fisheries of this Department by the Roumanian Inspector-General of Fisheries, and has been acknowledged in a suitable manner by the Commissioner of Fisheries, who has expressed his desire and intention to arrange for the shipment of the fish at the earliest practicable date.

The matter acquired a diplomatic aspect by having been brought to the attention of the former American Minister to Roumania, Mr. Horace Knowles, by the authorities of that country, and by Mr. Knowles' statements to this Department in affirmation of the desire of Roumania to show this courtesy to this country. Since his return to America,

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Mr. Knowles has continued his interest in the subject, and has become convinced of the great benefits that will result from the successful introduction of these fishes.

This Department calls attention to the steady decline in our sturgeon fisheries and the apparent impossibility of arresting it and reestablishing the former abundance of the fish by any practicable means; and the introduction and acclimatization of exotic sturgeons would therefore be most desirable. Under these circumstances, the Department of State may consider it proper and advisable to express to the Roumanian government the appreciative thanks of this country for the boon that is sought to be conferred through the presentation of the fish in question.

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 18 1909
21561/3
DEPT. OF STATE

Proposed stocking of American waters with sturgeon from the Black Sea.

Encl. 3. October 14, 1909.

Department of Commerce and Labor.

States that the Government of Roumania has offered, through its Inspector-general of Fisheries, to the Government of the United States a supply of sturgeon from the Black Sea and Danube River for the restocking rivers of our Atlantic coast, and that the Commissioner of Fisheries has expressed his intention to arrange for the early shipment of the fish.

Saying that the matter acquired a diplomatic aspect because of the interest taken in it by Horace Knowles, former Am. Minister to Roumania, suggests that the Department may consider it proper to express the thanks of the country to the Roumanian Government.

We. (Rec'd Oct. 14, 1909.)

DEPT OF STATE
OCT 15 1909
2ND ASST SECRETARY

1st ENDORSEMENT.

Diplomatic Bureau:

Ack sending copy of Mr. R. P. Forbes' letter of Oct. 8. Commerce favorably on the project. Legation at Bucharest will be appropriately instructed.

Copy to Bucharest.

Write Mr. Forbes in the same sense. See endorsement on his letter.

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Answered and to Roumania Oct. 20, 1909.

FILE-S. Y. S.

INDEX BUREAU
CT 16
21561/2-3
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21561/2-3 7 Co/Hu

No. 20 October 20, 1909.

Roland B. Harvey, Esquire,

American Chargé d'Affaires,

Bucharest.

S i r:

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter which has been received from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor relative to the offer of the Roumanian Government to supply a quantity of sturgeon fry from the Black Sea and the Danube River for restocking the streams of our Atlantic coast.

The Department would be pleased to have you assist in every way in the carrying out of this commendable project and has stated to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any suggestions which may be made by the Bureau of Fisheries as to the time and manner of shipping the fish to this country will be promptly communicated to you for your appropriate action.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON,

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Department of Commerce and Labor, October 14, 1909.

DEPT OF STATE
OCT 15 1909
MAIL & FILE SECTION

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October 20, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant relative to the offer of the Roumanian Government to supply a quantity of sturgeon fry from the Black Sea and the Danube River for restocking the streams of our Atlantic coast.

The Department has taken pleasure in sending a copy of your letter to the American Chargé d'Affaires at Bucharest with instructions to assist in every way the carrying out of this commendable project.

Any suggestions which may be made by the Bureau of Fisheries as to the time and manner of shipping the fish to this country will be communicated promptly to the Legation for its proper action.

The Department has also received a letter from Mr. Frederick F. Forbes of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, relative to this courteous proffer on the part of the

Roumanian

Roumanian Government, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From F. F. Forbes,

October 8, 19091

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THE NORTH AMERICAN
Pennsylvania Packet, 1771: Daily Advertiser, 1784
United States Gazette, 1789: The oldest Daily
Newspaper in America *Philadelphia*

Oct. 5.

NEWS BUREAU
NOV
1909
CAPITOL STATE

P.C.Knox,
Secretary of State,
Valley Forge,Pa.

Sir:--

I am enclosing a letter from the Fish Commissioner of Pennsylvania. I have held this for some time, waiting for an opportunity to present it to you in a more regular way. I enclose it now, as I write to ask that you will grant me an audience of a few minutes either at Valley Forge or in Washington after you return. I have been on this sturgeon matter for our paper for some time, and have written a series of articles as well as an editorial or two about it. I believe there is an opportunity for the state department to do a great practical service to the country in this connection. That is the reason I desire to see you.



You may have some recollection of me personally. I intruded on your vacation early in the summer, when you did me the kindness to send me into town in your car. I mention this because I recall my brief interview with you with a great deal of pleasure.

With best wishes for your continued health and the continuation of your useful administration so auspiciously begun, I remain, Truly etc.,

Frederick F. Forbes

E. MEEHAN.
COMMISSIONER

Hon. Phil

Dear Sir:

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INDEX BUREAU
NOV 30 1909
21561/4-5
DEPT. OF STATE

Proposed stocking of American waters with sturgeon from the Black Sea.

Encl. 4-5. Philadelphia, Pa., October 5, 1909.

Frederick F. Forbes,
Encloses a letter from W. E. Meehan, introducing the writer to the Secretary and states that he desires an interview with the Secretary, evidently to discuss the subject of the introduction of Danube sturgeon into the United States. Refers to the interview which he had with the Secretary at Valley Forge.
Me. (Rec'd November 19, 1909)

1ST ENDORSEMENT.

See Secretary's direction within. File!

INDEX BUREAU
30
9156
5061

E. MEEHAN,
COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

FISHERY COMMISSION
JOHN HAMBERGER, ERIE.
HENRY C. COX, WELLSBORO.
ANDREW R. WHITAKER, PHOENIXVILLE.
W. A. LEISENRING, MAUCH CHUNK.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Harrisburg, Pa. August 3, 1909

Hon. Philander C. Knox,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

As Commissioner of Fisheries of Pennsylvania, I commend to you, Mr. Frederic F. Forbes, of Philadelphia, who is interested in the revival of the sturgeon fisheries of the United States and particularly those of the Delaware river.

This project is of such vast importance to the people of this country, not only as promoting the reestablishment of the caviar industry, but as affording a new and important supply of food fish to the people at a low cost that the co-operation of the national government is earnestly desired.

The Honorable Horace G. Knowles, former United States Minister to Roumania, has obtained from the Roumanian government the promise of eggs and fry of the famous Damble sturgeon to stock our streams. These great fish average 800 or 900 pounds and often grow to twice that size. It will be seen therefore that the project of supplying them to our fish hatcheries, both national and state, is one of vast importance to the people.

I earnestly recommend your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. Meehan

Commissioner of Fisheries.

Mr. H

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and

turn

Secretary of State.
NOV 19 1909

Valley Forge, Pa., Oct.9, 1909.

Mr. Frederick F. Forbes,

Care THE NORTH AMERICAN,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Forbes:

I am sorry I was not here when you called the other day. I have referred your letter to the Department and will give the matter my personal attention when I return to Washington.

Very truly yours,

DEPT. OF STATE
NOV 30
INDEX BUREAU

Valley Forge, Pa., Oct. 6, 1909.

Mr. Frederick F. Forbes,
Care NORTH AMERICAN,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Forbes:

I recall with pleasure your visit to Valley Forge and will be glad to see you at almost any time in the future you care to call, either while I am here or when I return to Washington. On the face of your suggestion, I do not see just what relation the State Department would have to the matter you have in your mind, in its initial stage.

Yours very respectfully,

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 20 1909
21561/4-5
DEPT. OF STATE

J/O 3814

September 10, 1909.

31

Arthur J. Clare, Esquire,

American Consul,

Georgetown, Guiana.

Sir:

The Department is informed that Mr. Charles H. Fourrage, American Consular Agent at Cayenne, is also British Vice Consul at that place.

Article 1, Section 9, of the Constitution of the United States, forbids a person holding an office of profit or trust under the United States to accept an office from any foreign state, without the consent of Congress.

Mr. Fourrage is, therefore, ineligible to continue as American Consular Agent, inasmuch as he is the Consular representative of another Government.

You are accordingly directed to nominate some suitable person, preferably an American, for appointment as Mr. Fourrage's successor, having your nominee fill out and forward to the Department the enclosed blank form of application, in duplicate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Enclosures:

Two forms No. 205.

A true copy of the signed original.
D

INDEX BUREAU
21562
DEPT. OF STATE

American Consular Agency at Cayenne,
Guiana.

TO

Am. Consulate(Clare)#31,

Georgetown, Guiana,

September 10, 1909.

States that the Department has been informed that Charles H. Fourrage, American Consular Agent at Cayenne, is also British Vice Consul at that place. Quotes an article of the Constitution of the United States, wherefrom it appears that Mr. Fourrage is ineligible to continue as American Consular Agent inasmuch as he is the Consular representative of another Government.

Directs him to nominate some suitable person, preferably an American, for appointment as Mr. Fourrage's successor, the nominee to fill out the enclosed blank form of application.

Bc.

No. 74.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 28 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

GEORGETOWN, GUIANA, October 8, 1909.

SUBJECT: Charles Henri Fourrage, Consular Agent at Cayenne.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 31 of the 10th ultimo, relative to Mr Charles H. Fourrage, American Consular Agent at Cayenne.

From what I can find out here, the name of the British Vice Consul at Cayenne is Henri Fourrage, therefore, it is just possible that he may only be a relative of Charles Henri Fourrage, the American Consular Agent. I will investigate and report as promptly as it is possible to do so. There will be no opportunity for mailing a letter to Cayenne before the 26th instant, except via Dutch Guiana, and if the proper connection is not made by that route no time is saved.

In case our Consular Agent is also the British Vice Consul at Cayenne, would it be satisfactory to the Department to retain him in his present position if he resigns from the British service? As it is not likely I will receive an answer to my letter from Mr Fourrage before the 5th proximo, the

the Department's instruction will reach me about the same date, and will place me in a position to act in the matter in case Mr Fourrage suggests that he will resign from the British service.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Arthur J. Clare

American Consul.

NOV 3 190

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 29 1909
21562/1
DEPT. OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 29 1909
RECEIVED.

Cons.
File. W.S.T.
Nov. 1/09

American Consular Agency at Cayenne,
Guiana.

Encl. 1. Georgetown, Guiana,
October 8, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Clare) #74.

Ack's instruction #31 of the 10th ultimo, relative to Am. Consular Agent Fourrage at Cayenne, holding the position of British Vice Consul at Cayenne, and states that he will investigate the matter and that he will report as soon as possible. Inquires whether in case the Am. Consular Agent is also the British Vice Consul at Cayenne, it would be satisfactory to Department to retain him in his present position if he resigns from the British service.

Mc. (Rec'd October 28, 1909.)

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 3 1909

F 21562.

21562/1

November 1, 1909.

Arthur J. Clare, Esquire,

American Consul,

Georgetown, Guiana.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch number 74 of the 8th ultimo, relative to the retention of Mr. Charles H. Fourrage as American Consular Agent at Cayenne.

In reply I have to say that, should you learn that Mr. Fourrage also represents Great Britain as a consular officer but is willing to resign that position to serve the United States alone in that capacity, he may be retained as Consular Agent at Cayenne if other conditions justify such retention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

OCT 29 1909
true copy of signed orig-

21562/1

No.84.

DEC 28 1909 DEPT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

GEORGETOWN, GUIANA, December 10 , 1909.

SUBJECT: Cayenne Agency. Reports that Mr Fourrage also represents Great Britain.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's No.37 of November 1,1909 (File No.21562/1), and to report that Mr Charles H. Fourrage, American Consular Agent at Cayenne, French Guiana, also represents Great Britain as Vice-Consul. As Mr Fourrage does not desire to resign his position as British Vice-Consul, I have selected Mr F. C. Rambaud for the position as American Consular Agent. His nomination will be the subject of another despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Arthur J. Clare

American Consul.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 4 1910
21562/2
DEPT. OF STATE

Appointment of an American Consular Agent at Cayenne, French Guiana.

Encl. 2. Georgetown, Guiana, December 10, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Clare) #4.

Ack'g #37 of November 1, 1909, and reports that Charles H. Fourrage, American Consular Agent at Cayenne, French Guiana, also represents Great Britain as Vice Consul. Says that since Mr. Fourrage does not desire to resign the latter position, he will nominate F. C. Rambaud for the position of American Consular Agent. Bo. (Rec'd December 28, 1909)

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
JAN 11 1910
Department of State.

Ans. Jan. 25/10 FILE J.D.

INDEX BUREAU

No.85.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
DEC
28
1909
DEPT OF STATE.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

GEORGETOWN, GUIANA, December 10, 1909.

SUBJECT: Nomination of Frederic Charles Rambaud as Consular Agent at Cayenne.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to nominate Mr Frederic Charles Rambaud for the position of Consular Agent at Cayenne, French Guiana.

Mr Rambaud is a native (white) of Cayenne, thirty-one years of age, and is a French citizen. He is a merchant in Cayenne, dealing principally in hardware, machinery, paints and oils. The present Agent, Mr Fourrage, speaks highly of him, and reports that he was well educated in France and has a fairly good knowledge of English.

In the absence of any American residents in French Guiana from which a selection could be made for this position, I have done the best I could under the circumstances by selecting Mr Rambaud. I transmit herewith his application, in duplicate, for the position, and trust the selection

selection will meet with the Department's approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Arthur J. Clare

American Consul.

Enclosure:-

Application (Form 205) in duplicate.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 31 1909
21562/23
DEPT. OF STATE

Nomination of Frederic Charles Rambaud for appointment as Consular Agent at Cayenne.

Encl. 3. Georgetown, Guiana, December 10, 1909.
Am. Consulate (Clare) #85.
Nominates Frederic Charles Rambaud for appointment as Consular Agent at Cayenne, and encloses Mr. Rambaud's application for appointment.
Mc. (Rec'd December 28, 1909.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
CONSULAR BUREAU. J/Ho

January 7, 1910.

Mr. Carr:

I recommend the appointment of Mr. F. C. Rambaud as American Consular Agent at Cayenne, French Guiana, to supersede Mr. Charles H. Fourrage, who is also the Vice Consul of Great Britain.

J/D 2nd

21562/2-3.

42

January 25, 1910.

Arthur J. Clare, Esquire,

American Consul,

Georgetown, Guiana.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No. 84 and No. 85 of December 10, 1909, and in reply to inform you that Mr. Frederic Charles Rambaud has been appointed American Consular Agent at Cayenne, and that his certificate of appointment, dated January 14, 1910, has been forwarded to the American Embassy at Paris, with instructions to request his formal recognition which when obtained will be forwarded, together with his certificate of appointment, to the Consular Agent through your office.

You will report promptly the date on which Mr. Rambaud assumes charge of the Agency, and will express to Mr. Fourrage, the outgoing Agent, the Department's appreciation of his services and its best wishes for his future welfare.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

A true copy of the signed original.

D

INDEX BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
CONSULAR BUREAU.
J/HO
January 7, 1910.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 31 1909
21562/3
DEPT. OF STATE

Nomination of Frederic Charles Rambaud for appointment as Consular Agent at Cayenne.

Encl. 3. Georgetown, Guiana, December 10, 1909.
Am. Consulate (Clare) #85.
Nominates Frederic Charles Rambaud for appointment as Consular Agent at Cayenne, and encloses Mr. Rambaud's application for appointment.
Mc. (Rec'd December 28, 1909.)

Application in Bur Offs

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
JAN 11 1910
Department of State.

Am Jan 25/10 FILE
J.D.J.

J/D 2444

21562/2-3.

42

January 25, 1910.

Arthur J. Clare, Esquire,

American Consul

[redacted]

which when obtained will be forwarded, together with his certificate of appointment, to the Consular Agent through your office.

You will report promptly the date on which Mr. Rambaud assumes charge of the Agency, and will express to Mr. Fourrage, the outgoing Agent, the Department's appreciation of his services and its best wishes for his future welfare.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

A true copy of the signed original.

D

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 31 21562/32 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Nomination of Frederic Charles Rambaud for appointment as Consular Agent at Cayenne.

Encl. 3. Georgetown, Guiana, December 10, 1909.
Am. Consulate (Clare) #85.
Nominates Frederic Charles Rambaud for appointment as Consular Agent at Cayenne, and encloses Mr. Rambaud's application for appointment.
Mc. (Rec'd December 28, 1909.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
CONSULAR BUREAU. J/Ho

January 7, 1910.

Mr. Carr:

I recommend the appointment of Mr. F. C. Rambaud as American Consular Agent at Cayenne, French Guiana, to supersede Mr. Charles H. Fourrage, who is also the Vice Consul of Great Britain.

J/D 2nd

21562/2-3.

42

January 25, 1910.

Arthur J. Clare, Esquire,

American Consul,

Georgetown, Guiana.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No. 84 and No. 85 of December 10, 1909, and in reply to inform you that Mr. Frederic Charles Rambaud has been appointed American Consular Agent at Cayenne, and that his certificate of appointment, dated January 14, 1910, has been forwarded to the American Embassy at Paris, with instructions to request his formal recognition which when obtained will be forwarded, together with his certificate of appointment, to the Consular Agent through your office.

You will report promptly the date on which Mr. Rambaud assumes charge of the Agency, and will express to Mr. Fourrage, the outgoing Agent, the Department's appreciation of his services and its best wishes for his future welfare.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

A true copy of the signed original.

D

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
CONSULAR BUREAU.
J/HO
January 7, 1910.

21562/3

71562

Serial No. 17

January 26, 1910.

The Honorable

Robert Bacon,

American Ambassador,

Paris.

Sir:

I enclose the certificate of Mr. Frederic Charles Rambaud as Consular Agent of the United States at Cayenne, Guiana.

You will apply to the Foreign Office for his formal recognition and advise him of the result at his post.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

Enclosure as above.

ΠΓ H

A true copy of the signed original. Hall

21562/3A

For c

S

For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

SHR 125.41381

No. 103.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 15 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

LA GUAIRA, Venezuela, September 1, 1909. 19

SUBJECT: Connection Desired by Venezuelans with manufacturers, exporters and Importers of various articles.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a letter from Dr. Pedro Carlos Morales, address 65 Perico al Corazon de Jesus Caracas, Venezuela, who desires to get in communication with manufacturers and exporters of barbed wire, corrugated iron, zinc roofing, trucks and wheels for small cars for agricultural tramways, machinery for drying coffee and cacao, carts and parts thereof, iron piping, wind mills, hydraulic or turbine wheels, electric machinery for small power plants, boring machines for mine exploration; also importers of orchids such as cattleyas, odontoglossum, crispum, miltonia vexilaria, etc.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Isaac Hallanning

American Consul.

OCT 4 1909

SEP 16 1909

21563

DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Copy to B.M. 44167
Copy in F. R.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS.
SEP 17 1909
ACKNOWLEDGED.

File.

Commercial Information.

Am. Consulate (Manning) #103,

La Guaira, Venezuela,

September 1, 1909.

Informs Department of the desire of Dr. Pedro Carlos to be placed in communication with certain American manufacturers, exporters, and importers of various articles.

Da (Rec'd September 15,1909.)

OCT 4
SEP 16
21563
1909

No. 125.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

La Guaira, Venezuela, October 11th., , 1909.

SUBJECT: Samples of Jipijapa from Venezuela.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to forward you herewith two samples of the jipijapa palm used in the manufacture of Panama hats, brought from near Barquisimeto, Venezuela, and which I am told grows in many parts of Venezuela.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Isaac A. Manning Jr.

American Consul.

Enclosures: 3 copies.

Accompanying this despatch:

1 package jipijapa palm.

NOV 6 1909
INDEX BUREAU
OCT 27 1909
21563/1-2
DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
OCT 28 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Copy of despatch with all samples to B. M. (45373) and by slip to agric.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
OCT 29 1909
ACKNOWLEDGED.
FILE

Commercial Information.

Encl. 1-2. La Guaira, Venezuela,
October 11, 1909.
Am. Consulate (Manning) #125.
Forwards two samples of the jipijapa palm used in the manufacture of Panama hats, brought from near Baraquisimeto, Venezuela, and which grows in many parts of Venezuela.
Bo. (Rec'd October 27, 1909).

INDEX BUREAU
27
061

No. 143.-

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
NOV
10
1909
DEPT OF STATE.

La Guaira, Venezuela, October 29th., , 1909.

SUBJECT: Cost of Electric Lighting in Venezuela.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
OCT 28 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a request from Capt. H. R. Young, Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Luzon, at Manila, P. I., for certain information covering the cost of and charges for electric lighting in Venezuela, and beg you will forward him through the proper channels, a copy hereof, and the inclosures numbered 4 and 5.

As the conditions at Caracas are perhaps more nearly comparative with those at Manila than are conditions under which the plant is operated here, I have secured with the assistance of Acting Consular Agent Heny at that place the information inclosed, which I beg you will forward to the inquirer.

It will be noted that the rate charged per month for arc lights at Caracas is $17.01, American Currency; and per kilowatt hour is $0.11. For incandescent lights

lights of 16 candle power, all night service, is $1.15 per month. The government is granted a discount on these rates of 25 per cent. No special contracts are made with large consumers. All bills are payable on the first of the month without discount.

The conditions under which electric lights and power are supplied in Caracas are rather peculiar, owing to the location of the various plants for supplying power thereto. The electric lights of the City of Caracas are supplied by the "Compania Anonima de Alumbrado Publico" from two plants, in one of which, the "Junin", 800 horse power are developed from gasoline motors, and 1000 horse power is taken from the plant of the "Compania Anonima La Electricidad de Caracas" at Encantado, distant 16 kilometers (9,6 miles) and Los Naranjos, 20 kilometers (12 miles). The "El Paraiso" plant has 2 gas motors of 70 horse power each and one of 140 horse power, this plant also making coal gas and supplying the City. The electric light plant "Junin" is equipped with General Electric, Thompson-Houston and Westinghouse Machinery, while the machinery in the "Paraiso" plant is from the Gas Motoren Fabrik Actien Gesselschaft-Deutz of Germany.

The power developed by the "Compania Anonima La Electricidad de Caracas" amounts to 600 horse power at Encantado and 2000 horse power at Los Naranjos. A new plant to develop 1000 horse power is being put in three kilometers below Los Naranjos on the Guaire river. There are about 150 power motors of all classes, according to Acting Consular Agent Heny, in Caracas, and they pay 10 cents gold per horse power per hour for power. The power Company makes use of the water falls on the Guaire, using a Francis wheel at Encantado and Pelton wheels at the other two plants. The capitalization of the power Company is 3.000.000 bolivars, amounting to $579.000 in gold. The

No. 143.

The company in April contracted a loan at 10 per cent per annum secured by a mortgage on its properties, of 300,000 bolivars ($57.900) for the purpose of extending its plant. The plans and specifications for machinery, etc., were taken to Europe in June by a member of the Company, and no doubt the improvements will be entirely with European machinery.

Here, I am inclined to think, is a good demonstration of the necessity of a banking institution backed by North American capital in this country, and also of the more frequent presence of North American manufacturers and their Agents in this country.

In La Guaira the electric light plant is under the direction of Carlos Pacanins, and supplies 88 arc and 564 incandescent lamps of 16 candle power. The charge here is 70 bolivars (bolivar $0.193) monthly for 1200 candle power arcs, and 5 bolivars monthly for a 16 c.p. lamp 10 hours or 500 kilowatt hours. For power current the charge is 0.50 bolivar for each 1000 watts. The general expenses of this plant amount to 3.280 bolivars monthly, and fuel 2.500 bolivars, making a total of 5.780 bolivars or $1.115 gold.

The pay of laborers at La Guaira is about the same as at the Caracas plants, and ranges from 80 cents per day for common laborers to $60 per month for engineers, and dynamo men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Isaac A. Manning

American Consul.

Enclosures: 3 copies of this despatch.
No. 1-2-3. 3 " "Compania Anonima La Electricidad de Caracas" statements.
No. 4-5. 2 Blanks filled out for Quartermaster's Dept. at Manila.

(nos. 1-2-3 are alike
" 4 + 5 " "

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 11 1909
21563/3-6
DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial information.

Encl. 3.-6. La Guaira, Venezuela, October 29, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Manning) #143.

Informs the Department that he is in receipt of a request from Captain H. R. Young, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Luzon, at Manila, for information concerning the cost of and charges for electric lighting in Venezuela, and encloses for transmission through the proper channels two blank forms which were enclosed in Captain Young's letter, showing data relative to the cost of electric lighting together with two copies of the financial statement issued by the company supplying the electric lighting system to Caracas.

Discusses the conditions at Caracas in relation to the cost of electric lighting.

Wh. (Rec'd Nov. 10, 1909).

N. N. R.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
NOV 18 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

1 Copy of report & each inclos. to P.M. (46073)

1 " ~~[illegible]~~ to Inquiries

1 " of report only to AR.

FILE

Enclosure No 1. Despatch No 142

MEMORIA

QUE PRESENTA Á LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL DE ACCIONISTAS

LA JUNTA DIRECTIVA DE LA

COMPAÑIA ANONIMA

La Electricidad de Caracas

CORRESPONDIENTE AL

SEMESTRE DE ENERO Á JUNIO DE 1909

CARACAS
TIP. DE RÓMULO A. GARCÍA
1909

the electric lighting system to
Carmaux.
Discusses the conditions at
Carmaux in relation to the cost
of electric lighting.
Wh. (Rec'd Nov. 10, 1909).

Compañía Anónima la Electricidad de Caracas

CAPITAL B. 3.000.000

MEMORIA

Correspondiente al Semestre de Enero á Junio de 1909

Señores Accionistas:

Nos complacemos en presentaros las cuentas de la administración de la Empresa durante el semestre que finalizó el 30 de junio del presente año. Estas cuentas han sido debidamente examinadas por los señores Comisarios, quienes os dan razón de ello en el informe que encontraréis al final de esta Memoria y hallaréis igualmente el Balance General de Cuentas.

En nuestra anterior Memoria, refiriéndonos á la inversión de Bs. 212.137 como remanente de cuenta anterior, demostramos que quedaba un sobrante de Bs. 94.446. Sobre esto pasamos á daros los datos correspondientes á la inversión de dicha cantidad.

En remesas á los señores Fould & Ca. de París, por saldo del valor de materiales para la nueva línea, transformadores, motores etc. etc. según consta esta deuda en dicha Memoria..... B. 66.000,
En Caja..... " 16.002,
En el Banco Caracas..... " 1.779,
En el Banco de Venezuela (en una partida)..... B.5.742,
En el Banco de Venezuela invertidos en la Instalación de Lira, para ser reembolsados " 4.923 " 10.665,
B. 94.446,

El producto bruto de la fuerza vendida en este último semestre fué de Bs. 266.543,55 contra Bs. 248.765,65 que dá un término medio mensual de Bs. 44.423,93 contra Bs. 41.460,60 en el semestre anterior.

El movimiento de deudores resulta: que del monto de las deudas que alcanzó á Bs. 304.054,70 deja un saldo deudor para el 30 de junio de Bs. 124.476,64.

En la Asamblea General extraordinaria que tuvo lugar el 28 de abril del presente año, quedó definitivamente resuelto la solicitud de un préstamo en el Banco de Venezuela de B. 300.000 con la hipoteca de los bienes muebles é inmuebles de la Compañía, con el propósito de realizar los trabajos de la nueva instalación. Este crédito se obtuvo en cuenta corriente á la rata de interés de 10 p% al año en pró y contra. Al efecto, y á fin de dar cuanto antes impulso á los trabajos correspondientes á esa nueva instalación de Lira, os participamos que el ingeniero de la Empresa, señor Ricardo Zuloaga, llevó consigo, en su viaje á Europa, que efectuó el 24 de junio ppdo, todos los datos concernientes á esa instalación, con el propósito de efectuar la compra de las máquinas y demás enseres que sean necesarios para el caso. En cuanto á los trabajos de construcción del canal se efectúan con actividad.

Nos place también informaros que hemos obtenido del Gobierno Nacional la concesión, como gracia especial, de que sean clasificadas las máquinas y todos los accesorios en la primera clase arancelaria, no obstante que vengan en diferentes lotes.

Con los productos obtenidos, como utilidades, la Directiva ha venido distribuyendo un dividendo de ¾ p% por acción, durante los cinco meses correspondientes al semestre. En conformidad con la liquidación de cuenta Ganancias y Pérdidas durante

este semestre transcurrido, ha habido un sobrante de utilidades de..... B. 46.111,76

De esta cantidad se distribuyó ya el dividendo correspondiente á Junio cupón número 60 por valor de ..... " 22.500,

dejando como saldo la suma de ..... B. 23.611,76

Esta corresponde á un dividendo extra por el citado semestre, de ¾ p% por á acción ó sean..... " 22.500,

En cuanto al saldo de..... B. 1.111,76 pasa á formar base al haber de Ganancias y Pérdidas, para ser agregados á los futuros proventos de la Empresa.

Para el reparto de esta utilidad extra, la Directiva lo ha efectuado al mismo tiempo que paga el cupón número 61 que ha sido decretado, correspondiente á utilidades á cuenta del segundo semestre de este año.

Esperamos que la presente Memoria, así como el rendimiento de cuentas que sometemos á vuestra consideración y de las cuales hace referencia el informe de los Comisarios, con apoyo del Balance Analizado de las mismas, habrá de merecer vuestra aprobación.

Con nuestros mejores deseos por la mayor prosperidad de la Empresa y la de vosotros, señores Accionistas, en particular, nos repetimos de ustedes atentos servidores.

Caracas: 16 de Agosto de 1909.

TOMÁS REYNA,
Presidente.

DAVID LEÓN,
Secretario.

J. MONTAUBAN,
Tesorero.

M. CASTILLO RIVAS,
Vocal.

CH. R. RÖHL,
Vocal.

Caracas: 29 de Julio de 1909.

Señores Accionistas de la Compañía Anónima
«La Electricidad de Caracas.»

Presentes.

Señores Accionistas:

En nuestro carácter de Comisarios Revisores de la Contabilidad de esa Compañía, hemos procedido al examen de las Cuentas correspondientes al semestre de 1º de Enero á 30 de Junio de 1909; y nos es grato declarar que nada hemos encontrado que pueda ser objetado, llevadas las Cuentas, como han sido, con toda claridad y pulcritud acostumbradas.

En comprobación de nuestro examen nos permitimos adjuntar:

Un Análisis del Balance en 30 de Junio de 1909.

Una Demostración de la Cuenta de Ganancias y Pérdidas.

Un Estado de Valores.

Por dichas escrituras podrán Uds. imponerse minuciosamente del movimiento de todas las Cuentas en el semestre.

Con nuestros votos por la mayor prosperidad de esa Compañía, quedamos de Uds.

Atentos servidores,

AURELIANO HERRERA.— F. J. ISTÚRIZ.

the electric lighting system to Caracas.

Discusses the conditions at Caracas in relation to the cost of electric lighting.

(Rec'd Nov. 10, 1909).

BALANCE DE LAS CUENTAS

DE LA

COMPAÑÍA ANÓNIMA

La Electricidad de Caracas

en 30 de Junio de 1909.

	DEBE	HABER
Brown Boveri & C^{a}	B. 4.179,75	
Cocinas	202,14	
Acciones de la Fábrica Nacional de Cordelería	5.000,	
Motores	44.180,74	
Talleres	22.846,09	
Muebles y útiles	9.844,21	
Materiales de reserva	46.840,84	
Ateliers d'Oerlikon	3.219,20	
Propiedades é Instalaciones	2.676.123,18	
Caja	16.002,90	
Diversos Deudores	124.476,64	
Bonos hipotecarios de la Fábrica Nacional de Papel	6.800,	
Banco de Venezuela	5.742,25	
Banco Caracas	1.779,	
Transformadores	172.128,77	
Acciones de la Fábrica Nacional de Cemento	16.000,	
Acciones de la Fábrica de Vidrio y Cristal	5.900,	
Capital		B. 3.000.000,
Fondo de Reserva		88.657,06
Cuenta de Garantía		16.417,64
Ganancias y Pérdidas		46.111,76
Dividendos por pagar		1.327,75
Fould & C^{a}		1.725,
R. Escobar, hijo		20,
J. Soder		5.706,
Stolk & Finol		1.300,50
	B. 3.161.265,71	B. 3.161.265,71

DEMOSTRACION DE LA CUENTA
DE
GANANCIAS Y PÉRDIDAS

HABER

Sobrante de las utilidades el 31 de Diciembre de 1908.....		B. 30.000,	
Utilidad en materiales de reserva por diferencias en el valor de las existencias.....		377,51	
Fuerza Eléctrica.....	Utilidad	266.543,55	
Luz Eléctrica.....	"	3.643,60	
Alquileres de motores.	"	3.909,60	
Montura de motores...	"	1.420,77	
Letras de cambio.....	"	314,44	B. 306.209,47

DEBE

Dividendo repartido en Enero, 1 % sobre el Cupón N° 54, equivalente del sobrante de utilidades en 31 de Diciembre de 1908.....		B. 30.000,	
Amortización al valor de los antiguos motores de la Cervecer^{a}		1.185,	
Gastos Generales.-Saldo de esta Cuenta.....		87.335,61	
Intereses.-Saldo de esta Cuenta.		1.086,80	119.607,41
Utilidad líquida en el semestre.....			B. 186.602,06
Dividendos distribuidos.....		B. 112.500,	
Fondo de Reserva 5 %	B. 9.330,10		
Cuenta de Garant^{a} 5 %	" 9.330,10		
Apartad^{o} p^{a} amort^{n} 5 %	" 9.330,10	27.990,30	140.490,30
Sobrante de las utilidades.....			B. 46.111,76

Caracas: 30 de Junio de 1909.

MEMORANDUM.

Nov. 11... 1909

Dear Mr. Haupt

the electric lighting system to Caracas.

Discusses the conditions at Caracas in relation to the cost of electric lighting.

Wks. [Rec'd Nov. 10, 1909].

MEMORANDUM.

Nov. 11 1905

Dear Mr. Hengstler:

I understand that the Lieber Code Co. is a German enterprise, and the mere fact that it has a N.Y. office does not entitle it to the commercial services of American Consuls.

J.B.C.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
NOV 10 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
NOV
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

No.137.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

La Guaira, Venezuela, October 23rd., , 1909.

SUBJECT: Lieber Code.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a query from the Lieber Code Co. of London, Hamburg, Paris and New York, written from the New York office at 116 Nassau street, New York, asking for a list of Commercial houses in Venezuela. As I understand this code is published in Europe, I prefer to hand you the list inclosed, and if considered advisable, you will no doubt forward it on on to the inquirer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Isaac A. Manning Jr.

American Consul.

Enclosure: 3 folios list of Commercial houses in Venezuela.

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 23 1909
21563/17-8
DEPT. OF STATE

Answered
Nov. 20-09.

Commercial information.

Encl. 7-8. La Guaira, Venezuela, October 23, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Manning) #137.

Reports the receipt of a communication from the Lieber Code Co., of London, Hamburg, Paris, and New York, written from the New York office at 116 Nassau St., requesting a list of the commercial houses in Venezuela, and transmits such list, to be forwarded to the company if deemed advisable by the Department.

F. (Rec'd November 22, 1909.)

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

U. S. CONSULATE,
OCT 23 1909
LA GUAYRA.

La Guaira, Venezuela, ..., 1909

List of Commercial houses in Venezuela

La Guaira, Venezuela

H. L. Boulton & Co.—Agents Red D line; Harrison Line; La Veloce line of steamships. General commission and Forwarding agents; importers of Groceries, provisions, wines, liquors, kerosene oil, etc.; Exporters of cocoa, coffee, rubber, etc.
C. Hellmund & Co.—Agents of the Compagnie Generale Transatlatique, General commission and forwarding agents; importers of groceries, provisions, etc.; exporters of cocoa, hides, skins etc.
Kuipers, Perret & Co.—Agents of The Koninklyke West-Indische Maildienst. General Commission and forwarding agents; importers of groceries, provisions, liquors, etc.; exporters of coffee, hides, skins, rubber, etc.
C. Galan & Co.—Agents of Leyland line. Importers of dry goods; exporters of cocoa.
F. de Montemayor.—Agent of Compañia Trasatlantica Española.
Legorburu Hnos. & Co.—Agents Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Commission and forwarding agents.
Cesar Muller.—Agent Hamburg Amerika Packetfhart Actien Gesellshaft line.
Montauban & Co.—Importers of flour, wines, liquors, etc.; exporters of hides, skins, cocoa and coffee.
Blohm & Co.—Importers of dry goods, exporters of cocoa and coffee.
A. Odoardo & Hno.—Importers dry goods. (Wholesale and Retail).
A. M. Morazzani—Wholesale and Retail dry and fancy goods.
A. Azancot.— do do do
Muskus & de Leon.—Retail dry and fancy goods.
J. Boccardo & Co.—Shoe manufacturers, and importers of leather, etc., commission and forwarding agents; exporters of rubber and hides.
G. Valentiner & Co.—Drugs and medicines.
Braun & Co.—Drugs and medicines.
A. Dupouy & Co.—Commission and forwarding agentes
Fdo. Franchi.—Commission and forwading agent, importer groceries and exporter of hides, skins and cocoa.
F. Eraso.—Commission and forwarding agent.
E. Aranaga, hijo.—Commission and forwarding agent.
Ferreteria "Al Sol."—Importers hardware and earthware.
José Villaró.—Importer wines and liquors.
La Guaira Harbor Corporation.—Importer of roofing iron, coal, cement, paint, timber, etc.
La Guaira and Caracas Railway Co.—Importers of coal, oil, paint, etc.

Caracas

Importers and Exporters (Firms doing general importing business and exporting Coffee, Cocoa, hides etc.)

H. L. Boulton & Co.
Blohm & Co.
J. L. Gorrondona.
A. J. Hernández.
A. T. Lozada.
García Hermanos.
Scholtz & Marturet.
Hellmund & Co.
Pilo Hermanos.
Stolk Hermanos.

Hardware, China, Fancy Goods (Wholesale and Retail)

Santana & Co. Sucs.
Dallmeir, Behrens & Co.
De Sola, Stolk & Co.
Luria & de Sola.
Guinand Freres.
Soto & Co.

Drugs, etc. (Wholesale and Retail)

Valentiner, Behrens & Co.
Alvarez, Michaud & Co.
Drogueria Americana.
Braun & Co.
P. R. Bastardo.
Daboin Hermanos.

Dry Goods.

Travieso & Co.
Boggio, Yanes & Co.
"Compagnie Francaise"
Lassere & Co.
"Liverpool"
"El Louvre"

Manufactures.

Cerveceria Nacional
Fábrica Nacional de Vidrio.
Fábrica de papel.
Fábrica de Cimento.
Fábrica de Cordeleria.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

List of Commercial houses in Venezuela

La Guaira, Venezuela, ... 1909

La Guaira, Venezuela

H. L. Boulton & Co.—Agents Red D line; Harrison Line; La Veloce line of steamships. General commission and forwarding agents; importers of Groceries, provisions, wines, liquors, kerosene oil, etc.; Exporters of cocoa, coffee, rubber, etc.

C. Hellmund & Co.—Agents of the Compagnie Transatlantique, General commission and forwarding agents; importers of groceries, provisions, etc.; exporters of cocoa, hides, skins etc.

Kuhper, Perret & Co.—Agents of The Koninklyke West-Indische Maildienst. General Commission and forwarding agents; importers of groceries, provisions, liquors, etc.; exporters of coffee, hides, skins, rubber, etc.

C. Gain & Co.—Agents of Leyland line. Importers of dry goods; exporters of cocoa.

E. de Montemayor.—Agent of Compañia Trasatlantica Española.

Leporhun Hnos. & Co.—Agents Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Commission and forwarding agents.

Cesar Muller.—Agent Hamburg America Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschft line.

Monasubas & Co.—Importers of flour, wines, liquors, etc.; exporters of hides, skins, cocoa and coffee.

Holbin & Co.—Importers of dry goods, exporters of cocoa and coffee.

A. Odoardo & Hno.—Importers dry goods. (Wholesale and Retail).

A. M. Morazzani—Wholesale and Retail dry and fancy goods.

A. Azancot.— do do do

Matas & de Leon.—Retail dry and fancy goods.

I. Boccardo & Co.—Shoe manufacturers, and importers of leather, etc., commission and forwarding agents; exporters of rubber and hides.

G. Valentiner & Co.—Drugs and medicines.

Braun & Co.—Drugs and medicines.

A. Dupouy & Co.—Commission and forwarding agents

Fils. Francki.—Commission and forwarding agent. Importer groceries and exporter of hides, skins and cocoa.

F. Erazo.—Commission and forwarding agent.

R. Aranaga, hijo.—Commission and forwarding agent.

Peluqueria "Al Sol."—Importers hardware and earthware.

José Villaró.—Importer wines and liquors.

La Guaira Harbor Corporation.—Importer of roofing iron, coal, cement, paint, timber, etc.

La Guaira and Caracas Railway Co.—Importers of coal, oil, paint, etc.

Curaçao

Importers and Exporters (Firms doing general importing business and exporting Coffee, Cocoa, hides etc.)

H. L. Boulton & Co.	García Hermanos.
Blohm & Co.	Scholz & Maduel.
J. L. Coronodona.	Helmund & Co.
A. J. Hermadez.	Pilo Hermanos.
A. T. Lozada.	Stolk Hermanos.

Hardware, China, Fancy Goods (Wholesale and Retail)

Santana & Co. Sucs.	
Dalmau, Behrens & Co.	Laria & de Sola.
De Sola, Stolk & Co.	Guinand Freres.
	Soto & Co.

Drugs, etc. (Wholesale and Retail)

Valentiner, Behrens & Co.	
Alvarez, Michaud & Co.	Braun & Co.
Drogueria Americana.	P. R. Bastardo.
	Dalbon Hermanos.

Dry Goods.

Travieso & Co.	
Boggio, Yanes & Co.	Lasserre & Co.
"Compagnie Francaise"	"Liverpool"
	"El Louvre"

Miscellaneous.

Carnecería Nacional	
Fábrica Nacional de Vidrio.	Fábrica de Cimento.
Fábrica de papel.	Fábrica de Cordelería.

U. S. CONSULATE.
OCT 23 1909
LA GUAYRA.

Representatives of Foreign Houses.

W. H. Phelps,—Underwood Typewriter Co.,—Eastman Kodak Co.,—Spalding Sporting Goods; Pearsons Bros-Cudahy Packing Co.
E. Spinetti.—Victor Talking Machine Co., etc., etc.,
Frank Maduro.—Smith Premier Co. Parke, Davis & Co. Wessels Kulenkaupff & Co.
J. M. Capriles.
E. Heny. Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Rivas, Fensohn & Co.—representing De Sola Bros & Pardo of New York; also general importers and exporters.
L. A. Pocaterra.—Agent for bath room fixtures, etc., hot water heating apparatus, furniture, electric light and acetylene instalations, etc., etc.
E. Spinetti—is also agent for Gillette Safety Razors, Carpenter organs.

Wines and Liquors, Groceries, etc.,

La India.	C. Zuloaga.	Garcia Hermanos.
La Francia.	Montauban & Co.	J. Santana & Co.
Boulton & Co.	Confitería de Familias.	Vicente Turco.
	Palenzono & Co.	

Ciudad Bolívar

Blohm & Co.—Importers of Dry goods and General merchandise. Exporters of hides, bullion, rubber, Aigrette feathers, Tobacco, balatá, etc., etc.
Dalton & Co. Sucs.—General Exporters. Shipping & Banking.
Palazzi Hermanos.—Importers of dry goods and general merchandise. Exporters of hides, rubber feathers, balatá etc., etc.
Pietrantoni & Co.—do. do. do do.
Virgilio Casalta.—Importer of provisions. Exporters of hides, feathers, rubber, etc., etc.
B. Tomassi & Co—.Importers of provisions and spirits, Ice, soap and candle makers.
Pedro Liccioni—Dry goods and hardware importer. Boots and shoes, and printers.
J. Afanador & Co.—Dry goods and hardware importers.
José Acquatella.—Comission Merchant.
J. & C. Call.—Dry goods. Boot and shoemakers.
Salomón Khazen.—Dry goods. Hat maker and cleaner.
Boccardo & Co.—Shoemakers, saddles. Hat makers.

J. Cagninacci.—Dry goods.		Luis Ascanio.	Drugs.
J. Frustruck.– General Merchandise.		Alfredo Glab.	do.
W. Kuhn & Co.	Drugs.	Fernández & Co.	Bakers.
E. Sherling & Co.	do.	Lucio Mendez Hurtado.	do.
Ochoa, Pacheco & Co.	do.	F. Pérez Fitter.	do.
Guillermo Lange.	do.	Suegart Hermanos.	Printers.

Carúpano

Franceschi & Co.	Importers General merchandises and exporters of Cocoa.		
Benedetti & Co.	do.	do.	do.
A. Lucca Hijos & Co.	do.	do.	do.
J. M. Navarro & Co.	do.	do.	do.
Francisco Requena.	do.	do.	do.
J. Orsini & Co.	do.	do.	do.
F. Santelli & Co.	do.	do.	do.
Raffalli Hermanos.	do.	do.	do.
Carrasquero Hermanos	do.	do.	do.
A. Bonifacio & Co.	do.	do.	do.
Luis A. Russian & Co.	Drug Stores.		
Silva & Co.	Drug Stores.	A. Lucca Hijos & Co.	Maiz Mills. (Corn)
J. P. Pérez, Sucesores.	Drug Stores.	Pedro J. Malave.	Hotel Victoria.
Luis Carrera Maiz.	Drugs Stores	Francisco Requena.	Manufactures Sugar and Rhum.
Jaime Maiz Sucre.	Maiz Mills. (Corn).	Agustin Orsini	do. do. do.
Fco. A. Pavan	Maiz Mills. do.	Hermanos Font.	do. do. do.

Barcelona

Domingo Fersaca.—Importer of dry goods, provisions and hardware, wholesale and retail.
Manuel C. Campo.—Importer and exporter, provisions wholesale and retail.
Elias Hddad.—Importer of dry goods and hardware.
Manuel Chafardet—Provisions and hardware, retail.
Elias Baduy.—Dry goods. do.
Juan Baduy.—Dry goods. do.
Simón Soucre.—Dry goods. do.
N. Marrero.—Provisions and hardware, retail.
Elias J. Luz.—Dry goods. retail.
Ignacio H. Baiz.—General merchant, importer and exporter of dry hides, skins, coffee, cotton and cotton seeds, etc. candle and soap, shop, tannery.

U. S. CONSULATE
OCT 28 1909
LA GUAYRA

Representatives of Foreign Houses.

W. H. Phelps.—Underwood Typewriter Co.—Eastman Kodak Co.—Spalding Sporting Goods; Parsons Bros.-Cudahy Packing Co.

E. Spinetti.—Victor Talking Machine Co., etc., etc.

Frank Maduro.—Smith Premier Co. Parke, Davis & Co. Wesek Kulenkampff & Co.

J. M. Capriles.

R. Henry, Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Rivas, Fanconi & Co.—Representing De Sola Bros & Prado of New York; also general importers and exporters.

L. A. Pocaterra.—Agent for bath room fixtures, etc., hot water heating apparatus, furniture, electric light and accessories installations, etc., etc.

E. Spinetti.—is also agent for Gillette Safety Razors, Carpenter organs.

Wines and Liquors, Groceries, etc.

La India.	C. Zuloaga.	
La Francia.	Monserrat & Co.	Garcia Hermanos.
Bonillon & Co.	Confiteria de Familias.	J. Soulans & Co.
	Palermino & Co.	Vicente Tinoco.

Ciudad Bolivar

Blohm & Co.—Importers of Dry goods and General merchandise. Exporters of hides, bullion, rubber, Algarita leathers, Tobacco, balata, etc., etc.

Dalton & Co. Sucs.—General Exporters, Shipping & Banking.

Italaza Hermanos.—Importers of dry goods and general merchandise. Exporters of hides, rubber leathers, balata etc., etc.

Pietranton & Co.—do. do. do. do.

Virgilio Castro.—Importer of provisions. Exporters of hides, leathers, rubber, etc., etc.

R. Tomasi & Co.—Importers of provisions and spirits, ice, soap and candle makers.

Pedro Lipcomn—Dry goods and hardware Importer. Boots and shoes, and printers.

J. Almador & Co.—Dry goods and hardware Importers.

Jose Acquarella.—Comission Merchant.

J. & C. Call.—Dry goods, Boot and shoemakers.

Salomon Khayen.—Dry goods. Hat maker and cleaner.

Mocarcio & Co.—Shoemakers, saddles, Hat makers.

J. Carminacci.—Dry goods.

F. Pietrucci.—General Merchandise.

W. Kuhn & Co. Drugs.

E. Sterling & Co. do.

Cadena, Pacheco & Co. do.

Guillermo Lange. do.

Luis Azcanio. Drugs.

Alfredo Club. do.

Fernandez & Co. Bakers.

Lucio Mendez Hurtado. do.

F. Feitas Filter. do.

Sucurs Hermanos. Printers.

Carupano

Francesch & Co.	Importers General merchandises and exporters of Cocoa.		
Benedetti & Co.	do.	do.	do.
A. Lucca Hijos & Co.	do.	do.	do.
J. M. Navarro & Co.	do.	do.	do.
Francisco Requena.	do.	do.	do.
J. Orsini & Co.	do.	do.	do.
F. Santelli & Co.	do.	do.	do.
Rafalli Hermanos.	do.	do.	do.
Carrasquero Hermanos	do.	do.	do.
A. Bonilacio & Co.	do.	do.	do.
Luis A. Rusian & Co.	Drug Stores.		
Silva & Co.	Drug Stores.	A. Lucca Hijos & Co.	Maiz Mills. (Corn)
F. Perez, Successors.	Drug Stores.	Pedro J. Malave.	Hotel Victoria.
Luis Carrera Matz.	Drugs Stores	Francisco Requena.	Manufacturers Sugar and Rhum
Jaime Maiz Sucrs.	Maiz Mills. (Corn).	Agustin Orsini	do. do. do.
Fco. A. Pavan	Maiz Mills. do.	Hermanos Font.	do. do. do.

Barcelona

Domingo Ferrara.—Importer of dry goods, provisions and hardware, wholesale and retail.

Manuel C. Crespo.—Importer and exporter, provisions wholesale and retail.

Elias Hidalgo.—Importer of dry goods and hardware.

Manuel Chacartegui—Provisions and hardware, retail.

Elias Hadad.—Dry goods. do.

Juan Hadad.—Dry goods. do.

Simon Sequera.—Dry goods. do.

N. Marrero.—Provisions and hardware, retail.

Elias L. Hadad.—Dry goods, retail.

Ignacio Hidalgo.—General merchant, importer and exporter of dry hides, skins, coffee, cotton and cotton seeds, etc. cuadle and soap, shop, tannery.

ADDENDA.

U. S. CONSULATE,
OCT 23 1909

La Guaira

(Note to correspondents:—All correspondence with merchants, etc., in Venezuela, should be ly prepaid at 5 cents per half once. At present United States mails for Venezuela leave New York every saturday at noon).

Port for Caracas. Population 10.000. Immediate connection with New York and Porto Rico by Red "D" line; New York by Koninklyke West Indische Maildienst; with Colon, Panama, and with Porto Rico by steamers of French, Spanish, Italian lines. Direct connection with other Venezuelan coast ports.

Banks: Branch of Bank of Venezuela; Agency Bank of Caracas; H. L. Boulton & Co; C. Hellmund & Co.; Blohm & Co.

Electric Lights: Empresa de Luz Electrica.

Caracas

Capital; population 85.000. Two hours by rail from La Guaira; 10 hours from Puerto Cabello. Public Telephone connection with each port. Water supplied by Municipality. Electric street railway on principal streets.

Banks: Banco Caracas, capital 6.000.000 bolivares; Banco Venezuela, capital 12.000.000 bolivares; Blohm & Co.; H. L. Boulton & Co.; C. Hellmund & Co,; Walz & Sons.

Railways: Ferrocarril de La Guaira a Caracas; H. J. Almond, Manager. Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela, (Grosse Venezuela Eisenbahn Gesellschaft) Caracas to Puerto Cabello; G. Knoop, Manager. Ferrocarril Central; Caracas to Petare (under extension); Albert J. Cherry, Manager.

Transportation Companies: Compania Anonima de Trasporte Terrestre; general transportation busineess, principally in connection with railroad freight; equipment consists of large flat wagons, side bar vans, carts, mules, horses, etc.; Manager F. Gonzalez Jordan.

Lopez & Perez: local transport work–equipped with large wagons, carts, horses and mules. Manager L. C. Lopez.

Luis Alvarado: general transport work–equipped with large wagons, vans and carts, horses and mules.

Attorneys at Law: J. B. Bance; F. Arroyo Parejo; Alejandro Urbaneja; M. A. Ponce; Luis Julio Blanco; Julio Blanco; N. Zuloaga; P. M. Brito González; F. Cadenas Delgado; Angel Cesar Rivas.

Physicians and Surgeons: P. Acosta Ortiz (S); David Lobo (S); Miguel R. Ruiz; Manuel A. Fonseca; E. Ochoa; E. Conde Flores (Ear and throat); J. Iturbe; A. Jimenez Arraiz (Eye).

Hospitals: Hospital Vargas.

Schools: La Universidad Central [Rector, Dr. Elias Toro]; Escuela Nacional de Ingenieria (Director, Dr. A. Aveledo); Escuela Normal de Mujeres; Escuela de Artes y Oficios; Colegio Aleman [Director, E. Munch]; Colegio Catolico Aleman (Director,); Colegio Frances (Director, P. Michaud); Colegio Externado de las Hermanas San Jose de Tarbes.

Telephone Company: Venezuela Telephone and Electrical Appliances Co., Manager, Edgar Wallis.

Ice Factory: Cerveceria Nacional.

Electric Light and Power Companies: Compañia de Electricidad de Caracas; Compañia de Tranvias.

Manufacturing firms using machinery: Fabrica de Cimento; Fabrica de Cordeleria; Fabrica de Papel; Fabrica de Cigarrillos; Fabrica de Vidrio.

Hotels: Hotel Klindt; Grand Hotel; Gran Hotel Central.

American Consular Agent, John Brewer.

Ciudad Bolivar

15.000 Inhabitants. Situated 250 miles from mouth of Orinoco river. Frequent steamboat and steamship connection with Port of Spain, Trinidad, and with other Venezuelan ports. Principal port for Venezuelan Guiana and oriental districts. Rubber, balata, hides, minerals form principal exports.

Banks: Banco de Venezuela has agency; collects government revenues, and issues drafts by telegraph against principal towns of republic. Blohm & Co.; Dalton & Co. Succesores; and Palazzi Hermanos do banking.

Transportation: Compañia Fluvial y Costanera de Venezuela; boats to all points on Orinoco and its tributaries.

Attorneys: Brigido Natera; Andres A. Bello; Antonio Ma. Delgado; Jose E. Sanchez; Jose Gabriel Machado; M. Monserrate Hermoso; Luis A. Natera Ricci; Luis Alcala Sucre; Ernesto Nuñez Machado; Cip: Fry B.; Tomas Machado Nuñez; Carlos H. Acosta; Pedro F. Escalona; A. Garcia Romero.

Physicians and Surgeons: Pablo H. Carranza; J. M. Garcia Parra; Felix R. Paez; Luciano H. Holmgnist; D. A. Blanco Ledezma; Antonio Bello; Ramon Gomez; Santiago Izaguirre; J. F. Ochoa; Augusto Mendez

Hospitals: Hospital Ruiz.

Colleges, Schools, etc.: "San Agustin", Regulo Machado, Director and proprietor. "Dalla Costa", Luis Aristiguieta Grillet, Director and proprietor. One government college, and 20 parrochial and public schools.

Telephone: E. Barleta, manager. (75 subscribers).

Ice Plant: B. Tomasi & Co.; 5 tons capacity. Also operate water works.

No electric light or power companies.

Mining Companies: "Gold Fields of Venezuela", C. H. de Lemos, director. "Rio de Oro Dredging Co.

American Consular Agent, Robert Henderson.

Carúpano

Port on Carupano bay; 240 miles East La Guaira. Reached by Dutch, French, German and Venezuelan steamers from La Guaira. 10 hours from Port of Spain, Trinidad. Population 10.000. Exports Cocoa, coffee, wood, hides.

Banks: A. Lucca hijo & Co., Agents Bank of Venezuela.

Hotels: Victoria.

Hospitals: Asilo de San Antonio.

Telephone: Compañia Anonima de Telefonos Bermudez Arismendi y Benites.

Attorneys: J. J. Russian; J. M. Brito Salazar; Mateo Guerra Gomez.

Physicians and Surgeons: Ventura Millan; Juan Lavie; Manuel Russian; Antonio J. Silva; J. M. Imery; Morales Martinez.

Ice Factories: A. Lucca hijos & Co.

Water: Compañia Anonima Acueducto.

American Consular Agent, J. Blasini.

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ADDENDA.

La Guaira

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Banks: Branch of Bank of Venezuela; Agency Bank of Caracas; H. L. Bouton & Co.; C. Helmund & Co.; Bolton & Co.

Electric Lights: Empresa de Luz Electrica.

Caracas

Capital; population 85,000. Two hours by rail from La Guaira; 10 hours from Puerto Cabello. Public Telephone connection with each port. *Water* supplied by Municipality. Electric street railway on principal streets.

Banks: Banco Caracas, capital 6,000,000 bolivares; Banco Venezuela, capital 12,000,000 bolivares; Bolton & Co.; H. L. Bouton & Co.; C. Helmund & Co.; Walz & Sons.

Railways: Ferrocarril de La Guaira a Caracas; H. J. Almond, Manager. Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela. (Cross Venezuela Railway in connection with railroad freight; equipment consists of large flat wagons, bar vans, carts, mules, horses, etc.; Manager P. Gonzales Jordan.

Transportation Companies: Compania Anonima de Tiaspore Terrestre; general transportation business, principally in connection with railroad freight; equipment consists of large flat wagons, bar vans, carts, mules, horses, etc.; Manager P. Gonzales Jordan.

Attorneys at Law: J. R. Blanco; E. A. Arroyo Parejo; Alejandro Urdaneta; M. A. Ponce; Luis Julio Blanco; Julio Blanco; N. Arteaga; P. M. Brito Gonzalez; P. Cadenas Delgado; Angel Cesar Rivas; Manuel A. Fonseca; E. Ochoa; E. Conde Flores (Ex-Asst. Sec. State and thrice); J. Iturbe; A. Jimenez Arais (Ex-Sec. State); Miguel R. Ruiz; Luis Alvarado; general transport work—equipped with large wagons, vans and carts, horses and mules. Manager L. C. Lopez.

Physicians and Surgeons: P. Acosta Ortiz (S); David Lobo (S); Miguel R. Ruiz; Manuel A. Fonseca; E. Ochoa; E. Conde Flores (Ex-Asst. Sec. State and thrice); J. Iturbe; A. Jimenez Arais (Ex-Sec. State); Miguel R. Ruiz; Luis Alvarado; general transport work—equipped with large wagons, vans and carts, horses and mules. Manager L. C. Lopez.

Hospitals: Hospital Vargas.

Schools: La Universidad Central [Rector, Dr. Elias Toro]; Escuela Nacional de Ingenieria (Director, Dr. A. Arvelo); Colegio Extranado de las Hermanas San Jose de Tarbes.

Telephone Company: Venezuela Telephone and Electrical Appliances Co. Manager, Edgar Wallis.

Ice Factory: Cervecera Nacional.

Electric Light and Power Companies: Compañia de Electricidad de Caracas; Compañia Anonima de Tramvias.

Manufacturing firms using machinery: Fabrica de Cimento; Fabrica de Candelaria; Fabrica de Papel; Fabrica de Cigarrillos; Fabrica de Vidrio.

Hotels: Hotel Klindt; Grand Hotel; Gran Hotel Central.

American Consular Agent, John Brewer.

Ciudad Bolivar

15,000 Inhabitants. Situated 250 miles from mouth of Orinoco river. Frequent steamboat and steamship connection with Port of Spain, Trinidad, and with other Venezuelan ports. Principal port for Venezuelan Guiana and oriental districts. Rubber, balata, hides, minerals form principal exports.

Banks: Banco de Venezuela has agency; collects government revenues, and issues drafts on principal towns of republic. Bolton & Co.; Bolton & Co. Successors; and Palazzi Hermanos on banking.

Transportation: Compañia Fluvial y Costanera de Venezuela; boats to all points on Orinoco and its tributaries.

Attorneys: Pirigido Natera; Andres A. Bello; Antonio Ma. Delgado; Jose E. Sanchez; Jose Gabriel Machado; M. Monserrate Hermoso; Luis A. Natera Ricci; Luis Alcala Sucre; Ernesto Nuñez Machado; Cip; Fry R.; Tomas Machado Nuñez; Carlos H. Acosta; Pedro E. Escalona; A. Garcia Romero.

Physicians and Surgeons: Pablo H. Carranza; J. M. Garcia Plaza; Felix R. Paez; Luciano H. Hompanis; D. A. Blanco Ledezma; Antonio Bello; Ramon Gomez; Santiago Izaguirre; J. F. Ochoa; Augusto Mendez.

Hospitals: Hospital Ruiz.

Colleges, Schools, &c.: "San Agustin", Regulo Machado, Director and proprietor. "Daily Cosas", Luis Antiguetas Grillet, Director and proprietor. One government college, and 20 parochial and public schools.

Telephone: E. Burtis, manager. (25 subscribers).

Ice Plant: R. Tomasi & Co.; 5 tons capacity. Also operate water works.

Mining Companies: "Gold Fields of Venezuela", C. H. de Lemos, director. "Rio de Oro Dredging Co. American Caratal Agent, Robert Henderson.

Carupano

Port on Carupano bay; 240 miles East La Guaira. Reached by Detch, French, German and Venezuelan steamers from La Guaira, 10 hours from Port of Spain, Trinidad. Population, 10,000. Exports cocoa, coffee, wood, hides.

Banks: A. Lucca hijo & Co., Agents Bank of Venezuela.

Hotels: Victoria.

Hospitals: Asilo de San Antonio.

Telephone: Compañia Anonima de Telefonos Bermudez Ariamendi y Benitez.

Attorneys: J. J. Rosales; J. M. Brito Salazar; Matias Guerra Gomez.

Physicians and Surgeons: Ventura Millan; Juan Lazo; Manuel Rosario; Antonio J. Silva; J. M. Alcorta; Morales Martinez.

To Factories: A. Lucca hijos & Co.

Water: Compañia Anonima Acueducto.

American Consular Agent, J. Blanni.

T.R. L E.L.N.

21563

26

November 20, 1909.

Isaac A. Manning, Esquire,

American Consul,

La Guaira, Venezuela.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 137 of the 23rd ultimo stating that you are in receipt of a letter from the Lieber Code Company, of London, Hamburg, Paris and New York, asking for a list of commercial houses in Venezuela. You state that you understand the code is published in Europe and enclose the list with the statement that if the Department considers it advisable to forward it to the inquirer.

In reply I have to inform you that the Department understands that the firm above mentioned is a German enterprise and the mere fact that it has a New York office does not entitle it to the commercial services of American Consuls.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Wilbur J. Carr

A true copy of the signed original.
E.L.L.

21563/7-8.

No. 158.-



AMERICAN CONSULATE,

La Guaira, Venezuela, November 22nd.,, 1909.

SUBJECT: Neat-Cattle in Venezuela.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a letter dated September 13, 1909, requesting information regarding the existence of neat cattle in this country, and regret that the statistical data covering the matter has never been collated. However I am able to give you what may be considered a reasonably reliable estimate of the present existence, and this with the export figures on hides and skins for the past year or two may help the Roberts, Johnson and Rand Shoe Company of Saint Louis, Mo. the inquirers (to whom I trust a copy of this report may be sent), in the formation of a reasonably good idea as to the situation here.

A gentleman of known standing in Caracas, and one who has made the cattle business of Venezuela a study, supplies me, (at the request of Hon. W. W. Russell, E. E. and M. P. at Caracas) the following estimate of the number of cattle in Venezuela at present:

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at present:

Apure	1.500.000 head
Guarico	750.000 "
Guayana	100.000 "
Cojedes	200.000 "
Zamora	200.000 "
Oriente	150.000 "
Rest of Republic	100.000 "
Total	3.000.000 "

Of Goats:

Falcon	1.000.000
Lara	800.000
Yaracuy	200.000
Rest of Republic	200.000
Total	2.200.000

During the three years of 1903,1904,1905 there were exported from Puerto Cabello,Guanta and Ciudad Bolivar about 550.000 head of live cattle,these principally going to Cuba and the West Indies.

No record is kept of the number of cattle and other animals killed for consumption throughout the country.In Caracas since the new abattoir has been established a record has been kept for municipal statistics,and those for the three months ending September 30,1909, show that 5832 steers and bulls; 360 calves; 294 cows; 1152 hogs were killed for consumption. I am informed, although the statistics are not at hand,that the consumption of beef has greatly diminished during the past ten years, owing to the increased cost of beef, the augmented taxation, and the reduced purchasing power of the people, resultant on the economic conditions ruling in the country. As to the taxes, the slaughter of the 6486 head of cattle for consumption in Caracas during the

during the three months mentioned, rendered a tax income to the government of 134.000 bolivars, or $25.862, the rate for killing alone being 20 bolivars for steers,10 bolivars for veals and 5 bolivars for cows, with additional charges for marketing.

One thing that will no doubt prove interesting in connection with this report,is the export of hides and skins from this Republic during the following periods in kilograms of 2.2046 pounds each:

Hides.

	Jan.1 to June 30.	July 1 to Dec.31.	Total for Year.
1906.		1.463.050	Incomplete
1907.	1.346.517	1.193.698	2.540.215
1908.	785.161	1.926.668	2.711.829
	2.131.678	4.583.416	

These will average 10 kilograms per hide, and would indicate an export of 671.509 hides during the years after the export of cattle to Cuba and the Islands of the West Indies ceased. During the same period the export of other hides and skins was as follows:

Calf Skins exported for half year July to December.

	Kilograms.
1906.	92.419
Jan.to June 1907.	772
July to Dec. 1907.	1.386
Jan.to June 1908.	314
July to Dec. 1908.	None

Sheep Skins.

July to Dec. 1906.	386
Jan.to June 1907.	382

Goat Skins.

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Goat Skins.	Kilograms.
July to Dec. 1906.	338.654
Jan. to June 1907.	298.084
July to Dec. 1907.	357.722
Jan. to June 1908.	342.388
July to Dec. 1908.	407.317
	1.743.565

As these latter will weigh an average of 0.680 kilos, it would indicate the killing of 2.526.906 head of goats during the two and a half years.

These figures may not cover all the stock killed for food in Venezuela, or for their hides for export purposes, but I am inclined to think it will be near enough for statistical purposes, as the number of hides and skins tanned and used in the country will not exceed five per cent of the whole number marketed.

What may prove of further interest in regard to the cattle and live stock industry, is the following brief discussion of the possibilities of the extension of the industry by the gentleman who supplied the estimates of the number of cattle in each district as given above. He says: "The Pampas of Venezuela, in the States of Apure, Guarico, Zamora, Cojedes, Portuguesa, and the Orient of the Republic are the regions most adecuate to the development of the cattle industry. Notwithstanding the number of actual cattle in existence, the cattle business may yet be much further extended with positive results. This sort of an industry prospers per se in the country, because it does not require major attention for its improvement, nor scientific care,

"In an equal manner the goat and wool industry could be developed and extended in Falcon and the other States men-

No.158

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mentioned with sure returns".

This gentleman says that "in Venezuela one may say that the wool industry, or the care of sheep or goats for the wool does not exist, although there are many regions, exceedingly rich and favorable for its development with productive results".

The Daily Press of Caracas also brings today a report stating that the Venezuelan Meat and Products Syndicate, Limited, of London, (Capital £155.000) expects to begin the killing of cattle for export in its abattoirs at Puerto Cabello by February or March next. As it is proposed by this Company to establish abattoirs with cold storage plants at various ports in Venezuela as rapidly as can be done, it is expected this will have a considerable influence on the development of the cattle industry in Venezuela.

I beg to hand you herein inclosed a single copy each of a set of blanks which are now being sent out to the various States by the Minister of Fomento for the purpose of gathering the statistics requested by the inquirers in this case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Isaac A. Manning Jr.

American Consul.

Enclosures: 4 Blanks & Instruction in Spanish.

4 Copies of this despatch.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 9 1909
21563/9
DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
DEC 9 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

See tel from Consul Manning Dec. 4/09.

File

Commercial Information.

Encl. 9. La Guaira, Venezuela
Nov. 22, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Manning) #168

States that he has received from the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Co., of St. Louis, Mo., a request for information concerning neat cattle in Venezuela, says that data covering the subject has never been collected and gives an estimate of live cattle exported during 1903-1905.

Discusses the exportation of hides from Venezuela.

Ro. (Rec'd Dec. 9, 1909)

Enclosure in Despatch No. 158.

U. S. CONSULATE,
NOV 22 1909
LA GUAYRA.

INDEX BUREAU

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
DEC 9 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA FORMACION

de la

ESTADISTICA PECUARIA DE LA REPUBLICA

1º La Estadística de la producción pecuaria se hará una vez en cada año. A partir de 1910 se principiará el trabajo en enero; en el año en curso se empezará en toda la República en julio.

2º Para realizar este trabajo habrá cuatro modelos numerados de 1 á 4.

El número 1, es una planilla (color blanco) que llenará el criador.

El número 2, (color amarillo) será llenado por el Jefe Civil del Municipio ó por la junta que al efecto se nombre con los datos de la planilla.

El número 3, (color azul) será llenado por el Jefe Civil del Distrito con los totales del anterior; y

El número 4, (color rojo) lo llenará el Director de Estadística del Estado con los totales del número 3.

3º El Jefe Civil del Municipio tendrá abierto un Registro en el que anotará, numerándolos de uno en adelante, los nombres de los criadores de su juris-

dicción. Al llegar las planillas, las numerará también de uno en adelante y enviará para cada criador la planilla cuyo número le corresponde en el registro.

El Presidente del Estado tomará las medidas indispensables para que las planillas estén en poder de cada Jefe Civil de Municipio á más tardar el 8 de julio próximo.

4º Cada criador llenará su planilla tan pronto como la reciba, de acuerdo con las indicaciones que ella misma le dará y la devolverá inmediatamente á la persona que se la haya entregado.

5º El Jefe Civil del Municipio deberá recoger las planillas de manera que pueda llenar con sus datos el cuadro número 2 para remitirlo al Jefe Civil del Distrito á más tardar el 15 de agosto próximo *junto con las planillas mismas.*

6º El Jefe Civil del Distrito, tan pronto como reciba los cuadros de los Municipios, procederá del modo siguiente: Los revisará cuidadosamente, teniendo á la vista las planillas respectivas. Si notare errores de fácil corrección en la comparación con las planillas ó en las operaciones del cuadro, los corregirá por sí mismo, pero si no fueren de fácil explicación los devolverá al lugar de su origen, con indicación de ser devueltos rectificados, urgentemente.

7º El Jefe Civil del Distrito deberá tener listos sus cuadros para el 8 de setiembre próximo, fecha en que habrá de remitirlos al Presidente del Estado, junto con los cuadros número 2 y *las planillas que le sirvieron de base para la comprobación.*

8º Al ser recibidos estos cuadros en la Dirección de Estadística del Estado se procederá del mis-

mo modo que en la Jefatura de Distrito, es decir haciendo primero una cuidadosa revisión del cuadro número 3, con vista de los número 2 y de las planillas, para luego tomar los totales de aquellos y formar los número 4.

9º Si encontrare errores de fácil explicación, hará el mismo Director de Estadística las correcciones del caso, si no fuere así remitirá el cuadro al lugar de su orígen para que sea devuelto á la brevedad posible, rectificado convenientemente.

10. Este trabajo debe estar concluido en la capital del Estado para el día 15 de octubre próximo, época en que deberán remitirse á este Ministerio junto con los demás cuadros, *hasta la planilla misma que ha de llenar el criador.*

11. Con estos elementos procederá la Dirección General de Estadística á hacer el cómputo de la producción pecuaria de la República y los cuadros de estudio consiguientes, que se publicarán en el "Anuario Estadístico de la República" y, si se creyere de utilidad. en libro especial.

12. Las dùdas que puedan presentarse en cada caso serán resueltas por el Ministerio de Fomento.

13. Estas Instrucciones serán ampliadas ó modificadas de acuerdo con las indicaciones que la práctica sujiera.

NOTAS

1º Se consideran *Criadores* para los efectos de la Estadística, los que posean más de cincuenta hembras parideras en cada fundo.—Los datos de los que posean menos de ese número serán obtenidos sin necesidad de planilla y se colocarán por el Jefe Civil

del Municipio en la línea especial que tiene el cuadro número 2 al pie.—Los Jefes Civiles de Distrito y la Dirección de Estadística del Estado totalizarán esos datos para los modelos que respectivamente les corresponden.

2ª Los *Registros* de que habla el número 3 de estas "Instrucciones" deben estar hechos para el 30 de junio corriente, de acuerdo con la orden previa dada telegráficamente el 22 de mayo último, y ser enviados al Ministerio de Fomento en la segunda quincena de julio próximo.

Dios y Federación,

R. M. CARABAÑO.

—

Estados Unidos de Venezuela.—Ministerio de Fomento.—Dirección General de Estadística.—Caracas: 1º de junio de 1909.—98º y 51º

Publíquese, de orden del ciudadano Ministro,

El Director,

Pedro Manuel Ruiz.

Estado..... Planilla No.....

MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO - ESTADÍSTICA NACIONAL

Estadística de la Producción Agro-Pecuaria.——Ramo " Estadística Pecuaria "

CUADRO No. 1.—PLANILLA PARA EL CRIADOR

Datos correspondientes al **HATO** (ó fundación) (ó potrero) *denominado* .....*situado en jurisdicción del*

U.S. CONSULATE,
NOV 22 1909
LA GUAYRA.

Municipio .....

Distrito .....

Estado .....

Cada criador que reciba esta hoja debe contestar, en el lugar destinado al efecto, las preguntas que se hacen á la izquierda, procurando ser lo más veridico posible en sus informaciones.

El Cojo

No.	Preguntas	Respuestas
1ª.	¿Cuál es la superficie de la propiedad?	
2ª.	¿Qué clase de pasto tiene?	
3ª.	¿Cuántas reses de *ganado vacuno* ?	
4ª.	¿Cuántas de *ganado caballar*?	
5ª.	¿Cuántas de *ganado mular*?	
6ª.	¿Cuántas de *ganado asnal*?	
7ª.	¿Cuántas de *ganado lanar*? (carneros, ovejas)	
8ª.	¿Cuántas de *ganado cabrío* ? (Chivos)	
9ª.	¿Cuántas de *ganado porcino*? (cochinos)	
10ª.	¿Cuántas reses hierra por año?	
11ª.	¿Cuántas reses produce para la venta? (expresar la clase de cada una si produce de varias)	

Firma del criador.....

Nombre del Lugar..... *Fecha*.....

ADVERTENCIAS.—1ª Al dar la superficie, procurar que sea en leguas cuadradas. En todo caso, según lo exprese la escritura de propiedad.

2ª Al decir el número de reses, se comprenderán machos y hembras.

3ª El criador puede agregar al pie las observaciones que juzgue interesantes.

4ª Esta planilla deberá ser llenada por el criador tan pronto como la reciba y devuelta á la brevedad posible á la persona encargada de recojerla.

Cuadro No. 2—(para el Municipio)

U. S. CONSULATE,
NOV 22 1909
LA GUAYRA.

Cuadro No. 2—(para el Municipio)

MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO-ESTADISTICA NACIONAL

Estadistica de la Producción Agro-Pecuaria - Ramo Estadistica Pecuaria

Existencia y producción del Municipio ..... *Distrito* ..... *Estado* .....

Tip. El Cojo

No. de Orden	Nombre del Hato, Potrero ó Fundación	Superficie (Debe expresarse la superficie en leguas cuadradas.)	Clase de Pasto	NUMERO DE CABEZAS DE GANADO							Número de Reses que hierra por año.	Número de Reses que produce para la venta por año.
				Vacuno	Caballar	Mular	Asnal	Lanar (Carneros, Ovejas)	Cabrío (Chivos)	Porcino (Cochinos)		
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												

El total de reses pertenecientes á los no considerados como criadores en este Municipio es de.....cabezas de ganado.....

Advertencias.—En la Jefatura del Municipio se llenará este cuadro con los datos de las Planillas. Como las Planillas llevarán un número, que ha de ponerse antes de hacer el reparto á los criadores [*Véanse las Instrucciones*], cada una debe ocupar el número que le corresponda á la izquierda del cuadro.

Si se notare algún error en las contestaciones inscritas en las Planillas, se informarán con el autor de ella antes de pasarla al cuadro; para el efecto cada Planilla debe ser fechada y firmada ó, por lo menos, contener el nombre del criador á que pertenece. En el Registro de Planillas que debe conservarse en la Jefatura Civil [*Véanse las Instrucciones*] debe constar también el nombre del criador y el número de su Planilla.

El Jefe Civil del Municipio debe enviar al del Distrito á que pertenece dos copias de este cuadro, *firmado y fechado*. DEBE MANDAR TAMBIÉN LAS PLANILLAS ORIGINALES.

Este cuadro servirá para los *criadores* es decir para los que tengan más de 50 hembras parideras; los que tengan menos de este número, cuyos datos se tomarán sin necesidad de planilla, se anotarán al pie en la línea al efecto.

U. S. CONSULATE,
NOV 22 1909
LA GUAYRA.

Cuadro No. 3—(para el Distrito)

MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO-ESTADISTICA NACIONAL

Estadística de la Producción Agro-Pecuaria - Ramo Estadística Pecuaria

*Existencia y producción del Distrito*_____ *Estado*_____

Tip. El Cojo

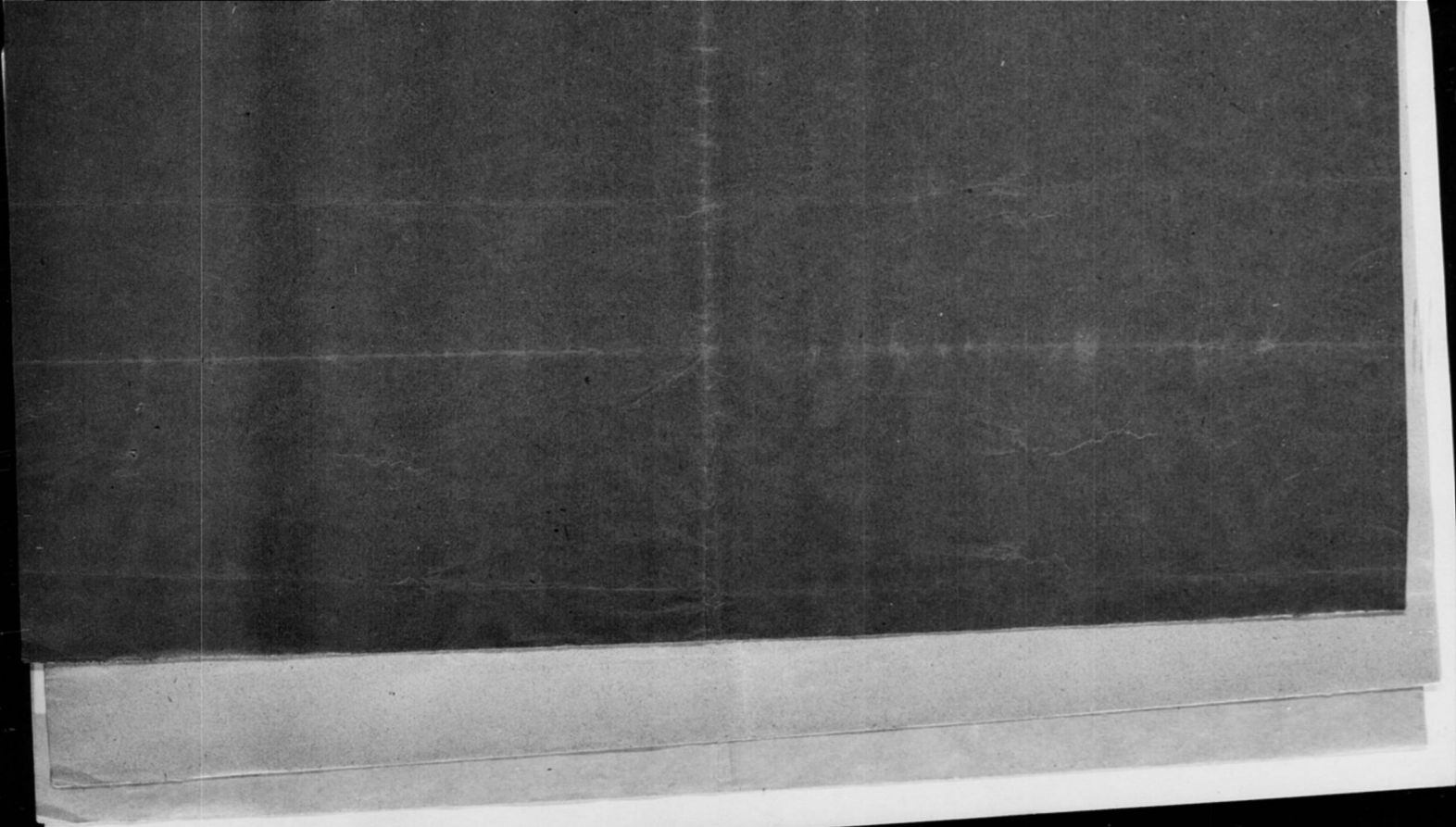
No. de Planillas en cada Municipio	MUNICIPIOS	Superficie destinada á la Cría	NUMERO DE CABEZAS DE GANADO EN CADA MUNICIPIO							Número de Reses herradas por año en cada Municipio	Número de Reses producidas para la venta en cada Municipio
			Vacuno	Caballar	Mular	Asnal	Lanar (Carneros, Ovejas)	Cabrío (Chivos)	Porcino (Cochinos)		

El total de reses pertenecientes á los no considerados como criadores en este Distrito es de.....cabezas de ganado.....

Advertencias.—En la Jefatura del Distrito se llenará este cuadro con el total del cuadro número 2.
El Jefe Civil del Distrito debe enviar al Presidente del Estado á que pertenece dos copias de este cuadro, *firmado y fechado*. DEBE MANDAR TAMBIÉN LAS PLANILLAS ORIGINALES y los cuadros número 2.
Este cuadro servirá para los *criadores* es decir para los que tengan más de 50 hembras parideras; los que tengan menos de este número, cuyos datos se tomarán sin necesidad de planilla, se anotarán al pie en la línea al efecto.

Fecha.....

Firma del Jefe Civil.....



U. S. CONSULATE,
NOV 22 1909
LA GUAIRA

Cuadro No. 4— (para el Estado)

MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO-ESTADISTICA NACIONAL

Estadística de la Producción Agro-Pecuaria - Ramo Estadística Pecuaria

Existencia y producción del Estado _____

Tip. El Cojo

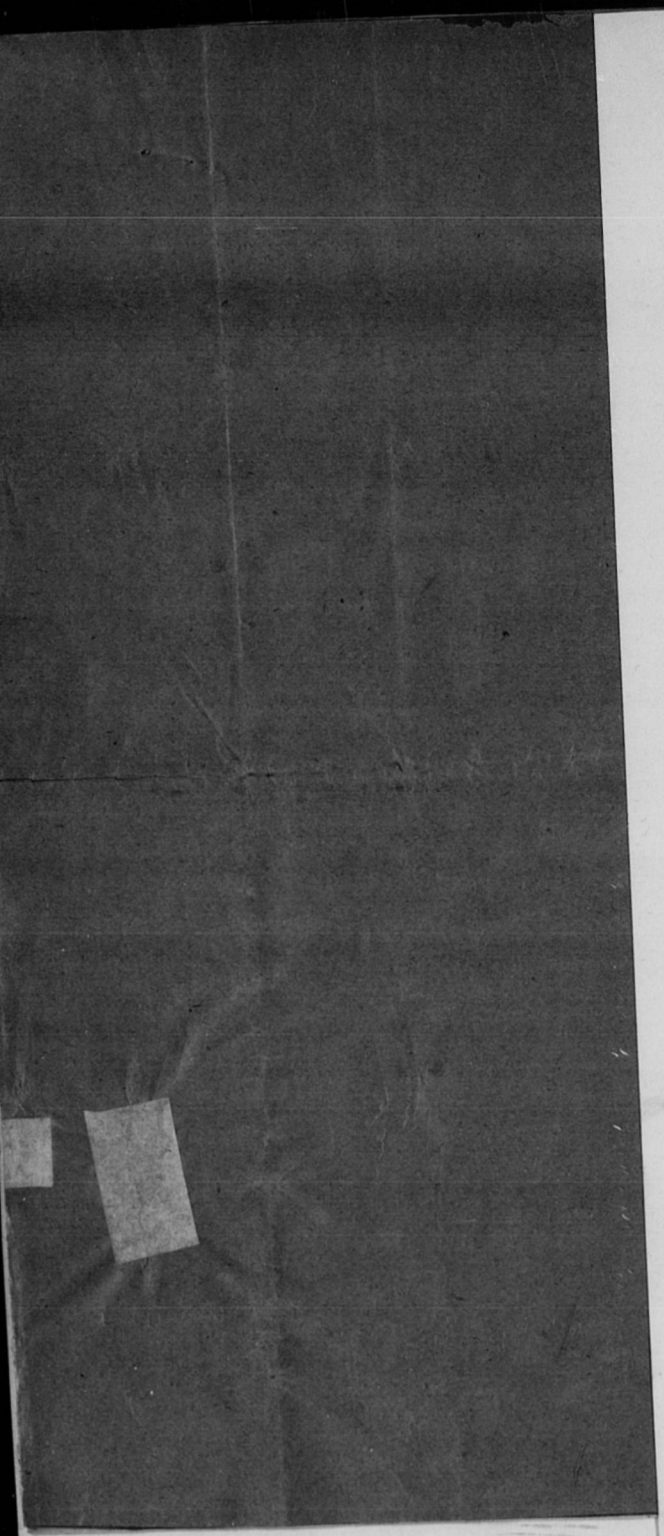
No. de Planillas en cada Distrito	DISTRITOS	Superficie destinada á la Cría en cada Distrito	NUMERO DE CABEZAS DE GANADO EN CADA DISTRITO							Número de Reses herradas por año en cada Distrito	Número de Reses producidas para la venta en cada Distrito
			Vacuno	Caballar	Mular	Asnal	Lanar (Carneros, Ovejas)	Cabrío (Chivos)	Porcino (Cochinos)		

El total de reses pertenecientes á los no considerados como criadores en esta Sección de la República es de.....cabezas de ganado.....

Advertencias.—En la Oficina de Estadística del Estado se llenará este cuadro con el total del cuadro número 8.
El Presidente del Estado debe enviar al Ministerio de Fomento un ejemplar de este cuadro, *firmado y fechado*. DEBE MANDAR TAMBIÉN LAS PLANILLAS ORIGINALES y los cuadros números 2 y 3.
Este cuadro servirá para los *criadores* es decir para los que tengan más de 50 hembras parideras; los que tengan menos de este número, cuyos datos se tomarán sin necesidad de planilla, se anotarán al pie en la línea al efecto.

Fecha.....

Firma .....



For cor

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For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

SEH 166.525

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 15 1909
DEP'T. OF STATE

Seland Mich Sept 13 1909

Department of State
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen

On aug 3rd my brother Edward R. Price Died at Lethridge Albirta Canada.

Six years ago he took up a homestead near Stately Albirta Canada. and was supposed to of had proven up on same a year ago.

Will you kindly advise me who I should write to for pictulars as to weather he had made good ~~with his~~ claim or homestead.

An early reply will be grately appreached

Yours very Truly
Warren Price
Seland
Seelandau Co
Michigan

Sept. 31/09
Ans. File

Edw. R. Dobbin
Sgt. Lethbridge

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 16 1909
21564
DEPT. OF STATE

SEP 16 1909
RECEIVED

Estate of Edward R. Price, deceased, in Canada.

Warren Price,
Leland, Michigan.
September 13, 1909.

States that his brother, Edward E. Price, who died at Lethridge, Alberta, Canada, on August 3, last, took up a homestead claim six years ago, in Alberta, Canada, and was supposed to have proven claim to it a year ago.

Asks to be advised to whom he should communicate for particulars in regard to the claim in question.

W. (Rec'd Sept. 15, 1909).

Chrs. on Consular Corr
and FILE, Sept. 21/09.
C. E. S.

INDEX BUREAU
P.I.C.
21564
1909
SEP 16 1909
RECEIVED

AMBA
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on Excel
L'Hon

AMBASSADE
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
AUX ÉTATS-UNIS

Washington, le

Manchester IO Septembre 1909



Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat,

J'ai l'honneur de recommander au plus bienveillant accueil de Votre Excellence la requête ci-jointe de Monsieur Albert Leschot importateur de montres de fabri-cation française a New York, qui sollicite l'admission aux Etats-Unis de deux envois de montres ayant fait l'objet de commandes antérieures au votedu nouveau tarif douanier, mais dont les inscriptions ne sont pas d'accord avec les dispositions de cet acte législatif.

Ainsi que Votre Excellence pourra s'en rendre compte il ne s'agit pas d'une question de tarif proprement dit.

D'après le nouvel acte les montres importées devront porter tant sur le mouvement que sur la boite un certain nombre d'indications en lettres et en chiffres. Ces inscrip-tions ne peuvent être gravées qu'au moment de la fabrica-tion de la montre et avant l'assemblage de ses différentes parties. Or les montres dont il s'agit commandées par M. Leschot en Mai dernier a une époque où on ne savait pas encore si les dispositions proposées seraient admises ne

Son Excellence
L'Honorable Philander Knox
Secrétaire du Département d'Etat

portent point ces nouvelles inscriptions. En refuser l'entrée serait occasionner à l'importateur un retard très préjudiciable.

Aussi serais-je très reconnaissant a votre Excellence si Elle jugeait possible de recommander la requête de M. Leschot aux autorités compétentes./.

Veuillez agréer, Monsier le Secrétaire d'Etat, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Pierre Lefevre-Pontalis

Translation.



French Embassy.

Manchester, September 10, 1909.

Mr. Secretary of State:

I have the honor to recommend to Your Excellency's most favorable consideration the inclosed request of Mr. Albert Leschot, importer of watches of French manufacture at New York, who asks the admission into the United States of two shipments of watches which were ordered before the passage of the new tariff law but the inscriptions on which are not in accordance with the provisions of said law.

As Your Excellency will perceive, it is not a question of tariff, properly speaking.

According to the new Act, all imported watches must have both on the works and the case a certain number of indications in letters and in figures. These inscriptions can only be engraved at the time of making the watch and before its various parts are assembled. The watches in question were ordered by Mr. Leschot in May last, at a time when it was not known yet whether the proposed provisions would be adopted, and so they do not bear these new inscriptions. To refuse to admit them would be to cause the importer a very injurious delay.

I should therefore be very much obliged to Your Excellency if you thought it possible to recommend the request of Mr. Leschot to the appropriate authorities.

Please accept, etc.

PIERRE LEFÈVRE PONTALIS.

His Excellency,

The Honorable PHILANDER KNOX, etc.

Translation.

French Embassy.

Washington, September 10, 1909.

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I should therefore be very much obliged to Your Excellency if you thought it possible to recommend the request of Mr. Lescohot to the appropriate authorities.

Please accept, etc.

PIERRE LEFÈVRE PONTALIS.

His Excellency,

The Honorable PHILANDER KNOX, etc.

ssade de France,
ux Etats Unis.

COPIE.

New-York, le 3 Septembre 1909.

ALBERT LESCHOT, Watchmaker & Importer of watches, 65 Nassau Street,

A M. le Chargé d'Affaires de France à Washington.

Par l'intermédiaire de M. Lanel, Consul Général à New-York, j'ai l'honneur d'appeler votre attention sur le fait suivant.

En Mai dernier j'ai commandé à M. J. Laforge et à M. R. Bailly, fabricants d'horlogerie à Besançon, dont je suis le représentant, à chacun une douzaine de montres de leur fabrication.

Je suis avisé par ces maisons que les montres sont prêtes à m'être expédiées, mais par suite du changement du tarif, survenu dans l'intervalle, ces montres ne se trouvent plus absolument conformes aux nouvelles prescriptions contenues dans le nouveau tarif concernant les rubis et les noms des fabriwants à marquer sur les boites et mouvements.

Comme tous les autres importateurs je comptais qu'il nous serait alloué un certain temps pour nous y conformer, mais je suis avisé par le Treasury Department que ces prescriptions sont en vigueur du même jour que le nouveau tarif.

Ces articles sont de très petites montres de dames, richement ornées de pierres, il est trop tard pour y ajouter de nouvelles gravures sans les abimer.

Vous serait-il possible d'obtenir une autorisation pour laisser entrer par exception ces deux envois avec les inscriptions habituelles. Cela rendrait un grand service à ces deux fabricants et leur éviterait beaucoup d'ennuis, ces montres étant en partie commandées et devant être délivrées ce mois-ci.

Espérant qu'il vous sera possible de leur rendre ce service, je vous prie d'agréer, etc.....

(Signé) A. Leschot.

Translation

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Translation.

(Copy.)

New York, September 3, 1909.

Albert Leschot, watchmaker and importer of watches, 65 Nassau street, to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Washington.

I have the honor to call your attention to the following fact through Mr. Lanel, Consul General at New York.

In May last I ordered of Messrs. J. Laforge and R. Bailly, watchmakers at Besançon of whom I am the representative, a dozen watches each of their make.

I am notified by these firms that the watches are ready to be sent to me, but in consequence of the change in the tariff law which has taken place meantime these watches are no longer absolutely in accordance with the new provisions contained in the new tariff law regarding the rubies and the names of the manufacturers to be marked on the cases and works.

Like all other importers I expected that a certain time would be allowed me in which to conform to these provisions, but I am notified by the Treasury Department that these provisions are in force on the same date the new tariff takes effect.

These articles are very small ladies' watches, richly ornamented with stones, and it is too late to add new engravings to them without spoiling them.

Would it be possible for you to secure permission to let these two consignments enter by way of exception with the usual inscriptions? This would be doing a great favor to the two manufacturers mentioned and would save them much trouble, as part of these watches are ordered and must be delivered this month.

Hoping that it will be possible for you to render them this service, I beg of you to accept, etc.

(Signed) A. LESCHOT.

21565/-1

SEP 16

21565/-1

DEPT. OF STATE

Request of Albert Leschot for admission into the U. S. from France of a shipment of watches ordered before the passage of the new tariff law.

French Embassy (Lefevre-Pontalis) --

Manchester, Mass.,

September 10, 1909.

Encloses for Department's favorable consideration a letterdated Sept. 3, 1909, from Albert Leschot, importer of French watches at New York, in which request is made for the admission into the United States of two shipments of watches which were ordered before the passage of the new lariff law but the inscriptions on which are not in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Explains that the inscriptions must be engraved before the parts of the watches are assembled and calls attention to the great loss both to the manufacturer and the importer a refusal of their admittance would entail.

H. (Rec'd Sept. 15, 1909)

1 Encl.

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

To Treasury
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To Treas
Acked

SEP 18 1909

FILE-S. Y. S.

21565/-1

7 T

September 18, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation of a note, with enclosure, from the French Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at this capital, requesting favorable consideration of the request of Mr. Albert Leschot, of New York City, an importer of watches of French manufacture, who seeks the admission into the United States of two shipments of watches, ordered before the passage of the new tariff act, the inscriptions of which watches are not in accordance with the provisions of said law.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosures:

From French Embassy, September 10, 1909, with enclosure.

565

21565/

565

Serial No. 741 September 18, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th instant, with enclosure, in which you ask favorable consideration of the request of Mr. Albert Leschot, of New York City, an importer of watches of French manufacture, who seeks the admission into the United States of two shipments, ordered before the passage of the new tariff act, the inscriptions on said watches not being in accordance with the provisions of the act mentioned.

In reply I have the honor to say that, pursuant to your request, it has afforded the Department pleasure

to

Mr. Pierre Lefèvre-Pontalis,

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the French

Republic.

to communicate translations of your note and of its enclosure to the Secretary of the Treasury, of whose reply I shall not fail promptly to advise you.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

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21565/

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

INDEX BUREAU SEP 29 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

67739

WASHINGTON

September 28, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, inclosing a translation of a note from the French Charge d'Affaires at this capital, requesting favorable consideration of the request of Mr. Albert Leschot of New York City that certain watches manufactured upon his order prior to the passage of the Act of August 5, 1909, be admitted, though not marked to indicate country of origin, name of manufacturer, etc., as required by the provisions of paragraph 192 of the said act.

The paragraph referred to provides that all watch movements, cases, etc., of foreign manufacture, shall have the name of the foreign manufacturer and country of manufacture cut, engraved, or die-sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the plate of the movement and the inside of the case, respectively, and the movements shall also have marked thereon by one of the methods indicated

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the number of jewels and adjustments, and that the same shall not be delivered to the importer unless marked in exact conformity therewith.

The said paragraph became effective on the day following the passage of the said act of August 5, 1909. This Department has no authority to set aside the same, and Mr. Leschot's request cannot, therefore, be complied with.

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

No inclosure.

OCT 4 1909
INDEX BUREAU
SEP 30
21565/2
DEPT. OF STATE

Request of Albert Leschot to import watches into the U. S. contrary to the provisions of Act of August 5, 1909.

Encl. 2. September 28, 1909.
Treasury Department.

Ack's Department's letter of the 18th instant, enclosing note from the French Charge d'Affaires, requesting favorable consideration of the request of Albert Leschot that certain watches manufactured upon his order prior to the passage of the Act of August 5, 1909, be admitted, though not marked to indicate the country of origin, name of manufacturer, etc., as required by the provisions of paragraph 192 of the Act, and states that as paragraph 192 became effective on the 6th ultimo, the Treasury Department has no authority to disregard it and therefore cannot grant Mr. Leschot's request.

Sm. (Rec'd Sept. 29, 1909.)

RECEIVED,
SEP 30 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

To French Charge

To
French Embassy
OCT 2 1909

FILE-S. Y. S.

OCT 4 1909
INDEX BUREAU
30
2/1565
565

Serial No. 746 October 2, 1909.

Sir:

Referring to your note of the 10th ultimo, in which was requested favorable consideration of the request of Mr. Albert Leschot, of New York City, that certain watches manufactured in France upon his order prior to the passage of the Act of August 5, 1909, be admitted, though not marked to indicate the country of origin, the name of the manufacturer, etc., as required bythe provisions of paragraph 192 of the said Act, I have now the honor to advise you of the contents of a letter on the subject, dated the 28th ultimo, from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

It appears therefrom that the paragraph mentioned provides that allwatch movements, cases, etc. of foreign

Mr. Pierre Lefèvre-Pontalis,

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

of the French Republic.

RECEIVED.
SEP 30 1909

eign manufacture, shall have the name of the foreign manufacturer and country of manufacture cut, engraved, or die-sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the plate of the movement and the inside of the case, respectively, and that the movements shall also have marked thereon by one of the methods indicated the number of jewels and adjustments, and further that the same shall not be delivered to the importer unless marked in exact conformity therewith.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury adds that, inasmuch as the said paragraph became effective on the day following the passage of the Act of August 5, 1909, and as the Treasury Department has no authority to set aside the same, it is regretted that Mr. Leschot's request cannot be complied with.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

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No.93.-

AMERICAN CONSULATE,



La Guaira, Venezuela, August 26th., , 1909

SUBJECT: Refusal of Venezuela Government to extend Period for Commencing Work on Railway under expired Contract.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that the Venezuelan government has denied the request of Juan Fernando Conil Madueño for extension of time for making the deposit required under his concession of March 9, 1903, and for commencing work on a railway in the territory of Yuruary. The contract expired on the 18th of December 1904 for making the deposit as a guarantee of faith, and he should have begun work on the line by 18 April 1905.

The concessionaire claimed that the causes for delay should be considered as "superior force"(fuerza mayor)but the government refused to so consider the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Jno. de Manning.

American Consul.

SEP 13 1909 21566

DEPT. OF STATE

Railway concession granted to Juan Fernando Conil Madueno by Venezuelan Government.

Am. Consulate (Manning) #93,

La Guaira, Venezuela.

August 26, 1909.

Informs the Department that the Venezuelan Government has denied the request of Juan Fernando Conil Madueno for an extension of time in making the required deposit under the concession granted him on March 9, 1905 for starting work on a railway in Yuruary.

States that the contract expired on December 18, 1904, for making the deposit as a guarantee of good faith, and work should have been started by April 18, 1905. Says that the concessionaire claimed that the delay should be considered as "superior force", but that the Government refused so to consider the matter.

W. (Rec'd Sept. 15, 1909).

Acknowledged by form and FILE, Sept. 21/09

C. E. S.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 22 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Copy to B.M. 44352

SEP 24 1909

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State of Colorado.
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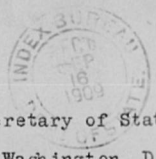

September 13th, 1909.

Honorable Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR :-

I have the honor to ask that you request the provisional arrest and detention of one John J. McEachern, who escaped from the Colorado State Penitentiary on June 26th, 1909. He with a large number of convicts was working on a state highway and while at such work, escaped from the camp. The Warden of the State Penitentiary of Colorado has located him at Cannanea in the Republic of Mexico.

Enclosed herewith is photograph of the man desired, and on the back thereof is a full description.

The requisition papers for his extradition are being prepared and will be forwarded to you immediately, but in the meantime, it is desired by the officer that the man be arrested.

Yours truly,

John F. Shafroth
Governor.

Enclosure.

SEP 1909 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

21567/1

DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of John J. McEachern from Mexico.

Governor of Colorado,

Denver, Colorado.

September 13, 1909.

Requests the provisional arrest and detention of John J. McEachern who escaped from the Colorado State Penitentiary on June 26, 1909, and states that the Warden of the institution named has located him at Cannanea, Mexico.

Encloses photograph and description of McEachern, and says that extradition papers are being prepared and will be forwarded immediately.

F. (Rec'd September 16, 1909.)

1 Encl.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR. DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

21567/1

September 17, 1909.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU:-

Acknowledge and say that his letter does not give the crime of which the fugitive was convicted, but the Department notes that on the back of a photograph which he enclosed with his letter, the crime is stated as "conspiracy to defraud." The Department encloses copies of the extradition treaty of 1899 and the supplementary extradition treaty of 1902 with Mexico, from which he will note that "conspiracy to defraud" is not included among the extraditable crimes.

The Department will be pleased to request the extradition of the fugitive for any of the crimes enumerated in the extradition treaties of which the fugitive may be convicted or with which he may be charged.

GAF-RRB.

J. B. Lee

FILE-S. Y. S.





SECRET SERVICE BUREAU
21567/99
21567/1
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

SEP 13 1909

21567/-1

DEPT. OF STATE

Extradition of John J. McEachern

from Mexico.

Governor of Colorado,

Denver, Colorado.

September 13, 1909.

Requests the provisional arrest and detention of John J. McEachern who escaped from the Colorado State Penitentiary on June 26, 1909, and states that the Warden of the institution named has located him at Cannanea, Mexico.

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F. (Rec'd September 16, 1909.)

1 Encl.

SEP 21 1909

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

YB

Ans Sept. 24/09

D.J.C.

FILE-S. Y. S.





SEP 21 1909

21567

21567

6546 John J.McEachern
Recd March 27th,1906.
County Teller
Crime Conspiracy to defraud
Term 9-1/2 to 10 yrs
Occup Mining Engineer
Age 35;Hgt 5-11;Wgt 163; Complection light;
Build medium; Eyes dark blue; Hair sandy;
Hat 7;Shoes 8-1/2.

Marks & Scars.

One scar back head, one scar inside left arm pit, scar above right nipple, scar inside muscle of left arm, two scars middle of back and lower part of back, scar inside right knee, vac-mark on right arm, first toe on left foot amputated, hump backed.

1 Encl.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

21567/1

September 17, 1909.

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The Department will be pleased to request the extradition of the fugitive for any of the crimes enumerated in the extradition treaties of which the fugitive may have been convicted or with which he may be charged.

GAF-RRB.

J. B. Price

[illegible]

[illegible]

21567/-1

7 c/m

September 24, 1909.

His Excellency

The Governor of Colorado,

Denver.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, requesting the Department to ask for the provisional arrest and detention of John J. McEachern, who escaped from the Colorado State Pententiary on June 26th, 1909, and who is said to be at Cananeа, Mexico.

In reply I have the honor to say that your letter does not give the crime of which the fugitive was convicted; but the Department notes that on the back of the photographs enclosed with your letter, the crime is stated as "conspiracy to defraud." Enclosed herewith are copies of the extradition treaty of 1899 and the supplementary extradition treaty of 1902 with Mexico, from which you will note that "conspiracy to defraud" is not included among the extraditable crimes.

The Department will be pleased to request the extradition of the fugitive for any of the crimes enumerated in the extradition treaties of which the fugitive may have been convicted

or

21567/1
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

or with which he may be charged, if you will specify the crime.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

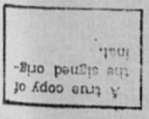
Your obedient servant,

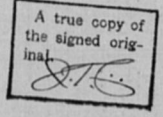
ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosures:

Treaties above described.





21567/

No.98.-

AMERICAN CONSULATE,



La Guaira, Venezuela, August 27th.,, 1909.

SUBJECT: Comparative Population Statistics of Venezuela.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that the director of National Statistics in the office of the Minister of Commerce and Industries (Fomento) has published the following table showing the general movement of population and the total population of Venezuela (presumably apprpximate) for the various years.

General Movement of Population;

Years.	Total Increase.	Births.	Deaths.	Immigration.	Emigration.
1905.	11.045	68.978	53.344	5929	5519
1906.	17.961	70.495	53.583	8392	7343
1907.	22.926	74.324	52.310	8350	7438
1908.	14.246	71.033	57.083	4280	3979

Comparative total population of Venezuela on January 1st.,of each year.

1905.	2.598 063
1906.	2.609 108
1907.	2.627 069
1908.	2.649 995
1909.	2.664.241

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Isaac A. Manning

American Consul.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 13 1909
21568
DEPT. OF STATE

Population of Venezuela.

Am. Consulate (Manning) #98.

La Guaira, Venezuela,

August 27, 1909.

Embodies a report published by the Minister of Commerce and Industries of Venezuela, showing the general movement of population and the total population of Venezuela since 1905.
Mc. (Rec'd September 15, 1909.)

Ans'd by form, sent to Comm. & Labor.
and filed
Sept. 18, 1909.

Y. HCH.

21568

September 18, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a copy of a despatch dated August 27, 1909, from the American Consul at La Guaira, Venezuela, reporting on the comparative population statistics of Venezuela since 1905.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From La Guaira, Venezuela, August 27, 1909.

A true copy of the signed original.

21588/-

For c

S

For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

SHH 831.5011

Outside Signs
PLATE GLASS
Keystone Letter
Chipped Letter
Etched Letter
Gold and Silver
ENAMELED IRO
All Colors—Everlasting
TABLETS
Cast and Engraved Lett
Inside Signs
GLASS HANGE
General Advertising
Chipped and Etched
With Chains to Hang
FRAMED WAL
With Special Designs
EMBOSSED CA
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THE "KEYSTO
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THE "EVERBE
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THE "SNOWH
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Specialties
Enameled Clock Di
Gas and Water Met
Name Plates
House Numbers
Hotel Room Numbe
Philadelph
THE THOS. JONE
GLASS C
Brooklyn,

CHIEF CLERK
AUG 20 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 1 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

JOHN H. MULHOLLAND

Signs and Letters

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Girard Avenue

PHILADELPHIA

Outside Signs

PLATE GLASS
Keystone Letter
Chipped Letter
Etched Letter
Gold and Silver

ENAMELED IRON
All Colors—Everlasting

TABLETS
Cast and Engraved Letters

Inside Signs

GLASS HANGERS
General Advertising
Chipped and Etched
With Chains to Hang

FRAMED WALL SIGNS
With Special Designs and Trademarks

EMBOSSED CARDBOARD
Attractive and Inexpensive

Window Letters

THE "KEYSTONE"
A Magnet to All Eyes

THE "EVERBRITE"
Serviceable and Attractive

THE "SNOWHITE"
Enameled on Copper

Specialties

Enameled Clock Dials
Gas and Water Meter Dials
Name Plates
House Numbers
Hotel Room Number Plates

Philadelphia Agent:
THE THOS. JONES DECORATIVE GLASS COMPANY
Brooklyn, New York

Philada. August, 19th, 09.

Hon. Philander C. Knox,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

I send you to-day by Express pre-paid sample of Enamel Iron in colors, which if in your judgement would be appropriate, for a Counselor sign, I will be pleased to make a sample in any Design.

I understand your Department has not been able to get a sign for this purpose that will stand the elements of the weather, which this Enamel Plate I send you will do.

This signs can be made in all colors, and cut Shield Shape if necessary.

Consideration me at your service.

Very truly yours,

John H. Mulholland

Agent Ingram Richardson Mfgr. Co.
Beaver Falls, Penna.

INDEX BUREAU
SERIES 1909
21569
DEPT. OF STATE

Consular Coat of Arms.

John H. Mulholland,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

August 19, 1909.

Transmits a sample design in colors on enameled iron, offering to make a sample of any design, should the Department find this material appropriate for Consular signs. Says that his brand of enameled iron will withstand the elements, and that it can be made in all colors, and cut shield shape if necessary.
Bo. (Rec'd August 20, 1909)

Mr. Hemphill,
Here is a clipping to get an enamel coat of arms. Please send him a paper coat of arms and one of the metal frames asking him whether he can duplicate the native design in metal & enamel; whether it would be practicable to make the design and frame in one piece of metal; and what the cost would be including three styles of lettering, i.e. C. G., C. and Cons. Agency.
also a larger size 24" 607 6.

C Wa Hch

September 13, 1909.

Mr. John T. Mulholland,

Corner Twelfth Street and Girard Avenue,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, transmitting a sample design in colors on enameled iron.

In reply I have to say that the Department is sending you herewith a small lithograph of the coat of arms and under separate cover a metal frame such as is now used on the coats of arms furnished to consular officers, and would be glad to receive a sample of the coat of arms showing what you could furnish in enameled metal. The red, blue and other colors must correspond exactly to the colors on the lithograph herewith. The Department would also be pleased to know if it would be practicable to make the design and frame in one piece of metal, and what the cost would be in two sizes, eighteen and twenty-four

inches

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 13 1909
21569
DEPT. OF STATE

Encld Sept. 13/09

FILE
C.L.W.

Consular Coat of Arms.

John H. Mulholland,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

August 19, 1909.

Transmits a sample design in colors on enameled iron, offering to make a sample of any design, should the Department find this material appropriate for Consular signs. Says that his brand of enameled iron will withstand the elements, and that it can be made in all colors, and cut shield shape if necessary.

Bo. (Rec'd August 20, 1909)

Wa HCH

September 13, 1909.

Mr. John T. Mulholland,

Corner Twelfth Street and Girard Avenue,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

MEMORANDUM.

8/20/09

Dear Mr. Morrison:
Has this
sample been received?
W.G.
[illegible]

...of your letter of the
...design in colors on

...e Department is send-
... of the coat of arms
...ame such as is now used
...onsular officers, and
...f the coat of arms
...hameled metal. The
red, blue and other colors must correspond exactly to the colors on the lithograph herewith. The Department would also be pleased to know if it would be practicable to make the design and frame in one piece of metal, and what the cost would be in two sizes, eighteen and twenty-four

inches

inches in diameter. There would also be three styles of lettering required, namely "Consulate General of the United States of America", "Consulate of the United States of America" and Consular Agency of the United States of America".

You are requested to return to the Department the metal frame now being sent you when it has served your purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Lithograph copy of coat of arms.

A true copy of the signed original.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 16 1909
21569
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr.

Sir:

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INDEX BUREAU

s/o HCH

September 17, 1909.

Mr. John H. Mulholland,
Twelfth Street and Girard Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 16th instant, and in reply to inform you that the sample metal frame for the coat of arms of the United States was forwarded to you by mail on the 15th instant.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

21569/A.

Outside Signs
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Brooklyn, N

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 21 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

JOHN H. MULHOLLAND

Signs and Letters

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Girard Avenue
PHILADELPHIA

Con-Bn

3rd ASST. SECRETARY
SEP 16 1909

Outside Signs

PLATE GLASS
Keystone Letter
Chipped Letter
Etched Letter
Gold and Silver

ENAMELED IRON
All Colors—Everlasting

TABLETS
Cast and Engraved Letters

Inside Signs

GLASS HANGERS
General Advertising
Chipped and Etched
With Chains to Hang

FRAMED WALL SIGNS
With Special Designs and Trademarks

EMBOSSED CARDBOARD
Attractive and Inexpensive

Window Letters

THE "KEYSTONE"
A Magnet to All Eyes

THE "EVERBRITE"
Serviceable and Attractive

THE "SNOWHITE"
Enameled on Copper

Specialties

Enameled Clock Dials
Gas and Water Meter Dials
Name Plates
House Numbers
Hotel Room Number Plates

Philadelphia Agent:
THE THOS. JONES DECORATIVE GLASS COMPANY
Brooklyn, New York

Philada. Sept. 15th, 09.

William Phillips Esq.,
3rd Assistant Sec. of State.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I have your valued favor of 13th relative to COUNSELOR signs, and as soon as the frame comes to hand. I will go into the matter fully, and go to Washington to see you.

Respectfully yours,

John H. Mulholland

SEP 21 1909

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SEP 21 1909
21569/1
DEPT. OF STATE

FILE
C.L.W.

Consular Coat of Arms.

Encl. 1. Philadelphia, Pa.,
Sept. 15, 1909.

John H. Mulholland.

Ack's Department's letter of the 13th instant relative to consular coats of arms, and states that he will visit the Department in regard to the matter when the frame reaches him.

Co. (Rec'd Sept. 16, 1909.)

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

9 me 8 pd

From Philada Pa.

Sept 16, 1909.

11.16 A.M.

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ASST. SECRETARY SEP 16 1909

Wm. Phillips,
3d Asst Secy of State,
Washn, D.C.

Sample frame not to hand
Advise how shipped
John H. Mulholland

Index Bu.—No. 62.

SEP 21 1909

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SEP 21 1909
21569/1
DEPT. OF STATE

FILE
C.L.W.

Consular Coat of Arms.

Encl. 1. Philadelphia, Pa.,
Sept. 15, 1909.

John H. Mulholland.

Ack's Department's letter of the 13th instant relative to consular coats of arms, and states that he will visit the Department in regard to the matter when the frame reaches him.

Co. (Rec'd Sept. 16, 1909.)

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

9 mc 8 pd

From Philada Pa.

Sept 16, 1909.

11.10 A.M.

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ASST. SECRETARY SEP 16 1909

Wm. Phillips,
3d Asst Secy of State,
Washn, D.C.

Sample frame not to hand
Advise how shipped
John H. Mulholland

Index Bu.—No. 62.

SEP 21 1909

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Consular Coat of Arms.

Encl. 2. Philadelphia, Pa.,
Sept. 16, 1909.

John H. Mulholland. TELEGRAM.
"Sample frame not to hand. Advise how shipped".
Co.

Ans Sept 17/09 FILE
J.D.J.

JOHN H. MULHOLLAND
Signs and Letters

PHILADELPHIA AGENT
THE THOS. JONES DECORATIVE GLASS COMPANY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 21 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

January, 21st, 1910.

Outside Signs

PLATE GLASS
Keystone Letter
Chipped Letter
Etched Letter
In Gold and Silver

ENAMELED IRON
All Colors—Everlasting

TABLETS
Cast and Engraved Metal

Inside Signs

GLASS HANGERS
General Advertising
Chipped and Etched
With Chains to Hang

FRAMED WALL SIGNS
With Special Designs and Trademarks

EMBOSSED CARDBOARD
Attractive and Inexpensive

Window Letters

THE "KEYSTONE"
A Magnet to All Eyes

THE "EVERBRITE"
Serviceable and Attractive

THE "SNOWHITE"
Enameled on Copper

Specialties

Enameled Clock Dials
Gas and Water Meter Dials
Name Plates
House Numbers
Hotel Room Number Plates

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Acknowledging receipt of your esteemed favor of Sept. 13th, 17th & 23rd. I wish to say that I have completed the sample color plate, for CONSULAR SERVICE, and will thank you to advise me what day would be most convenient for you to have me take same to Washington for examination, and that I may go into the matter with you.

Very truly yours,

John H. Mulholland

SEP 21 1903
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SEP 21 1909

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SEP 21 21569/2 6061
DEPT. OF STATE

Consular Coat of Arms.

Encl. 2. Philadelphia, Pa.,
Sept. 16, 1909.

John H. Mulholland. TELEGRAM.
"Sample frame not to hand. Advise how shipped".
Co.

Ans Sept 17/09 FILE
J.D.J.

JOHN H. MULHOLLAND
Signs and Letters

PHILADELPHIA AGENT
THE THOS. JONES DECORATIVE GLASS COMPANY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA

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DEPT. OF STATE

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Gas and Water Meter Dials
Name Plates
House Numbers
Hotel Room Number Plates

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Acknowledging receipt of your esteemed favor of Sept. 13th, 17th & 23rd. I wish to say that I have completed the sample color plate, for CONSULAR SERVICE, and will thank you to advise me what day would be most convenient for you to have me take same to Washington for examination, and that I may go into the matter with you.

Very truly yours,

John H. Mulholland

SEP 21 1903
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INDEX BUREAU
JAN 28 1910
21569/3
DEPT. OF STATE

Consular coat of arms.

Encl. 3. Philadelphia, Pa., January 21, 1910.

John H. Mulholland.

Referring to previous correspondence, says that he has finished the sample color plate for the consular coat of arms, and requests the Department to advise him of a convenient date for taking up the matter in Washington.

T. (Rec'd January 22, 1910)

Ans & say that Dept will be glad to see the coat of arms he has prepared at any time that it may be practicable for him to be in wash^n or to form^d it ~~to wash~~ here.

In case he is in wash he shd communicate with the Dstr of Con Service.

Ans Jan 29/10

FILE
J.D.J.

INDEX BUREAU
161

January 29, 1910.

Mr. John H. Mulholland,

Twelfth and Girard Streets,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and in reply to inform you that the Department will be glad to see the coat of arms which you have prepared at any time that it may be practicable for you to be in Washington or to forward it here.

In case you are in Washington you should communicate with the Director of the Consular Service.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR,

Director of the Consular Service.

21569.
/7 J/D HCH

A true copy of the signed original.

21519/3

PHILADELPHIA
THE THOS. JONES
GLASS COM
BROOKLYN.

Outside Sign
PLATE GLASS
Keystone Letter
Chipped Letter
Etched Letter
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JOHN H. MULHOLLAND

Signs and Letters

S. E. CORNER TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA

DIRECTOR OF
THE CONSULAR SERVICE
FEB 2 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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FEB
4
1910
DEPT. OF STATE

PHILADELPHIA AGENT
THE THOS. JONES DECORATIVE
GLASS COMPANY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Outside Signs
PLATE GLASS
Keystone Letter
Chipped Letter
Etched Letter
Gold and Silver
ENAMELED IRON
All Colors—Everlasting
TABLETS
Cast and Engraved Metal

Inside Signs
GLASS HANGERS
General Advertising
Chipped and Etched
With Chains to Hang
FRAMED WALL SIGNS
With Special Designs and Trademarks
EMBOSSED CARDBOARD
Attractive and Inexpensive

Window Letters
THE "KEYSTONE"
A Magnet to All Eyes
THE "EVERBRITE"
Serviceable and Attractive
THE "SNOWHITE"
Enameled on Copper

Specialties
Enameled Clock Dials
Gas and Water Meter Dials
Name Plates
House Numbers
Hotel Room Number Plates

January, 31st, 1910.

The Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I have your favor of 29th, and am sending to-day by Express pre-paid, the sample plate for "CONSULAR SERVICE".

This is made on 16 gauge Iron, with porcelain face, and burned in furnace so that it is absolutely indistructable, and the colors will not fade.

I have made the plate so that it can be used without the cast Metal Rim, or I can adjust the holes so they come in proper position, and the plate fit the rim.

Relative to price I am unable to quote price until I receive from you some information regarding the quanity.

I may say the lettering around the Sign does not enter into the price, but the sum total. I have in a rough way figured this plate at between $3.00 and $3.50 each.

The sample being hand work does not show to as good advantage as will the quanity,

21569

The Honorable Sec. of State,

#2

which will be made from plates and stencils and all true.

The eagle I made a little darker so that it would be more distinct.

Consider me at your further service,

I am

Very truly yours,

John H. Millboard

FEB 7 1910 21569/4

DEPT. OF STATE

Consular Coat of Arms.

21569/

Encl. 4. Philadelphia, Pa.,
January 31, 1910.

John H. Mulholland.

Ack's letter of the 29th instant and states that he is sending the sample coat of arms by express and that, while the price will depend on the quantity ordered, he thinks it will be about $3.00 or $3.50 each. We. (Rec'd Feb. 2, 1910.)

Kindly give Case No.

Answered File Feb. 4, 1910, 34/Ha.

CONSULAR BUREAU FEB 4 1910 RECEIVED.

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7 A4

JOHN H. MULHOLLAND

Signs and Letters

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA AGENT
THOS. JONES DECORATIVE GLASS COMPANY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March,
Eighth,
Nineteen-hundred & ten

The Honorable
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Am Mar 11/10

FILE J.D.J.

INDEX BUREAU 21569/5

Dear Sir:-

I sent you by Express on January 31st, the sample colored plate for "CONSULAR SERVICE".

Up to this time I have not had your opinion on it as to the advisability of using them.

The quality and appearance speaks for itself, and I will be glad to go to Washington any time convenient to you.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Mulholland

FILED. MAR 14 ...J

FEB 7 1910 21569/4 DEPT. OF STATE

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Plates
Numbers
Room Number Plates

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

March 11, 1910

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

March 11, 1910.

Mr. Hengstler:

As you doubtless have all the correspondence on this subject, I have made the extra copies and send the letter to you for transmission.

W. J. C.

1770

Mr Carr

You have the

letter I drafted

HCH

3/4/10

March 11, 1910.

815.69/5

Mr. John H. Mulholland,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Girard Avenue,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

In response to your letter of the 8th instant, the Department is at present considering the design submitted by you and hopes to communicate its opinion in a few days.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

Director of the Consular Service.

DMG.

A true copy of the signed original.

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Brooklyn, Ne

CONSULAR BUREAU
JUN 16 1910
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JUN 14
DEPT. OF STATE

JOHN H. MULHOLLAND

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Plates
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Room Number Plates

Philadelphia Agent:
THOS. JONES DECORATIVE
GLASS COMPANY
Brooklyn, New York

June,
Thirteenth,
Nineteen-hundred & ten.

The Honorable Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Ans'd File Ha
June 18, 1910.

INDEX BUREAU
215-69/6

Sir:-

I have your esteemed favor of 7th, also the Lithograph and Water-color, and note carefully the suggestions you have made regarding same. There will not be any difficulty in reproducing the colors, but I am not certain whether or not I can show the sample with the rim embossed on it, as this die must be especially made.. I will however consult the die maker and proceed with the work.

FILED.
JUN 20 1910

It may be that I will be compelled to submit sample in the flat, and when order is placed then have the die made, as this is an expensive matter.

I respectfully ask if there would be any objection to my making the flat plate first.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Mulholland

Mr Carr:
I understand the die for embossing may cost as much as $1000. If that is true a sample flat is all we can ask I think HCH
June 16

June 18, 1910.

Mr. John H. Mulholland,

S. W. Corner 12th and Girard Avenue,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

21569/6

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant in regard to the sample of enamel coat of arms which you are preparing and notes your statement that because a die will have to be made for embossing the rim, it may not be possible for you to furnish a sample at present, except with a flat surface. Under the circumstances this will be satisfactory to the Department. I would be glad to be advised as to whether the embossed rim or frame would materially increase the cost of the coat of arms.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

Director of the Consular Service.

copy of ... orig- Ha

21569/6
17 Ha HCH

No.29



AMERICAN LEGATION.

ADIS ABABA, ABYSSINIA, AUGUST 2,1909.

SUBJECT:
Abyssinian costumes,arms,saddlery,etc.

ABSTRACT:
States three pictures,illustrative of above,transmitted under seperate cover,encloses notes on same, etc.

THE HONORABLE Philander C.Knox.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to the Department, under seperate cover, by the same post with this despatch, three colored designs illustrating Abyssinian costumes,arms,etc, executed for me here by a former Russian subject who has resided many years in Abyssinia and who has become,to all intents and purposes, an Abyssinian. The man,who is in rather destitute circumstances, has travelled extensively in the country and is entirely familiar with the life and customs of the people.

I beg to state that it has occurred to me the Department might deem the subject of sufficient interest to merit the retention in the archives of these designs of costumes and trappings which are today in general use among the Abyssinians, but which will disappear in proportion to the advance of latter-day civilization in this country.

I have therefore, the honor to respectfully present the said drawings to the Department for any use that may be judged advisable.

I beg to

1/ I beg to transmit herewith a few explanatory notes, corresponding with the three seperate enclosures above mentioned, which though very imperfect, may be found to render the same more comprehensible, perhaps, than would otherwise be the case.

I beg to call attention to the fact that the drawings themselves have been executed in the crudest manner, by a person with little or no artistic training and, from the artistic point of view, contain faults both as to design and colering. Also, the paper upon which they are drawn is unfortunately of bad quality. Yet, for what they have been intended, namely, the reproduction of certain costumes and articles in use by the Abyssinians of to-day, I find the pictures quite reliable and excellent in their way, and I trust the Department may consider them of interest.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

2 descriptive memorandums to accompany enclosures transmitted under seperate cover. } not received at Archives

INDEX BUREAU

SEP 16

21570/-3

DEPT. OF STATE

Designs of Abyssinian costumes and accouterment for Department of State.

Am. Legation(Philip)#29.

Abyssinia.

August 2, 1909.

Reports transmission under separat cover, for archives of Department, three colored designs illustrating Abyssinian costumes, arms, trappings etc., and encloses three notes in explanation thereof.
J. (Rec'd September 14, 1909)

3 encl.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 29 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

7

RECEIVED,
SEP 30 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack.

Answered Oct. 4/09.

FILE-S.Y.S.

INDEX BUREAU

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
SEP 20 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Enclosure No.1 despatch No.29 dated August 2,1909.

Notes to accompany drawing No.1,sent under seperate cover.

DRAWING No 1 depicts an Abyssinian officer of rank in full regalia. The head dress consists of lion's mane, put on over a head covering of silk or satin of various colors, which hangs in streamers at the back; it is held firmly to the head by a band of gold or silver gilt pendants. The mantle,made of a lion's skin, is fastened together at the threat by an ornate clasp of gold or silver gilt, two sections of which are depicted at the bottom of the design; the elongated pins of the clasp are caught in the tube shaped sockets, fastened immediately below them.

The shield is of rhinoceros hide covered with velvet and heavily embossed with gold ar silver ornamentations. Cartridge belt, for modern rifle, of colored leather. Sword or cimeter always worn at the right side. I understand this custom is due to the fact that the long curved blades of the swords generally worn would render a hurried drawing of the weapon, from the left side, dangerous to the wearer.

At the top of the design(enclosure No.1) is shown a silver crown or head dress such as is sometimes worn by important personages, and an embroidered mantle fashioned as is usual with these garments to resemble the skin of a lion. At the upper right side of the design is drawn the head dress now worn on state occasions by Ras.Walde Gergius, nephew of the Emperor and Governor of the province of Caffa, bearing a portrait of Emperor Menelik in front.

At the lower left side is an appendage to a warrior's head-dress. This article is made of silver or iron and is attached to the head by a thong; the main bar crosses the forehead and the pendants hang down over the upper part of the face.

I observed several of these curious ornaments being worn on the occasion

the occasion of my formal reception by Emperor Menelik, but was unable to obtain any interesting data in regard to them. I imagine they are of ancient design, and may probably have been employed in the middle ages for the protection of the face from sword cuts.

W. Hoffmann Riley.

Addis Ababa, August 2, 1909

Enclosure No.2. despatch No.29 dated August 2,1909.

Notes to accompany drawing No 2, sent under seperate cover.

DRAWING N°.2 depicts a mounted warrior armed with spears and silver embossed shield only. The mantle or cape is in this instance of sheep's,wool died black. At the top of the picture is shown parts of the horse bridle. All Abyssinian bridles are in two parts the leading piece, or head-stall, being put on first, and over it the bridle to which the cruel iron bit is attached; the bridle is invariably ornamented heavily with silver or brass, as are the breast plate and crupper strap and pendants.

Above,also,is depicted the Abyssinian stirrup-iron, which is used all over the country. The great toe only is thrust into the stirrup. At the bottom of the picture the artist has attempted to illustrate the position of the great toe in the stirrup, from the upper and lower sides. The barbarous bit is also depicted with a section of the heavy raw hide bridle rain attached.

Hoffman Philip

Adis Ababa, August 2, 1909

Enclosure No.3.despatch No.29.dated August 2,1909.

Notes to accompany drawing No3 sent under seperate cover.

DRAWING No 3 depicts, in the center, a complete mule bridle of colored leather; collar or neck piece heavily ornamented with silver gilt, and section of breast strap such as is generally used by the well to do Abyssinians. At the top of the picture is an ordinary horse saddle, singularly like the Mexican saddle in shape, with sheepskin blanket and showing manner of looping the breast plate over the horn. Also sections of mule breast and crupper straps.

Below is a mule saddle with seat pad and cover of gaudy brocade; similar pads and covers being used by horsemen. A mule bit and the method of holding a refractory animal are also depicted.

Neither horses or mules are shod by the Abyssinians.

The artist has explained to me that the green leaf shown in Enclosure No 3 is the leaf of the wild banana tree which is indigenous to Abyssinia. The fruit and pulp of this tree, which much resembles the ordinary banana, is said to be poisonous.

Hoffmann Philip.
Adis Ababa, August 2, 1909



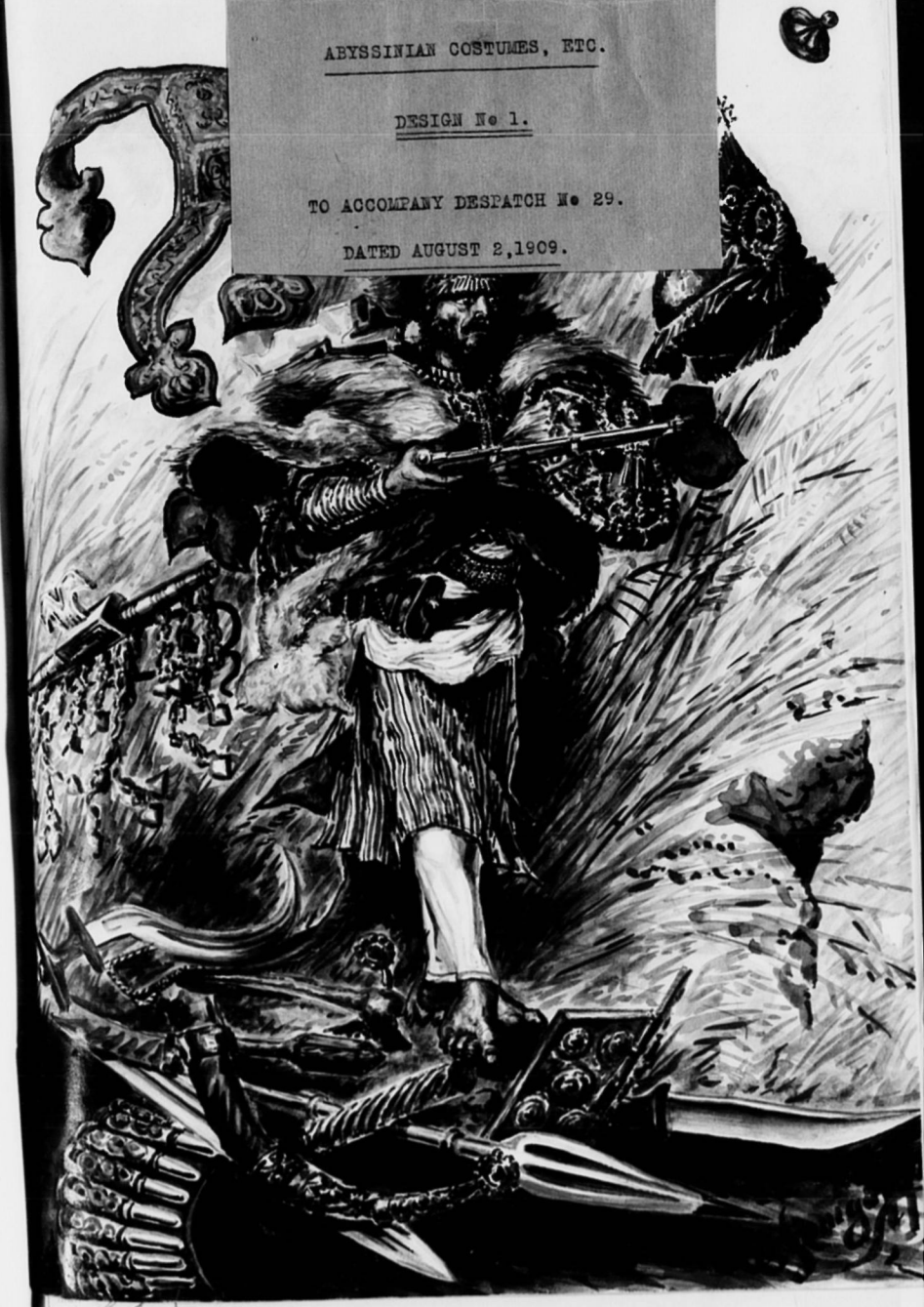
AMERICAN LEGATION, ADIS ABABA, ABYSSINIA.

ABYSSINIAN COSTUMES, ETC.

DESIGN No 1.

TO ACCOMPANY DESPATCH No 29.

DATED AUGUST 2, 1909.









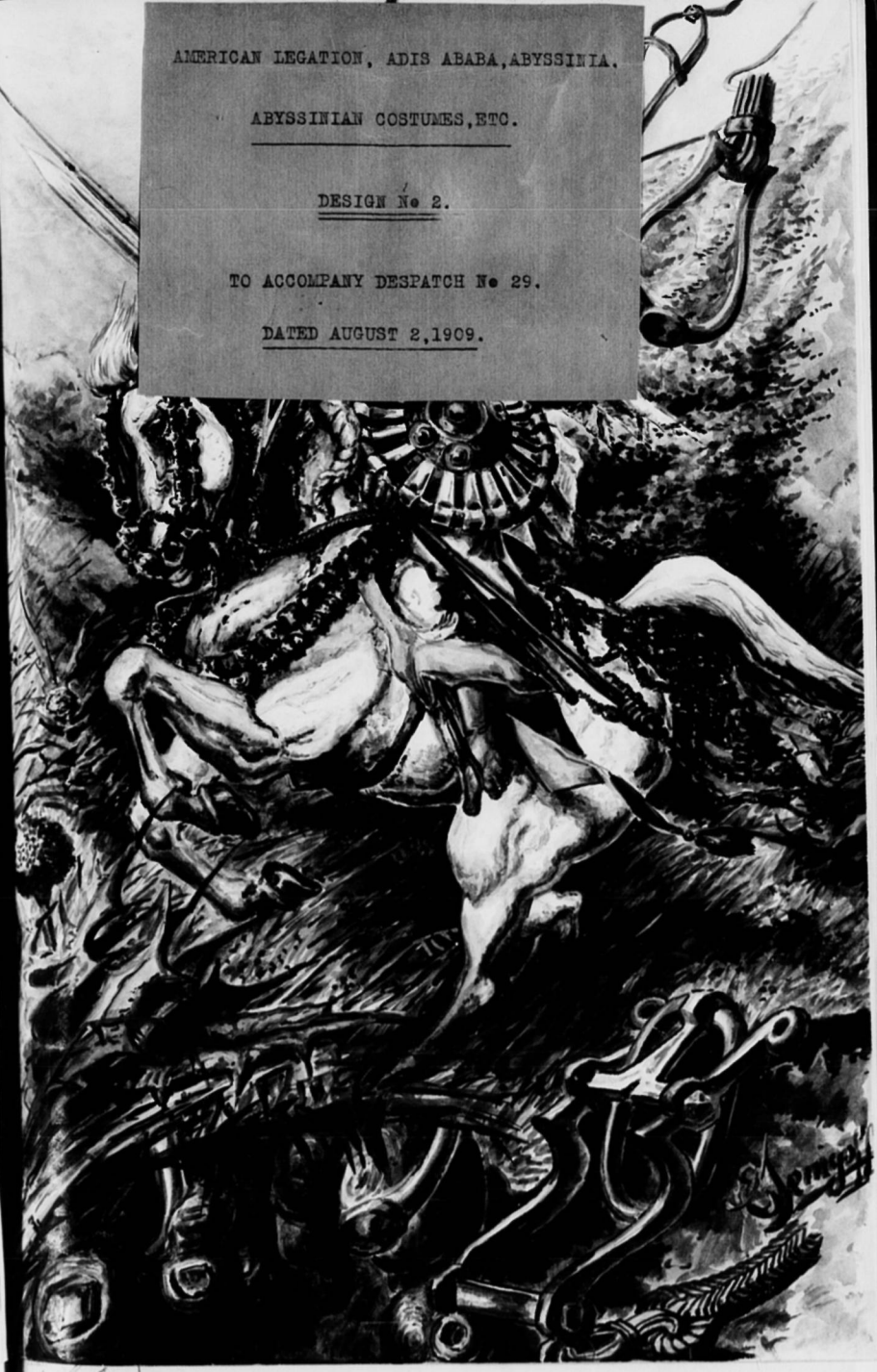
AMERICAN LEGATION, ADIS ABABA, ABYSSINIA.

ABYSSINIAN COSTUMES, ETC.

DESIGN No. 2.

TO ACCOMPANY DESPATCH No. 29.

DATED AUGUST 2, 1909.









AMERICAN LEGATION, ADIS ABABA, ABYSSINIA.

ABYSSINIAN COSTUMES, ETC.

DESIGN No. 3.

TO ACCOMPANY DESPATCH No. 29.

DATED AUGUST 2, 1909.





21570/3

7 Co/D

October 4, 1909.

Hoffman Philip, Esquire,

American Minister Resident,

Adis Ababa.

Sir:

The Department has received your No. 29, of August 2 last, transmitting three colored designs illustrating Abyssinian customs, arms, etc.

These pictures which have been found very interesting have been placed in the archives of the Department, and I desire to thank you for sending them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

rue copy of
gned orig-

21570/

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

PLAIN



From Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
Dated September 16, 1909.
Rec'd 4:50 Pm.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

United States Revenue cutter "ANDROSCOGGIN" towed wrecked vessel Yarmouth, afternoon, supposed to be ANNIE M. BLISS, of New York, hull downside up, no name. Hull filled pulpwood. In hands Receiver of Wrecks.

FLEMING
Consul.

Deciphered by

Index Bu.—No. 51.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 17 1909
21571
DEPT. OF STATE

Wreck of the ANNIE M. BLISS.

Am. Consulate (Fleming) TEL:

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

September 16, 1909.

"United States Revenue cutter ANDROSCOGGIN towed wrecked vessel Yarmouth, afternoon, supposed to be ANNIE M. BLISS, of New York, hull downside up no name. Hull filled pulpwood. In hands Receiver of Wrecks".

Ro. 17th 10:07

To Capt. Scamerlein

DEPT. OF STATE
SEP 17 1909
DIVISION OF INFORMATION

971

To Com. & Labor
Sept 20/09

FILE
J.D.J.

21571

J/Ho HCH

September 20, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Department has received a telegram dated the 11th instant, from the American Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as follows:

"United States Revenue cutter "ANDROSCOGGIN" towed wrecked vessel Yarmouth, afternoon, supposed to be ANNIE M. BLISS, of New York, hull downside up, no name. Hull filled pulpwood. In hands Receiver of Wrecks."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original. D

SEP 17 1909
21571
DEPT. OF STATE

To Capt. Scamerlein

DEPT. OF STATE
SEP 17 1909
DIVISION OF INFORMATION

To Com & Labor
Sept 20/09

FILE
J.D.J.

Wreck of the ANNIE M. BLISS.

Am. Consulate (Fleming) TEL:

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

September 16, 1909.

"United States Revenue cutter ANDROSCOGGIN towed wrecked vessel Yarmouth, afternoon, supposed to be ANNIE M. BLISS, of New York, hull downside up no name. Hull filled pulpwood. In hands Receiver of Wrecks".

Ro. 17th 10:07

21571

J/Ho HCH

September 20, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

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I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

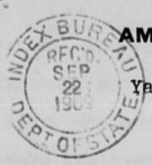
Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original. D

21571

No. 193

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP 22 1909
DEPT OF STATE



AMERICAN CONSULATE,

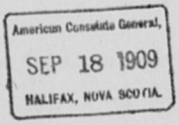
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Sept. 16, ,1909.

SUBJECT: U. S. Revenue Cutter "Androscoggin" of Portland, Maine, lands a wrecked vessel at Yarmouth; Same in hands of the Receiver of Wrecks of this port. Confirming telegram of even date.

THE HONORABLE

American Consulate General,
SEP 18 1909
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,



WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the United States Revenue Cutter "Androscoggin," of Portland, Maine, Lieutenant Lauriat in charge, landed at this port the hull of a wrecked vessel, and the same was taken in hand by the REceiver of Wrecks, of this port, Mr. Harry Lewis.

The hull had been floating about for many weeks, and had been reported by a number of vessels. The "Cutter" had been hunting it for many days, and located it at an early hour this morning some 45 miles west, southwest, of Seal Island. The hull is down side up, and a very large vessel. Some fifty feet of the keel is off. The bottom is painted brown, and the deck was doubtless loaded with piling. The hull is filled with pulp-wood, which, possibly

may be

may be saved. The "Cutter," not daring to bring the wreck to the Yarmouth port, turned it over to Hugh Cann & Sons, of this city, who operate tug boats, and after the receiver of wrecks has examined it, where it now lies, outside the Yarmouth Lights, will doubtless be towed to the wharf here.

There is no name, nor mark whereby the name of the vessel may be deciphered. The Lieutenant in command of the Cutter was of the opinion that it was the "Annie M. Bliss," of New York, as that vessel had been reported lost, and was loaded with pulpwood and tiling.

I have the honor herein to confirm telegram sent this afternoon, which was as follows:

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Sept. 16,09

To Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.,

U. S. Revenue Cutter, "Androscoggin" towed wrecked vessel Yarmouth afternoon; supposed to be "Annie M. Bliss" of New York; Hull downside up; no name; hull filled with pulp-wood; in hands receiver of wrecks.

(Signed,) Consul Fleming.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Alfred J. Fleming

Consul.

21571/1

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 22 1909
21571/1
DEPT. OF STATE

Wreck of the ANNIE M. BLISS.

Encl. 1. Yarmouth, N. S.,
Sept. 16, 1909.
Am. Consulate (Fleming) #193
Confirms his telegram of Sept. 16, and describes condition of the wrecked vessel, supposed to be the ANNIE M. Bliss of New York, which was towed to Yarmouth by the U. S. Revenue Cutter ANDROSCOGGIN.
Ro. (Rec'd Sept. 22, 1909)

CONSULAR BUREAU
SEP 23 1909
RECEIVED

~~[illegible]~~ by form and
to Commerce & Labor.

File A.G.S.
September 29, 1909.

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22
21571/1
061

Sn. HCH

21571/1

September 29, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, dated September 16, 1909, describing the condition of the wrecked vessel, supposed to be the ANNIE M. BLISS of New York, which was towed to Yarmouth by the U.S.S. Revenue Cutter ANDROSCOGGIN.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From American Consul, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, September 16, 1909.

SEP 23 1909

A true copy of the signed original.

213-71

No. 91.-

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

La Guaira, Venezuela, August 26th., , 19 09



SUBJECT: Inundation of the Port of Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco River.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that a telegram from the port of Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco river dated August 24th. brings news of a severe break in the levee protecting the city and forming the river bank, which caused the inundation of a great part of the town occupied by the poorer classes. No loss of life is reported but it is said the property loss has been considerable.

Five hundred houses are said to have been destroyed and 2000 persons were reported homeless. At last reports on the 25th. the river was receding.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

American Consul.

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DEPT. OF STATE

Floods in Venezuela.

Am. Consulate (Manning) #91.
La Guaira, Venezuela,
August 26, 1909.

Reports regarding the flooding of Ciudad Bolivar caused by the breaking of the levee in the Orinoco river.
Mc. (Rec'd September 15, 1909)

Ans'd by form
file 1
Sept 24. 1909.

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Papers missing when bound.

No. 120.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Matamoros, Mex., Aug. 31, 1909.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 15 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

SUBJECT:

Case of John Corves.

No claim
Of Citizen for M C C
Apl 16, 1925

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that on August 10th. the assistance of this office was asked by one John Corves, who was under arrest on the charge of robbing his employer, Nicholas Bochas, a United States Civil War veteran, who has been refused registration as an American citizen by the Department because he has never taken out his naturalization papers.

On investigation of this case I found that John Corves claimed to be an American citizen and a voter in Houston, Tex. He was born in Greece and brought to this country by his father when he was only three years old. It also appeared that his father had returned to the old country but it was not clear whether or not he had taken out naturalization papers. Corves has no naturalization papers which would be necessary for him to acquire citizenship if his father did not become a citizen of the United States.

The investigation showed that Corves was employed by Nicholas Bochas as a clerk in his saloon and store-that on Sunday night,

August 9th, after closing the saloon or store , Corves took all the money in the cash drawer and made arrangements to take the morning train for Monterey. Because of his suspicous actions at the depot he was arrested by a policeman and brought to the city jail where he at once confessed to taking the money. On his person was found about fourteen or fifteen dollars Mexican money. Besides this amount it is believed that during the week or ten days of his employment he took other various sums the amount of which cannot be ascertained.

The charge upon which it was first thought that he would be convicted was that of robbery the sentence for which would have been two years or more imprisonment. Nicholas Bochas, the man whom he robbed, came to me and asked me to do anything that I possibly could to help the young man out of his trouble as he did not wish to prosecute him. This was because Bochas, who is really a very poor man, is a very kindhearted man and also because both men are of Greek parentage-in fact both were born in Greece.

Mr. Bud. A. Randolph and a few friends of Houston, Tex. also wrote to me telling me of the young man's former good character and reputation and asking my assistance. Beside writing to me personally they appealed to me through Mr. John McClintock of Brownsville, Texas.

While I was unable to obtain definite proof of the citizenship of the young man I conferred with Judge Luis Govela, Judge of the Court of First Instance, who was trying the case, assured him of my interest in the case and asked that he be as lenient as possible. Corves also asked the Judge Govela to appoint me as his "defender" but of course I notifed Judge Govela that it was impossible for me to act in any such capacity in a Mexican court.

No. 120- 3.

On Monday August 23rd. I learned that Corves had been convicted on a minor charge-"breach of confidence" and sentenced to 25 days in jail and the payment of small fine of three dollars Mexican money. This sentence begins from Saturday ,Aug. 21st. Friends in Houston sent him the money to pay his fine.

I have every reason to believe that the leniency shown in this case was due to the interest shown by this office.

Trusting the conduct of this office in this case will meet with the approval of the Department, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Clarence A Miller

American Consul.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Recorded and Forwarded
SET 11 1909
Monterey, Mexico.

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SEP 17 1909

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DEPT. OF STATE

Imprisonment of John Corves in Mexico.

Am. Consulate (Miller) #120.

Matamoros, Mexico,

August 31, 1909.

States that his assistance was requested by John Corves, who was arrested on the charge of robbing his employer, Nicholas Bochas. Says that on investigation he found that Corves was born in Greece and was brought to the U.S. when but three years old, but he had no naturalization papers and it was not clear whether or no his father had ever taken them out. Also states that he saw the judge who was trying the case and learned on August 23 that Corves had been convicted but had received a light sentence.
We. (Rec'd Sep. 15, 1909.)

Acknowledged by form

FILE, Sept. 24/09.

C. E. S.

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No.433.

Mr. Rus

AMERICAN LEGATION,
CARACAS.



No.433. September 6, 1909.

Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Venezuelan Diplomatic Mission in Europe.

Synopsis.

Creation of new European Mission-Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti appointed Chief of same.

No.433.

To the

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Sir:-

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Agent

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17
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2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY

IST ENDORSEMENT.

Diplomatic Bureau.

Ack.
To the Solicitor to note.
ask

SEP 18 1909

ACKNOWLEDGED SEP 23 1909

FILE-S.Y.S.]

Venezuelan Diplomatic Mission in Europe.

Am. Legation (Russell) #433

Venezuela,

Sept. 6, 1909.

Reports that the Venezuelan Government has created a diplomatic mission of the first class for Europe and has appointed Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti as Chief of the Mission.

Says that Dr. Grisanti was the Venezuelan Commissioner on the American-Venezuelan Mixed Commission of 1903, and is the Agent of Venezuela for the arbitration at The Hague under the Buchanan Protocol of February 13, 1909.

Ro. (Rec'd Sept. 16, 1909)

SEP 17
21575
1909

AMERICAN LEGATION,
CARACAS.

No.433. September 6, 1909.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that the Venezuelan Government has created a diplomatic mission of the first class for Europe, and has appointed Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti as Chief of the Mission. Dr. Grisanti is known to the Department as the Venezuelan Commissioner on the American-Venezuelan Mixed Commission of 1903, and is also the Agent of Venezuela for the arbitration at The Hague under the Buchanan Protocol of February 13, 1909.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

William W. Russell,
American Minister.

DEPT OF STATE
SEP 17

AMERICAN LEGATION,
CARACAS.

No.444. September 16, 1909.



Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Venezuelan Diplomatic Appointment.

Synopsis.

Dr. C. F. Grisanti appointed Venezuelan Minister to Holland.

OCT 9 1909

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SEP 30 1909

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DEPT. OF STATE

Venezuelan Diplomatic Mission in Europe.

Encl. 1. Venezuela, September 16,1909.

Am. Legation (Russell) #444.

Refers to his #433 of the 6th instant, and advises Department that the appointment of Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti was made especially for Holland.

Mc. (Rec'd September 29, 1909.)

DEPT OF STATE SEP 30 1909 2nd ASSIST. SECRETARY

1st ENDORSEMENT,

Diplomatic Bureau.

Ack & file. aak

2nd ASST. SECRETARY OCT 2 1909

ACKNOWLEDGED OCT 8 - 1909

RECEIVED, OCT 4 - 1909 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

FILE-S. Y. S.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
CARACAS.

No.444. September 16, 1909.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

Referring to my No.433 of the 6th instant in regard to the creation of a Venezuelan Diplomatic Mission for Europe, I have now to advise you that the appointment of Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti was made especially for Holland.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William W. Russell,
American Minister.

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SEP 30 1909

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

No. 1117

September 2, 1909.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

S i r :

I have the honor to inform you that the Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company has lately established a direct means of communication between this port and New York, which is likely to prove of considerable advantage in facilitating trade relations between the Near East and America. The first vessel to inaugurate this service, the "Athenai", a new ship of 17000 tons, arrived at Constantinople on August 27th, carrying among other American merchandise 1200 barrels of cotton seed oil. In this connection I desire to state that a boycott against the Greeks had recently been instituted here and at other Turkish ports on account of the Cretan question, and the agents of the company were doubtful of their being able to land this freight. I therefore took up the matter with the Grand Vizier basing my action on the Embassy's interest in an American product and was able to secure the necessary orders for the discharge of the cargo. On the 30th ultimo fresh difficulties were again encountered in loading certain merchandise intended for the United States. While the Embassy's action in this case could not be as efficacious, I sent at once to solicit the good offices of the Minister of the Interior who immediately gave the necessary

necessary orders. Unfortunately, the ship had to leave the same afternoon at a scheduled time and was unable to wait for this freight which was of no great volume.

While the question of the boycott is only of temporary interest, I am glad to be able to state that this new and direct line between Constantinople and New York is likely to prove of very considerable utility in remedying the former disadvantages connected with the transshipment of merchandise at Naples and Marseilles. Mr. Brodé the special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor deserves great credit for persuading the Hellenic Navigation Company to extend their vessels' itinerary to Constantinople and the Embassy has further had the welcome opportunity of assuring the company's representative of its sympathetic interest in the enterprise and in aiding in the sense indicated above.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Lewis Einstein

AMERICAN EMBASSY,

CONSTANTINOPLE/

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED SEP 18 1909 DEPT. STATE

No. 1117. September 2, 1909.

Mr. Einstein to the Secretary of State.

SUBJECT:

Direct Steamers Between Constantinople and New York.

SYNOPSIS:

Reports the institution of the service by a Greek company and the arrival of the first steamer; reports slight trouble owing to the boycott against the Greeks.

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SEP 18 21576 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

Establishment of steamship service between Constantinople and the U.S.

Am. Embassy (Einstein) #1117.

Turkey,

September 2, 1909.

Reports that the Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company has established direct communication between Constantinople and New York, the first vessel making this trip, the ATHENAI, having arrived at Constantinople on the 27th ultimo. Says that, as there has been a boycott against the Greeks on account of the Cretannquestion , it was thought doubtful whether this vessel would be permitted to unload her freight and he therefore took up the matter and obtained the necessary orders for the discharge of the cargo. States that the ATHENAI sailed again on the 30th ultimo.

We. (Rec'd Sep. 16, 1909.)

RECEIVED, SEP 18 1909 DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Copy to P.M.G.
Acts.
Trade Rels.
[illegible]

Acts. & to Purly, Sep 21
E

Answered
Oct. 8, 1909

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
OCT 8 1909 noted
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

File.

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7 E/D

September 21, 1909.

The Honorable

The Postmaster General.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a despatch from the Embassy at Constantinople, in regard to steamship communication between Constantinople and New York.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Turkey, No. 1117,
September 2, 1909.

A true copy of the signed orig.

21576/—

No. 433

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,



Constantinople, Turkey, November 12 , 1909 .

SUBJECT: Discrimination against the Hellenic TransAtlantic Steam Navigation Co. Limited by certain American Marine Insurance Companies.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a letter just received from the Hellenic TransAtlantic Steam Navigation Company Limited stating that the American Marine Insurance Companies are discriminating against insurance of goods shipped on their steamships much to the detriment of their trade. I also enclose copy of a letter received from Messrs. J. W. Whittall and Company of this city dated October 23rd, bearing upon the same subject.

The Hellenic TransAtlantic Steam Navigation Company Limited is a company that has been doing business for several years between New York, the Piraeus and Smyrna but only until about two months ago have they run their ships to Constantinople. They have only two ships on this line, one of 8,000. and the other of 6,000

6,000. tons (gross), but they are filling a long felt want in Constantinople and enabling the merchants here to purchase American goods and have them delivered at a cheap price and with rapid transportation. I am very anxious to see this line get all the business it possibly can for the simple reason that it is of great advantage to American commerce and I have been doing what I could in this respect and thay have started to build up a good business but if the American Marine Insurance Companies are going to discriminate against them it will almost ruin them and the result must inevitably be that they withdraw their ships from this trade.

I presume that the reason why the American Marine Insurance Companies have declined to insure the goods especially by this line is that the reputations of Greek lines in general have been bad and that they sometimes go on the rocks in suspicious ways but I think if the Marine Insurance Companies will investigate this line they will find what I have found in my investigation of it that they are all business people of high standing and are entitled to as much confidence as business men generally are. The president of the Company is one of the directors of the National Bank of Athens and the managing director is a member of the Greek Parliament and is a thoroughly alive wide awake business man. I have had many conversations with him and he has impressed me as being one thoroughly conversant with his business and that he is capable of making great success of it.

The matter is so important to our commerce that I thought I would refer the matter to the Department

in

in order that the Department might, if it saw fit, refer the matter to the Department of Commerce and Labor which might take the matter up with the Marine Insurance Companies. The agent here informs me that all the marine insurance companies in New York act together and if one insurance company refuses to insure their cargoes another will also. I enclose herewith copy of a letter from William H. McGee dated New York, September 29,1909, which indicates the name of two of these marine insurance companies.

I have the honor to be,Sir

Your obedient servant,

Edward K. Ozmun

Consul-General.

Enclosures:

Mr. Yannoulato, agent of the Hellenic TransAtlantic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., to U.S. Consul-General, October 26,1909.

J.W.WHITTALL & Co., to Mr. Ozmun October 23,1909.

W. H. McGee to A.D.Hitch & Co., September 29,1909.

DEC 4 1909

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NOV 27 21576/1-4

DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
NOV 27 1909
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Establishment of a steamship service between Constantinople and the U. S.

Encl. 1-4. Constantinople, Turkey, Nov. 12, 1909.

Am. Consulate Gen'l(Oxman) #433

Encloses copies of correspondence concerning the discrimination by the American Marine Insurance Companies against the insurance of goods shipped on the steamships of the Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company Limited, which within the last two months have been running to Constantinople thus filling a long felt want and proving of great advantage to Am. commerce.

Gives the reasons why it is presumed the Insurance Companies have declined to insure goods by this line and in view of the importance of the matter to Am. commerce suggests that it be referred to Department of Commerce and Labor.

H. (Rec'd Nov. 26, 1909)

Acknowledged by form + to C + L. FILE, Dec. 1/09 C. E. S.

Ans FILE, JAN 12 1910 C. E. S.

INDEX BUREAU

(Copy)

HELLENIC TRANSATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION Co.Ld.

General Agent for Turkey
ANT.G.YANNOULATO

Abid Han, Galata.

Constantinople, the October 26th 1909.

The United States Consul General

PERA.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that several important merchants in this city, among whom Messrs. J.W.Whittall & Co., who have heretofore patronized our steamers, were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity to ship by the S/S "ATHINAI" which sailed hence for New-York on the 25th., inst, owing to the fact that their correspondents in the United States cabled them that certain American Insurance Companies decline to cover risks on goods shipped by the Twin S.S."ATHINAI" and "THEMISTOCLES".

In view of the fact, that both these translantic Liners are modern ships, recently built in England, and fulfilling all the conditions and requirements foreseen by Lloyds, where they are classified as first class, we consider these restrictive measures adopted by American Underwriters as unjust and prejudicial not only to the interests of our Company, but also to the interests of American merchants at Large, having commercial dealings with the Orient & Southern Russia.

Under the circumstances, and in consideration of the facilities and advantages afforded by our Company, which has in view the development and improvement of American trade in the Near East, I should feel extremely obliged to you, if you would kindly inform me whether you could have this matter suitably represented to the Department of Commerce, as we are convinced, that the restrictions imposed on shippers by certain

(Insurance

(Copy)

HELLENIC TRANSATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.LTD.

General Agent for Turkey

ANT.G.YAMMOULATO Constantinople, the October 25th 1909.

Abid Han, Galata.

The United States Consul General

P E R A.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that several important merchants in this city, among whom Messrs.J.W.Whitehill & Co., who have heretofore patronized our steamers, were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity to ship by the S/S "ATHINAI" which sailed hence for New-York on the 20th., inst, owing to the fact that their correspondents in the United States cabled them that certain American Insurance Companies decline to cover risks on goods shipped by the Twin S.S."ATHINAI" and "THEMISTOCLES".

In view of the fact, that both these transatlantic liners are modern ships, recently built in England, and fulfilling all the conditions and requirements foreseen by Lloyds, where they are classified as first class, we consider these restrictive measures adopted by American Underwriters as unjust and prejudicial not only to the interests of our Company, but also to the interests of American merchants at large, having commercial dealings with the Orient & Southern Russia.

Under the circumstances, and in consideration of the facilities and advantages afforded by our Company, which has in view the development and improvement of American trade in the Near East, I should feel extremely obliged to you, if you would kindly inform me whether you could have this matter explained to the Department of Commerce, as we are convinced, that the restrictions imposed on shippers by certain

(Insurance

Insurance Companies in the United States,will no doubt be raised,immediately the good condition of the vessels,as well as the advantages our line offers to trade become known.

I have the honor

to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Ant.G.Yannoulato.

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J. W. W H I T T A L L & Co

Telegraphic Address:
Whittall , Constantinople.

Constantinople, 23rd October, 1909

Edward H. Ozmun Esq're;
American Consul General,
Constantinople.

Sir,

We respectively beg to draw your attention to the fact that our American friends cable us not to ship Opium by the Greek Transatlantic Lines as American Insurance Company's object to the Greek Flag.

The Opium we are shipping to-day was to have gone by the Greek Steamer but on the strength of above cable we have had to transfer to the S.S."Cherbourg" and this notwith - standing the Greek Liners would have suited all concerned better in every respect.

We mention this for your guidance as we understand you are anxious to permanently establish direct communications with your Country.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(sd) J.W.Whittall & Co.

(COPY)

J.W.WHITTALL & Co

Telegraphic Address:
Whittall , Constantinople.

Constantinople, 23rd October, 1900.

Edward H. Osmun Esq're;
American Consul General,
Constantinople.

Sir,

We respectively beg to draw your attention to the fact that our American friends cable us not to ship Oplum by the Greek Transatlantic Lines as American Insurance Company's object to the Greek Flag.

The Oplum we are shipping to-day was to have gone by the Greek Steamer but on the strength of above cable we have had to transfer to the S.S."Cherbourg" and this notwith - standing the Greek Lines would have suited all concerned better in every respect.

We mention this for your guidance as we understand you are anxious to permanently establish direct communications with your Country.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(sd) J.W.Whittall & Co.

(C O P Y)

W I L L I A M H. Mc G E E

General Agent Marine Department
St.Paul Fire & MarineInsurance Co.
Assets over $5.000.000.

Agent Marine Department
Providence Washington Ins.Co
Assets over $2.500.000.

77 BEAVER STREET

NEW--YORK, September 29th, 1909.

Cable address "ADORSPIRIT"

Messrs. A.D. Hitch & Co.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

"GREEK STEAMERS"

Please note that rates agreed upon under our policy with you do not apply to steamers of the following,-

Hellenic-Transatlantic S. S. Co.
National Steam Navigation Co, of Greece
Greek Line,
and
F.J.Moraitis.

Upon shipments, attaching under our policies, which are made by such steamers our rates will be at least double those charged on "other approved steamers".

Yours truly,
ST.PAUL FIRE & MARINE INS.CO.
(sd) Wm H. Mc Gee
A G E N T .

(C O P Y)

W I L L I A M H. M c G E E

General Agent Marine Department — Agent Marine Department

St.Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co. — Providence Washington Ins.Co

Assets over $5.000.000. — Assets over $2.500.000.

77 BROADWAY STREET

NEW--YORK, September 29th, 1909.

Cable address "ADMIRSPIRIT"

Messrs. A.D. Hitch & Co.. .

New York City.

Gentlemen:-

"GREEK STEAMERS"

Please note that rates agreed upon under our policy with you do not apply to steamers of the following:-

Hellenic-Transatlantic S. S. Co.

National Steam Navigation Co, of Greece

Greek Line,

and

P.A.Morelis.

Upon shipments, attaching under our policies, which are made by such steamers our rates will be at least double those charged on "other approved steamers".

Yours truly,

ST.PAUL FIRE & MARINE INS.CO.

(sd) Wm H. Mc Gee

A G E N T .

Si E.L.M.

21576/1-4

December 1, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the Commissioner of Navigation and such action as may be deemed proper, a copy of a despatch which has been received from the American Consul General at Constantinople, Turkey, reporting relative to the action of certain American Marine Insurance Companies in discriminating against the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, which has established a direct line of vessels between Constantinople and New York.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. Knox

Enclosure:

From Constantinople, No. 433, November 12, 1909, with enclosures.

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21576/1-4.

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Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 22 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

December 21, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the American Consul General at Constantinople, Turkey, in regard to alleged discrimination of certain American marine insurance companies against the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company. In reply I transmit herewith a copy of a letter of instructions today addressed to the Collector of Customs at New York and upon receipt of his reply you will be further advised.

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

Enclosure

B

FILED,
JAN 3 1910

INDEX BUREAU

DEC 23

21576/51

DEPT. OF STATE

Establishment of a steamship service between Constantinople and the U. S.

Encl. 5. December 21, 1909.

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Acknowledging Department's letter of the 1st instant, with enclosure, encloses copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Collector of Customs at New York asking for information in the matter of the alleged discrimination of certain American marine insurance companies against the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Co., and states that when the reply there to is received the department will be advised.

Co. (Rec'd Dec. 22, 1909.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
DEC 23 1909
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

FILE,
C. E. S.

DEC 24 1909
CONSULAR BUREAU

JAN 3 1910
INDEX BUREAU

52291-n

December 21, 1909.

Collector of Customs,

New York, N. Y.

Sir:

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated the 12th ultimo from the American Consul General at Constantinople, Turkey, concerning a discrimination against the Greek steamships ATHINAI and THEMISTOCLES on the part of certain American marine insurance companies, particularly the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., represented by Mr. William H. McGee, Agent, 77 Beaver Street, New York. The Department would be pleased if you would confer with Mr. McGee, showing him the statements of the Consul General and ascertain his views upon the subject. Please report to this Department which will communicate with the Honorable the Secretary of State.

Respectfully,

Huntington Wilson
Acting Secretary.

Enclosure

B

52291-n

December 21, 1909.

Collector of Customs,

New York, N. Y.

Sir:

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated the 12th ultimo from the American Consul General at Constantinople, Turkey, concerning a discrimination against the Greek steamships ATHINAI and THEMISTOCLES on the part of certain American marine insurance companies, particularly the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., represented by Mr. William H. McGee, Agent, 77 Beaver Street, New York. The Department would be pleased if you would confer with Mr. McGee, showing him the statements of the Consul General and ascertain his views upon the subject. Please report to this Department which will communicate with the Honorable the Secretary of State.

Respectfully,

Benj. S. Cable

Acting Secretary.

Enclosure

B

53291-N

Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington

January 3, 1910.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN
5
1910
DEPT. OF STATE

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Replying further to your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the American Consul General at Constantinople concerning the discriminations of certain American marine insurance companies against vessels of the Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company, I now have the honor to transmit a copy of a report from the Collector of Customs at New York dated the 29th instant upon the subject, with enclosure.

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

Enclosure.

W

JAN 14 1910

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JAN 6 1910

21576/6

DEPT. OF STATE

3

R

Discrimination of certain Am. marine insurance companies against the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.

Encl. 6. January 3, 1910.

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Referring to Department's letter of Dec. 1, 1909, concerning discriminations of certain American marine insurance companies against vessels of the Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Navigation Co., encloses report from the Collector of Customs at New York giving account of interview had with the representative of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., W.H. McGee who stated that rates of premium are based upon experience and when a line shows excessive loss, the rates are increased to pay for the losses occuring.

Ro. (Rec'd Jan. 5, 1910)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
JAN 6 1909
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

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BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
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JAN 7 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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JAN 8 1910

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Answered & to Constantinople FILE, JAN 12 1910

C. E. S.

Copy. 52291-N

United States Customs Service,

Port of New York, December 29, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Department letter of the 31st instant (52291-N) inclosing a copy of a letter dated the 13th ultimo from the American Consul General at Constantinople, Turkey, concerning a discrimination against the Greek steamships "ATHINAI" and "THEMISTOCLES", on the part of certain American marine insurance companies, particularly the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, represented by Mr. William H. McGee, of this city. The Department states that it would be pleased to have this office confer with Mr. McGee, show him the statements of the Consul General and ascertain his views upon the subject.

I have to state that in obedience to the Department's request Mr. McGee was requested to call at this office, which he did, and after having shown him the letter of the American Consul above referred to, he stated that it was true that his Company was charging higher rates of premium for goods shipped by the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, as well as other lines under Greek management, and I inclose herewith a letter from him, addressed to Special Deputy Collector Stuart, under date of December 28th, further in regard to his position in the matter. He states

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 14 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 6 1909

that when the line above referred to first began coming to New York his company charged only ordinary rates on their steamers, but after the loss of the "CYCLADES" and the facts surrounding that loss, his company charged higher rates, and that rates of premium are based upon experience and that when a line shows excessive loss, rates of premium are quite naturally increased to pay for the losses met with.

The papers submitted are herewith returned.

Respectfully,

H. C. STUART,

Special Deputy Collector

1 set inclosures.

Copy. 52291-N

WILLIAM H. McGEE,

77 Beaver Street, New York, December 28, 1909.

Mr. H. C. Stuart,
Special Deputy Collector, (Law Division,)
United States Customs Service,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your No.93336, of the 23rd instant, with reference to the matter of marine insurance on goods by certain Greek Steamships, and to my conversation with your Mr. Andrews today.

It is quite true that on goods by steamers of the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company as well as other Lines under Greek management, are charged higher rates of premium than other lines in similar trades, but the reason for this lies in the very unfavorable experience we have had with such steamers. In fact as far as my own business is concerned I try to exclude Greek-owned steamers from all contracts which we make because of the number and character of the losses sustained upon such steamers.

Several steamers of the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic Line and its predecessors have been totally lost, or seriously damaged under circumstances which we consider suspicious, notably the "CYCLADES" which sailed April 1908 from New Orleans, and the "MORAITIS" which was wrecked a few months previously in the Mediterranean.

When this line first began coming to New York we charged ordinary rates on their steamers, but after the loss of the CYCLADES and the facts surrounding that loss came to my attention I began charging higher rates.

In order to protect the companies I act for from excessive amounts at risk on a single vessel, I have to arrange contracts which re-insure all sums which we may have over and above certain amounts and these contracts are generally and necessarily placed with European underwriters; in renewing these contracts a few months ago our reinsurers expressly excluded any risks by the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic S. N. Co., and Greek-owned steamers generally, giving as their reasons for doing so the number and character of the losses experienced on such steamers.

Rates of premium are based upon experience, and when a line or an ownership shows excessive losses, rates of premium are quite naturally increased to pay for the losses met with.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. McGee.

W

Si HCH

21576/6

January 12, 1910.

No. 323.

Edward H. Ozmun, Esquire,

American Consul General,

Constantinople, Turkey.

Sir:

I have to refer to your despatch No. 433 of November 12, 1909, reporting relative to the action of certain American Marine Insurance Companies in discriminating against the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, and to enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Department of Commerce and Labor transmitting a report from the Collector of Customs at New York in regard to the matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Chandler Hale

Enclosure:

From Commerce and Labor, January 3, 1909, with enclosure.

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January 12, 1910.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3rd instant enclosing a copy of a report from the Collector of Customs at New York in regard to the discrimination of certain American Marine Insurance Companies against the vessels of the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.

In reply I have to state that the American Consul General at Constantinople, Turkey, has been informed of the contents of your letter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. Knox

...ue copy of ...igned orig-

21576/6

No. 12.

American Consulate-General,
London, England,

4th September, 1909.



To the Honorable the Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Subject: SUSPECTED CASES OF CHOLERA ON BOARD THE STEAM SHIP "CHEYENNE".

Sir,

I have the honor to report that being notified yesterday that the Steamship "Cheyenne" of the Anglo- American Line sailing for New York had a suspected case of cholera from Rotterdam on board, I cabled the American Consul at Plymouth as follows:-

"Steamer Cheyenne Anglo-American Line for New York with suspected case Cholera from Rotterdam on board. Ordered by American Health Officer Rotterdam to stop vessel in English Channel four days to observe suspected case. Have clothes disinfected and do anything further necessary. Cheyenne will arrive Falmouth about six to-morrow morning. Please give the matter prompt attention and observe all essential precautions. Notify local Port Health Authorities, - Griffiths".

After sending said telegram I was informed by a telephone message from the Anglo-American Line Company, that since I had notified the American Consul at Plymouth, another suspected case of cholera had developed on board the"Cheyenne", and that acting on the ships Doctor's advice the vessel had been ordered to Ryde Quarantine Station. Immediately upon receipt of this information I

telegraphed

telegraphed the American Consul at Southampton as follows:-

"Steamer Cheyenne Anglo American Line for New York with suspected case cholera from Rotterdam on board. Ordered by American Health Officer Rotterdam to stop vessel in English Channel four days to observe suspected case. Have clothes disinfected and do anything further necessary. Cheyenne puts into Ryde to-night ships doctor's advice with two suspected cases. Please give the matter prompt attention and observe all essential precautions. Notify Local Port Health Authorities, - Griffiths".

I thereupon sent the following telegram to the Consul at Plymouth:-

"Since wiring am informed Cheyenne puts into Ryde for observation two suspected cases cholera. Consul at Southampton notified, - Griffiths".

At six p.m. information was received that notwithstanding the previous statement the "Cheyenne" was proceeding to Falmouth. I therefore notified the Consuls at Plymouth and Southampton, respectively, as follows:-

"Cheyenne proceeding Falmouth. Follow instructions first telegraphed, - Griffiths".

"Cheyenne proceeding Falmouth. Consul Plymouth notified, - Griffiths".

On September 4th the Consul at Plymouth telegraphed as follows:-

"Am following your instructions regarding suspected cholera steamer Cheyenne, - Stephens, Consul", and followed said telegram with the following letter:-

"Sir:-

Referring to telegrams exchanged between the Consulate-General and this office, regarding the cases of suspected cholera on board the steamer "Cheyenne", I

have

have the honor to report that the Consul has left for Falmouth, where the vessel arrived this morning. Your instructions will be carefully observed and every possible precaution taken.

Doctor Bullmore, the Medical Officer of Health at Falmouth, telephones us this afternoon that there are four cases under observation, and that he is detaining the"Cheyenne" for four days to enable him to make the required observations. He is of the opinion, however, that the cases are not cholera.

The Consul will be writing you on Monday, furnishing you with a full report of the cases as they develop.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. J. STKPHENS,

Vice and Deputy Consul."

I will keep the Department promptly and fully advised of any and all developments in this matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John L. Griffith

Consul-General.

SEP 24 1909
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SEP 17 21577 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

Detention of the Steamship CHEYENNE at Falmouth, England, on account of suspected cases of cholera on board.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Griffiths) #12,

London, England,

September 4, 1909.

Quotes the communications exchanged between the Consulate General and the Consulates at Plymouth and Southampton, indicating that the Steamship CHEYENNE has been detained at Falmouth enroute from Rotterdam for New York to afford opportunity for Health Officers to observe four suspected cases of cholera.

Me. (Rec'd September 16, 1909)

See { File # 21577/1
desp. # 13, of Sept. 8, '09,
from London.

Ans'd by form

file Y

Sept. 23, 1909.

No 13.

American Consulate-General,
London, England,

8th September, 1909.

DEPT. OF STATE INDEX BUREAU SEP 16 1909

To the Honorable the Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Subject: SUSPECTED CASES OF CHOLERA ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP "CHEYENNE".

Sir,

I have the honor to refer to my despatch number 12, dated 4th September, 1909, in regard to suspected cases of cholera on board the Steamship "Cheyenne", and to report that I have this day received the following telegram from J. G. Stephens, American Consul at Plymouth:-

"Cheyenne sailed this morning. All well, - Stephens, Consul".

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John L. Griffith

Consul-General.

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SEP 17 1909
21577/1
DEPT. OF STATE

Detention of the Steamship CHEYENNE at Falmouth, England, on account of suspected cases of cholera on board.

Encl. 1. London, England, September 8, 1909.

Am.Consulate Gen'l (Griffiths) #13.

Refers to his #12 of the 4th instant and quotes telegram received this day from the Consul at Plymouth, stating that the CHEYENNE had sailed and that all were well.

ks. (Rec'd September 16,1909)

Ans'd by form letter Sept. 23, 1909.

No. 12.

4th September, 09.

SUSPECTED CASES OF CHOLERA ON BOARD THE STEAM SHIP "CHEYENNE".

I have the honor to report that being notified yesterday that the Steamship "Cheyenne" of the Anglo- American Line sailing for New York had a suspected case of cholera from Rotterdam on board, I cabled the American Consul at Plymouth as follows:-

"Steamer Cheyenne Anglo-American Line for New York with suspected case Cholera from Rotterdam on board. Ordered by American Health Officer Rotterdam to stop vessel in English Channel four days to observe suspected case. Have clothes disinfected and do anything further necessary. Cheyenne will arrive Falmouth about six to-morrow morning. Please give the matter prompt attention and observe all essential precautions. Notify local Port Health Authorities, - Griffiths".

After sending said telegram I was informed by a telephone message from the Anglo-American Line Company, that since I had notified the American Consul at Plymouth, another suspected case of cholera had developed on board the"Cheyenne", and that acting on the ships Doctor's advice the vessel had been ordered to Ryde Quarantine Station. Immediately upon receipt of this information I

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"Steamer Cheyenne Anglo-American Line for New York with suspected case cholera from Rotterdam on board. Ordered by American Health Officer Rotterdam to stop vessel in English Channel four days to observe suspected case. Have clothes disinfected and do anything further necessary. Cheyenne will arrive Plymouth about six to-morrow morning. Please give the matter prompt attention and observe all essential precautions. Notify local Port Health Authorities." - Duplicate".

After sending said telegram I was informed by a telephone message from the Anglo-American Line Company, that the "Cheyenne", and that sailing-on the ship Doctor's examination. Immediately upon receipt of this information I

telegraphed the American Consul at Southampton as follows:-

"Steamer Cheyenne Anglo American Line for New York with suspected case cholera from Rotterdam on board. Ordered by American Health Officer Rotterdam to stop vessel in English Channel four days to observe suspected case. Have clothes disinfected and do anything further necessary. Cheyenne puts into Ryde to-night ships doctor's advice with two suspected cases. Please give the matter prompt attention and observe all essential precautions. Notify Local Port Health Authorities, - Griffiths".

I thereupon sent the following telegram to the Consul at Plymouth:-

"Since wiring am informed Cheyenne puts into Ryde for observation two suspected cases cholera. Consul at Southampton notified, - Griffiths".

At six p.m. information was received that notwithstanding the previous statement the "Cheyenne" was proceeding to Falmouth. I therefore notifiedthe Consuls at Plymouth and Southampton, respectively, as follows:-

"Cheyenne proceeding Falmouth. Follow instructions first telegraphed, - Griffiths".

"Cheyenne proceeding Falmouth. Consul Plymouth notified, - Griffiths".

On September 4th the Consul at Plymouth telegraphed as follows:-

"Am following your instructions regarding suspected cholera steamer Cheyenne, - Stephens, Consul", and followed said telegram with the following letter:-

"Sir:-

Referring to telegrams exchanged between the Consulate-General and this office, regarding the cases of suspected cholera on board the steamer "Cheyenne", I

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"Steamer Cheyenne Anglo American Line for New York with suspected case cholera from Rotterdam on board. Ordered by American Health Officer Rotterdam to stop vessel in English Channel four days to observe suspected case. Have clothes disinfected and do anything further necessary. Cheyenne puts into Ryde to-night ships doctor's advice with two suspected cases. Please give the matter prompt attention and observe all essential precautions. Notify Local Port Health Authorities, - Griffiths".

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have

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The Consul will be writing you on Monday, furnishing you with a full report of the cases as they develop.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. J. STEPHENS,

Vice and Deputy Consul."

I will keep the Department promptly and fully advised of any and all developments in this matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John L. Griffith

Consul-General.

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Record card and papers missing when bound.

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FRED R. KLEIBACKER,
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ARMSBY'S CODE.

PITTSBURGH, September 16th, 1909.

United States Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Several years ago, a friend wrote to Germany, to Quackenbrück, Hanover, the town from which my ancestors came, wishing to find some family records, prior to those we have. He wrote originally to the Burgess of the town, and was referred by him to a man named Müller who agreed to secure the desired information for the sum of 20 marks, payable in advance. This money was sent to this man, who on subsequent occasions wrote to my friend, who has since died. My friend was Mr. Herman A. Schulz. The matter was not attended to and finally I wrote the German Ambassador, as per enclosed copy, and was told by him that the matter was properly in the province of our Consul at Hanover, Germany. I, immediately, on April 27th, wrote the United States Consul, Hanover, and enclosed both Müller's letter, and the letter to the German Ambassador, together with his reply, and advised the Consul that his assistance would be much appreciated. He has not even acknowledged my letter. Can you do anything for me in this matter? I want the information, rather than the return of the 20 marks. Your assistance will be very much appreciated by,

Yours truly,

Fred R. Kleibacker

FRED R. KLEIB
PUBLICATION

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Dear Sir:

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SEP 18 1909
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DEPT. OF STATE

Ans & to Hanna
Sept 21/09

FILE
Filed on Efficiency Record.

Family record in Germany of Fred R. Kleibacker.

Fred R. Kleibacker,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,

September 16, 1909.

Requests Department's assistance in securing information as to his family records in Germany. States that 20 marks has been paid to a man named Muller who had been recommended by the Burgess of Quackenbruk, Germany, for securing such information, but that the matter was not attended to, and when he addressed the German Ambassador, he was told that the matter was in the province of the Am. Consul at Hanover, who has failed to acknowledge his letter of April 27th, explaining the case and asking his aid. Mc. (Rec'd September 17, 1909.)

2 Encl.

FRED R. KLEIBACKER,
PUBLICATION BUILDING.

ARMSBY'S 1904 CODE.

Copy

PITTSBURGH, April 27th, 1909.

United States Consul,

Hanover, Germany,

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed correspondence will, I think, explain what I am after. Your assistance will be much appreciated.

Yours truly,

FRED R. KLEIBACKER,
PUBLICATION BUILDING.

ARMSBY'S CODE.

Copy of original one of which was sent Consul at Hanover

PITTSBURGH, April 23rd, 1909.

Count Bernstorff,

German Embassy,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing a letter which refers to a matter put in the hands of the writer by Mr. H. A. Schulz, a friend, in my behalf. It relates to the securing of my family records from documents on file in the town of which Müller is a resident. Mr. Müller was suggested to Mr. Schulz by the Burgess of the town, to whom Mr. Schulz wrote originally for some such suggestion. Mr. Müller said he would secure the desired information for the sum of 20 marks, payable in advance, which payment was made immediately. He has never given me the information and it is because of this, rather than because of the possible loss of 20 marks that I am writing you. Can you not take some steps to see that I am honestly treated in this matter? The payment was made, I am very confident, as much as two years ago.

Your very kind attention to this will be appreciated by,

Yours truly,

Copy of letter sent to United States Consul, Hanover, Germany.

Copy of letter sent to United States Consul, Hanover, Germany.

J/O 2814

21579/-2

57

September 21, 1909.

Robert J. Thompson, Esquire,
American Consul,
Hanover, Germany.

Sir:

I enclose herewith copy of a letter from Mr. Fred R. Kleibacker of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in which he states that he addressed a letter to your office on April 27, 1909, requesting information regarding the records of his family, but that he has received no reply.

You are instructed to report to the Department in this matter and to reply promptly to Mr. Kleibacker giving him such information as you can, or the name of a reputable attorney who can investigate the matter for him.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Enclosure:

From Mr. Fred R. Kleibacker, September 16, 1909.

A true copy of the signed original. D

J/O

21579/-2

September 21, 1909.

Mr. Fred R. Kleibacker,
803 Publication Building,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant in regard to your desire to secure certain information in regard to your family records, and stating that you addressed a letter to the American Consul at Hanover on April 27, 1909, relative thereto, and have received no reply.

In reply I have to inform you that the Department has today forwarded a copy of your letter to the Consul for his prompt attention.

While consular officers have not the time or facilities for investigating such claims, they should reply promptly to inquiries, giving the names of reputable attorneys who can be employed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

A true copy of the signed original.

2.5.79

2.5.79

NO. 100.-

INDEXING BUREAU RECD OCT 9 1909 DEPT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Bremen, Germany, October 8th, 1909.

Subject: Inquiry of Fred. R. Kleinbacker.

To the Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report to the Department, in compliance with its manuscript instruction, Serial NO. 57, dated September 21, 1909, and addressed to the American Consul at Hanover, from where it was referred to this office, as follows:

On May 8th, immediately upon receipt of Mr. Kleinbacker's letter of April 27th, the Vice Consul, then in charge of this office, wrote to Mr. Mueller, the attorney at Quakenbrueck, asking for an explanation in regard to the delay of his reply. On July 10, in response to the inquiry, Mr. Mueller wrote to this office that the Kleinbacker matter had in the meantime been settled , and that he had forwarded the required documents to his correspondent , Mr. Hermann Schulz, 209 - 9th Street, Pittsburg, Pa.. The tenor of this letter, the original of which is enclosed herewith, seemed to indicate that no further correspondence was necessary on the subject. The complication has doubtless been emphasized by the death of Mr. Schulz, to whom the letter of attorney Mueller was addressed.

In further compliance with the Department's instruction I have this day written also to Mr. Kleinbacker, giving him the same information.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Wm. Thos. Lee

Consul.

Enclosure, as above indicated.

translation.

Mr. Vice Con

In reply

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INDEX BUREAU
OCT 22
21579/3-H
DEPT. OF STATE

Family record in Germany of Fred R. Kleibacker.

Encl. 3-4. Bremen, Germany, October 8, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Fee) #100.

Ack's #57 of the 21st ultimo, received by reference from the Am. Consul at Hanover, and reports that upon the receipt of Mr. Kleinbacker's letter of April 27, the Vice Consul at Bremen, then in charge of the office wrote to the attorney, asking him the cause of the delay, and that on July 10, in reply, the attorney notified the office that the matter had been settled and the documents required forwarded to his correspondent, Hermann Schulz. Encloses this letter, stating that Schulz has since died.

Adds that he has written to Mr. Kleinbacker, giving him the same information.

We. (Rec'd Oct. 21, 1909.)

Acknowledge to Mr. Kleibacker Nov. 1/09

Noted on Efficiency Record. FILE J.D.J.

Translation.

Quakenbrück, July 10, 1909.

Mr. Vice Consul Fr. Höyermann,

Bremen.

In reply to your letter of May 8, 1909, in re the Kleinbäcker case, I will respectfully state that the matter has been settled meantime. I have meantime sent to Hermann Schulz, 209 Ninth street, Pittsburg, the papers regarding the information required.

Please excuse the delay in my letter, as the documents in question were only received by me to-day inspite of several notices on my part.

Very respectfully,

MÜLLER, Attorney at Law.

... that
... matter had been settled and the
documents required forwarded to his
correspondent, Hermann Schulz. En-
closes this letter, stating that
Schulz has since died.

Adds that he has written to Mr.
Kleinbacker, giving him the same
information.
We. (Rec'd Oct. 21, 1909.)

Müller
Rechtsanw.

Quakenbrück (Hannov.)
Fernsprecher No. 18

Sprechzeit in Hannover: Sonnabend Oberlein, Zwickauer Straße 68 I.
(Fernsprecher Nr. 27 im Hause) Hannover, Lam.
Fernsprecher No. 18

9436

Quakenbrück (Hannov.)
Fernsprecher No. 18

den 10. Juli 1909.

Herrn
Vice Consul
Fr. Hoyermann
Hochwohlgeboren
Bremen.

Am Cons Bremen
Rec July 12 09

American Consulate
Bremen, Germany
Wm. Thos. Fee, Consul

In der Kleibäcker'schen Angelegenheit teile ich Ihnen bezugnehmend auf Ihr Schreiben vom 8. Mai 09 ergebenst mit, daß sich die Angelegenheit in-

/.

zwischen erledigt hat.
Die betreffenden Papiere
über die verlangte Aus-
kunft habe ich inzwischen
an Hermann Schulz in Pitts-
burg, 209 Ninth Street
abgesandt.
Die Verzögerung meines
Schreibens bitte ich ent-
schuldigen zu wollen, da
trotz mehrfacher Mahnungen
meinerseits die fraglichen
Urkunden erst heute in
meinen Besitz gelangt
sind.

In vorzüglichster Hochachtung
ergebenst

Müller.

Rechtsanwalt

J/O 2212H

21579/-2

November 1, 1909.

Mr. Fred R. Kleibacker,
803 Publication Building,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of September 16, 1909, and the Department's reply thereto of the 21st of that month, in regard to your desire to secure certain information in regard to your family records, I now enclose herewith a copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Bremen, Germany, in which it is stated that the attorney at Quakenbrueck, employed in this matter, advised the Consul on July 10 that the matter had been settled and that the papers in regard to it had been forwarded to Mr. Hermann Schulz at Pittsburgh.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

Chief Clerk.

Enclosure:
From Bremen, #100, October 8, 1909.

21579/3-4

RECEIVED
-8.OCT.1909
U.S.Consulate General
Berlin.

No. 60



AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Hanover, Germany, October 7th, 1909.

SUBJECT: Information for Mr. Fred R. Kleibacker.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Instruction Serial No. 57 (File No. 21579/-2, September 21, 1909) in regard to a letter addressed to this consulate by Mr. Fred R. Kleibacker of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The letter was duly received at this office and forwarded to the American Consul at Bremen on May 7, 1909 the town of Quackenbrück being in that consular district.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. Bowers

Vice and Deputy Consul.

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 26 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

2157 9/5

Acknowledged by form FILE
NOV - 1 1909 J.D.J.

Family record in Germany of Fred R. Kleibacker.

Encl. 5. Hanover, Germany, October 7, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Bowcock) #60.

Ack's #57, of the 21st ultimo, in regard to a letter addressed to the Consulate by Fred R. Kleibacker, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and states that that letter was received at the office and forwarded to the American Consul at Bremen on May 7, 1909, the town of Quackenbruck being in that Consular district. (Rec'd October 21, 1909.)

INDEX BUREAU

FRED R. KLEIBACKER,
PUBLICATION BUILDING.

ARMSBY'S CODE.

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 27 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

PITTSBURGH, October 26th, 1909.

To the Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I acknowledge, with thanks, your favor enclosing correspondence of Mr. Wm. Thos. Fee, American Consul, referring to my several communications regarding a certain transaction with one, Mueller. At his suggestion I am today writing the Consul, direct.

Yours truly,

Fred R. Kleibacker

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 29 1909
21579
DEPT. OF STATE

Family record in Germany of Fred R. Kleibacker.

Encl. 6. Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Oct. 26, 1909.

Fred R. Kleinbacker.

Referring to Department's letter of Sept. 21, 1909, and enclosure in the matter of certain family records that he wishes to obtain from Germany, thanks the Department therefor, and states that he will communicate with the Consul at Bremen.

Co. (Rec'd Oct. 27, 1909.)

CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 29 1909
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Free Oct 30 1909
W.

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 29
21579
1909

CONSULAR BUREAU
OCT 29 1909
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INDEX BUREAU
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SEP
17
1909
DEPT OF STATE.

No.210. AMERICAN CONSULATE

Tampico, Mexico, September 10, 1909.

Subject: Wreck of Schooner "Bonita".

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have honor to forward as an enclosure herewith, a report in duplicate relitive to the supposed loss of the Schooner "Bonita", owned and registered at Galveston, Texas.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

American Consul.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
Recorded and Forwarded,
SET 18 1909
Monterey, Mexico.

Enclosures,
as stated.

SEP 13
21580/-1
DEPT. OF STATE

Ack. by form and to
C&L. File Dept. 24/09
[illegible]

Supposed Wreck of the Am. Schooner

BONITA.

Am. Consulate (Griffith) #210.

Tampico, Mexico,

September 10, 1909.

Encloses a report in duplicate relative to the supposed wreck of the Schooner BONITA, owned and registered at Galveston, Texas. Mc. (Rec'd September 17, 1909.)

1 Encl.

Original

SEP 13

21580/1-10

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER,
"BONITA".

The schooner, "BONITA", left Galveston for the near fishing banks on July I3,I909, and the Gulf Fisheries Company, of that city, in making inquiries of this office advise that she has never been reported since sailing and that they believe her to be lost. The following is her description and the names of the members of her crew:

Name, Schooner,"BONITA".
Owners, Gulf Fisheries Company, of Galveston, Texas.
Registered, at Galveston, Texas,February 9,I909.
Tonnage, 44 Net.
Dimensions:
Length, 72 feet and 5 in.
Breadth, I9 feet and 6 in.
Depth, 8 feet and 6 in.
Names of crew:
John Colombo, Master,
Joe Duarte,
Salvatore Colombo,
Frank Carache,
Carmello Porcello,
Andrew Cuintero, (Also called Cantato)
John Victoria,
Delfini Vincent,and
Joe Kusare.

Merrill Gates
American Consul.

Tampico,Mexico,
September IO,I909.
Enc.Des.No.2IO,9/IO'09.

Sm HCH

21580/-1

September 24, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of the Bureau of Navigation a copy of a report that has been received from the American Consul at Tampico, Mexico, concerning the supposed wreck of the schooner BONITA about the latter part of July, 1909. The vessel is stated to have been registered at Galveston, Texas.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Report of the wreck of the schooner BONITA.

A true copy of the signed original.

21580

7 S/Hu

September 11, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of War.

S i r:

It has been represented to the Spanish Minister that at San Juan, Porto Rico, at seven o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th of August last, in the Plaza Baldorioty, there was held a public meeting "by the anarchist element of Puerto Rico" with the object of showing sympathy with the revolutionists in Spain at which remarks inimical to Spain and the Spanish King were pronounced.

I have the honor to request that you will make inquiry of the Governor of Porto Rico whether there may not be a municipal regulation in San Juan that would justify the withholding of a permit for the holding of open air meetings of this character, calculated to create riotous disturbances in the island.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

...ue copy of ...igned orig-

SEP 21581 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Attitude of anarchists in Porto Rico inimical to Spanish Government.

TO

War Department.

September 11, 1909.

States that it has been represented to the Spanish Minister that at San Juan, Porto Rico, on August 27, 1909, in the Plaza Baldorioty, there was held a public meeting by the anarchist element with the object of showing sympathy with the revolutionists in Spain, and requests that inquiry be made of the Governor of Porto Rico whether a permit for a meeting of this kind could not be withheld, since it seems likely to create disturbances in the island.

We.

TH 7.M.4.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 15 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

SEP 15 5 49 PM 1909

September 14, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, with reference to representations made to the Spanish Minister relative to a meeting held in San Juan on August 27th, at which remarks inimical to Spain and the Spanish King were pronounced, and inquiring as to whether there is not a municipal regulation in San Juan that would justify the withholding of a permit for the holding of open air meetings that are calculated to create riotous disturbances.

In reply I beg to advise you that upon the receipt of your letter, the following cablegram was sent to Governor Post in San Juan:

> "It has been represented to the Spanish Minister that at 7 p.m., August 27th, was held a public meeting by the anarchist element of Porto Rico in San Juan with the object of showing sympathy with the revolutionists in Spain at which remarks inimical to Spain and the Spanish King were pronounced. State Department inquires whether there is some municipal regulation under which permits for the holding of open air meetings of this character might be refused."

The following reply has just been received this morning:

> "Meeting August 27th was held by the local branch, American Federation of Labor; speeches against Spanish authorities were made; full report will be forwarded by mail.

2158

DEPT. OF ST

Attitude of anarchi
Rico inimical to Sp
ment.

TO

War Department.

September 11, 1

States that it has
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San Juan, Porto Rico
1909, in the Plaza B
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archist element with
showing sympathy wit
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Porto Rico whether a
meeting of this kind
withheld, since it a
create disturbances
We.

SEP 13

The report referred to in Governor Post's reply will undoubtedly be received here in the course of a week or so, and when so received, a copy will be transmitted to your Department.

Very respectfully,

Robert Shaw Oliver

Acting Secretary of War.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

SEP 13 1909
21581/1
DEPT. OF STATE

Attitude of anarchists in Porto Rico inimical to Spanish Government.

RECEIVED
SEP 18 1909

Encl. 1. September 14, 1909.

War Department.

Ack's letter of the 11th instant relative to a meeting held in San Juan on August 27th, sympathizing with the Spanish revolutionists, and says that a telegram was sent to the Governor of Porto Rico making inquiry, and that a reply was received this morning, saying that the meeting was held by the local branch of the Am. Federation of Labor and that speeches against the Spanish authorities were made, adding that a full report will be forwarded by mail.

States that when this report is received, a copy of it will be transmitted to the Department.

We. (Rec'd Sep. 15, 1909.)

SEP 13
21581
1909
DEPT OF STATE

MR. HEN

Treaty

Transm

AMERICAN LEGATION,
BRUSSELS.

No.543.



September 2,1909.

MR. HENRY LANE WILSON to the SECRETARY of STATE.

SUBJECT:

Treaty of Arbitration between Belgium and Nicaragua.

SYNOPSIS:

Transmits duplicate copies of same.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 18 21582 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Treaty of arbitration between Belgium and Nicaragua.

Am. Legation (Wilson) #643

Belgium,

September 2, 1909.

Transmits copy in the original text of a treaty of obligatory arbitration concluded between Belgium and the Republic of Nicaragua in July, 1909.
Ro. (Rec'd Sept. 14, 1909)

1 Enclosure.

SEP 18 1909

1ST ENDORSEMENT.

To the Solicitors to note.
Library.
For. Rels. 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack.

Ack 5 me

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

One copy filed in Library. Sept 22/09
K.S.

FILE-S. Y. S.

RECEIVED.
SEP 23 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

ACKNOWLEDGED OCT 2 - 1909

INDEX BUREAU
21582

AMERICAN LEGATION,
BRUSSELS.

No.543.

September 2,1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Department, a copy in the original text of a treaty of obligatory arbitration concluded between Belgium and the Republic of Nicaragua in July 1909.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry Lane Wilson

Enclosure:-

Treaty of Obligatory Arbitration (in duplicate)

MONITEUR BELGE

JOURNAL OFFICIEL

Prix de l'abonnement :
Belgique : un an, 20 francs ; 9 mois, 15 ; 6 mois, 10 ; 3 mois, 5.
Union postale :
Sans service d'abonnement : un an, 35 francs ; 9 mois, 26.25 ; 6 mois, 17.50 ; 3 mois, 13.75.
Avec service d'abonnement : fixé par le pays destinataire.
Prix du numéro : 5 c. la feuille, le port en sus.
Prix des annonces : 50 c. la ligne ordinaire.
Les abonnements doivent être souscrits et payés aux bureaux des postes. Ils ne comprennent pas les Recueils spéciaux des actes des sociétés commerciales, des actes des sociétés mutualistes et des actes des unions professionnelles ; ces publications doivent faire l'objet de souscriptions distinctes.

STAATSBLAD

Prijs van het abonnement :
België : per jaar, 20 frank ; 9 maanden, 15 ; 6 maanden, 10 ; 3 maanden, 5.
Postvereeniging :
Zonder abonnementsdienst : per jaar, 35 frank ; 9 maanden, 26.25 ; 6 maanden, 17.50 ; 3 maanden, 13.75 ;
Met abonnementsdienst : door het land van bestemming vastgesteld.
Prijs per nummer : 5 c. het vel, frankeerprijs niet inbegrepen.
Prijs van de aankondigingen : 50 c. den gewonen regel.
De abonnementen worden genomen en betaald op de postkantoren. (daarin zijn niet begrepen de bijzondere verzamelingen : « actes des sociétés commerciales, actes des sociétés mutualistes » en « actes des unions professionnelles », waarvoor afzonderlijk moet worden ingeschreven).

79e ANNÉE. N. 245. 79e JAARGANG.

JEUDI, 2 SEPTEMBRE 1909. DONDERDAG, 2 SEPTEMBER 1909.

LOIS, ARRÊTÉS ROYAUX ET ACTES DU GOUVERNEMENT.

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

Loi approuvant le Traité d'arbitrage obligatoire conclu entre la Belgique et la République de Nicaragua (1).

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Les Chambres ont adopté et Nous sanctionnons ce qui suit :

Article unique. Le traité d'arbitrage obligatoire conclu le 6 mars 1906 entre la Belgique et la République de Nicaragua sortira ses pleins et entiers effets.

Promulguons la présente loi, ordonnons qu'elle soit revêtue du sceau de l'Etat et publiée par le *Moniteur*.

Donné à Laeken, le 20 janvier 1909.

LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre des affaires étrangères,
J. DAVIGNON.

Scellé du sceau de l'Etat :
Le Ministre de la justice,
LÉON DE LANTSHEERE.

WETTEN, KONINKLIJKE BESLUITEN EN AKTEN DER REGEERING.

MINISTERIE VAN BUITENLANDSCHE ZAKEN.

Wet houdende goedkeuring van het tusschen België en de Republiek Nicaragua gesloten Verdrag van verplichte toevlucht tot scheidsrechterlijke uitspraak (1).

LEOPOLD II, Koning der Belgen,

Aan allen, tegenwoordigen en toekomenden, HEIL.

De Kamers hebben aangenomen en Wij bekrachtigen hetgeen volgt :

Eenig artikel. Het op 6 Maart 1906 tusschen België en de Republiek Nicaragua gesloten Verdrag van verplichte toevlucht tot scheidsrechterlijke uitspraak zal zijne volle en algeheele kracht hebben.

Kondigen de tegenwoordige wet af, bevelen dat zij met 's Lands zegel bekleed en door den *Moniteur* bekend gemaakt worde.

Gegeven te Laeken, den 20e Januari 1909.

LEOPOLD.

Van 's Konings wege :
De Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken,
J. DAVIGNON.

Met 's Lands zegel gezegeld :
De Minister van Justitie,
LÉON DE LANTSHEERE.

(1) *Session de* 1907-1908.
CHAMBRE DES REPRÉSENTANTS.
Documents parlementaires. — Exposé des motifs et texte du projet de loi. Séance du 24 avril 1908, n° 177, p. 850.
Annales parlementaires. — Dépôt du projet de loi. Séance du 24 avril 1908, p. 1596.
Session extraordinaire de 1908.
CHAMBRE DES REPRÉSENTANTS.
Documents parlementaires. — Rapport. Séance du 17 juin 1908, n° 6, p. 24.
Annales parlementaires. — Dépôt du rapport. Séance du 17 juin 1908, p. 46.
Session de 1908-1909.
CHAMBRE DES REPRÉSENTANTS.
Annales parlementaires. — Discussion et adoption. Séance du 23 décembre 1908, p. 487.
SÉNAT.
Documents parlementaires. — Rapport. Séance du 29 décembre 1908, n° 29, p. 13.
Annales parlementaires. — Dépôt du rapport. Séance du 29 décembre 1908, p. 120. — Discussion et adoption. Séance du 30 décembre 1908, p. 144.

(1) *Zittijd* 1907-1908.
KAMER DER VOLKSVERTEGENWOORDIGERS.
Kamerbescheiden. — Memorie van toelichting en tekst van het wetsontwerp. Vergadering van 24 April 1908, nr 177, blz. 850.
Handelingen van de Kamer. — Neerlegging van het wetsontwerp. Vergadering van 24 April 1908, blz. 1596.
Buitengewone zittijd 1908.
KAMER DER VOLKSVERTEGENWOORDIGERS.
Kamerbescheiden. — Verslag. Vergadering van 17 Juni 1908, nr 6, blz. 24.
Handelingen van de Kamer. — Neerlegging van het verslag. Vergadering van 17 Juni 1908, blz. 46.
Zittijd 1908-1909.
KAMER DER VOLKSVERTEGENWOORDIGERS.
Handelingen van de Kamer. — Bespreking en aanneming. Vergadering van 23 December 1908, blz. 487.
SENAAT.
Senaatbescheiden. — Verslag. Vergadering van 29 December 1908, nr 29, blz. 13.
Handelingen van den Senaat. — Neerlegging van het verslag. Vergadering van 29 December 1908, blz. 120. — Bespreking en aanneming. Vergadering van 30 December 1908, blz. 144.

Traité d'arbitrage entre le Royaume de Belgique et la République de Nicaragua.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges et Son Excellence le Président de la République de Nicaragua, désirant régler, autant que possible, par la voie de l'arbitrage les différends qui pourraient s'élever entre leurs pays, ont décidé de conclure, à cet effet, une Convention et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges :

M. E. Pollet, Chargé d'Affaires de Belgique à Guatemala,

et Son Excellence le Président de la République de Nicaragua :

M. le docteur Arturo Pallais, consul du Nicaragua à Guatemala,

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :

Art. 1er. Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à soumettre à la Cour permanente d'arbitrage, établie à La Haye par la Convention du 29 juillet 1899, les différends qui viendraient à s'élever entre Elles dans les cas énumérés à l'article 3, pour autant qu'ils ne touchent ni à l'honneur, ni à l'indépendance ou à la souveraineté des pays contractants et qu'une solution amiable n'ait pu être obtenue par des négociations diplomatiques directes ou par toute autre voie de conciliation.

Art. 2. Il appartient à chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes d'apprécier si le différend qui se sera produit met en cause son honneur, son indépendance ou sa souveraineté et, par conséquent, est de nature à être compris parmi ceux qui, d'après l'article précédent, sont exceptés de l'arbitrage obligatoire.

Art. 3. Sous les réserves indiquées à l'article 1er, l'arbitrage sera obligatoire entre les Hautes Parties contractantes.

1° En cas de contestations concernant l'application ou l'interprétation de toutes conventions conclues ou à conclure entre Elles, à l'exception de celles auxquelles des tierces Puissances auraient participé ou adhéré.

2° En cas de contestations concernant des réclamations pécuniaires du chef de dommages, lorsque le principe de l'indemnité est reconnu par les Parties.

Art. 4. La présente Convention recevrait son application, même si les contestations qui viendraient à s'élever avaient leur origine dans des faits antérieurs à sa conclusion.

Art. 5. Lorsqu'il y aura lieu à un arbitrage entre Elles, les Hautes Parties contractantes, à défaut de clauses compromissoires contraires, se conformeront, pour tout ce qui concerne la désignation des arbitres et la procédure arbitrale, aux dispositions établies par la Convention signée, à La Haye, le 29 juillet 1899, pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, sauf en ce qui concerne les points indiqués ci-après.

Art. 6. Aucun des arbitres ne pourra être sujet des Etats signataires de la présente Convention, ni être domicilié dans leurs territoires, ni être intéressé dans les questions qui feront l'objet de l'arbitrage.

Art. 7. Le compromis prévu par l'article 31 de la Convention du 29 juillet 1899 fixera un terme endéans lequel devra avoir lieu l'échange entre les deux Parties des mémoires et documents se rapportant à l'objet du litige. Cet échange sera terminé, dans tous les cas, avant l'ouverture des séances du Tribunal arbitral.

Art. 8. Le compromis fixera la somme que les Hautes Parties contractantes mettront immédiatement à la disposition du bureau permanent de la Cour d'arbitrage pour couvrir les frais de procédure, conformément à l'article 57 de la Convention du 29 juillet 1899.

Art. 9. La sentence arbitrale contiendra l'indication des délais dans lesquels elle devra être exécutée.

Art. 10. La présente Convention est conclue pour la durée de dix ans. Elle entrera en vigueur un mois après l'échange des ratifications. Dans le cas où aucune des Hautes Parties contractantes n'aurait notifié, six

Verdrag van scheidsrechterlijke uitspraak tusschen het Koninkrijk België en de Republiek Nicaragua.

Zijne Majesteit de Koning der Belgen en Zijne Excellentie de President der Republiek Nicaragua, wenschende de geschillen, die tusschen hunne landen mochten ontstaan, zooveel mogelijk op vreedzame wijze te slechten, hebben besloten daartoe een verdrag aan te gaan en hebben tot hunne Gevolmachtigden benoemd, te weten :

Zijne Majesteit de Koning der Belgen :

Den heer E. Pollet, Zaakgelastigde van België te Guatemala, en

Zijne Excellentie de President der Republiek Nicaragua :

Den heer doktor Arturo Pallais, Consul van Nicaragua, te Guatemala,

Die, na elkander hunne volmachten te hebben medegedeeld, welke in goeden en behoorlijken vorm werden bevonden, omtrent de volgende artikelen zijn overeengekomen :

Art. 1. De Hooge Verdragsluitende Partijen verbinden zich om aan het bestendig Scheidsgerechtshof, door het Verdrag van 29 Juli 1899 te 's-Gravenhage ingesteld, de geschillen te onderwerpen welke tusschen Haar mochten ontstaan in de bij artikel 3 aangegeven gevallen, voor zooveel zij noch de eer, noch de onafhankelijkheid, noch de souvereiniteit der verdragsluitende landen treffen en het niet mogelijk was met rechtstreeksche diplomatieke onderhandelingen of elk ander verzoeningsmiddel tot eene minnelijke oplossing te komen.

Art. 2. Het behoort aan elke der Hooge Verdragsluitende Partijen te oordeelen of bij het ontstane geschil harer eer, hare onafhankelijkheid of hare souvereiniteit betrokken zijn en of derhalve het geschil van aard is om begrepen te worden onder die welke, luidens voorgaand artikel, aan scheidsrechterlijke uitspraak niet hoeven onderworpen.

Art. 3. Mits de bij artikel 1 aangegeven voorbehoudingen, hoeven, tusschen de Hooge Verdragsluitende Partijen, aan scheidsrechterlijke uitspraak onderworpen :

1° Betwistingen nopens de toepassing of de uitlegging van alle tusschen Haar gesloten of te sluiten verdragen, uitgenomen van verdragen waaraan derde Mogendheden mochten deelgenomen hebben of waartoe derde Mogendheden mochten toegetreden zijn.

2° Betwistingen omtrent geldvorderingen voor geleden schade, wanneer het beginsel der vergoeding door de Partijen werd erkend.

Art. 4. Dit Verdrag zou worden toegepast, zelfs indien de betwistingen die mochten ontstaan, haren oorsprong vonden in feiten van vóór zijne sluiting.

Art. 5. Wanneer er tusschen de Hooge Verdragsluitende Partijen reden tot scheidsrechterlijke uitspraak zal bestaan, zullen zij, bij gebrek aan andersluidende bepalingen tot minnelijke overeenkomsten, voor al wat de benoeming der scheidsrechters en de scheidsrechterlijke rechtspleging aangaat, handelen naar het bepaalde bij het op 29 Juli 1899 te 's-Gravenhage onderteekend Verdrag voor de vreedzame beslechting van internationale geschillen, behalve wat de hierna opgegeven punten betreft.

Art. 6. Geen der scheidsrechters mag onderdaan zijn van een der Staten die dit Verdrag onderteekend hebben, noch binnen hun grondgebied wonen, noch betrokken zijn in de kwesties waarover hoeft uitspraak gedaan.

Art. 7. In de bij artikel 31 van het Verdrag van 29 Juli 1899 voorziene bijzondere overeenkomst (het compromis), zal een termijn bepaald worden waarin de overgave, tusschen beide Partijen, van de memories en bescheiden die tot het voorwerp van het geschil betrekking hebben, zal moeten geschieden. Die overgave zal in alle geval vóór de opening der zittingen van de Scheidsrechtbank moeten gedaan zijn.

Art. 8. In de bijzondere Overeenkomst (het compromis) zal de som worden bepaald die dadelijk ter beschikking van het bestendig Bureel van het Scheidsgerechtshof zal worden gesteld, om de kosten van rechtspleging te dekken, overeenkomstig artikel 57 van het Verdrag van 29 Juli 1899.

Art. 9. De scheidsrechterlijke uitspraak zal de termijnen bepalen, binnen welke zij ten uitvoer moet worden gelegd.

Art. 10. Dit Verdrag is voor tien jaren gesloten. Het zal in werking treden eene maand na de uitwisseling der akten van bekrachtiging. Mocht geene der Hooge Verdragsluitende Partijen, zes maanden voor het einde

avant la fin de la dite période, son intention d'en faire cesser les s, la Convention demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une e, à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties contrac- s l'aura dénoncée.

rt. 11. La présente convention sera ratifiée dans le plus bref délai ible et les ratifications seront échangées à Guatemala.

n foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Convention ont revêtue de leurs cachets.

uit à Guatemala, en double original, le six mars mil neuf cent six.

Le Plénipotentiaire de Belgique,
E. POLLET.

Le Plénipotentiaire de Nicaragua,
A. PALLAIS.

es ratifications ont été échangées à Guatemala, le 20 juillet 1909.

Certifié par le Secrétaire général
du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,

Chev^r VAN DER ELST.

van genoemden termijn, kennis geven van haar inzicht om er de uitwerking van te doen eindigen, dan zal het Verdrag verbindend blijven tot na verloop van één jaar, te rekenen van den dag waarop de eene of andere der Hooge Verdragsluitende Partijen het zal hebben opgezegd.

Art. 11. Dit Verdrag zal binnen den kortst mogelijken tijd worden bekrachtigd en de akten van bekrachtiging zullen te Guatemala uitgewisseld worden.

Ten blijke waarvan de Gevolmachtigden dit Verdrag hebben ondertekend en er hun zegel hebben op afgedrukt.

Gedaan te Guatemala in dubbel origineel, den zesden Maart negentienhonderd zes.

De Gevolmachtigde van België,
E. POLLET.

De Gevolmachtigde van Nicaragua,
A. PALLAIS.

De akten van bekrachtiging werden te Guatemala uitgewisseld op 20 Juli 1909.

Gewaarmerkt door den Algemeenen Secretaris
van het Ministerie van Buitenlandsche Zaken,

Chev^r VAN DER ELST.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

Loi du 20 août 1909 relative à l'emploi de la céruse dans les travaux de peinture (1).

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

s Chambres ont adopté et Nous sanctionnons ce qui

1er. La vente, le transport et l'emploi de la céruse en poudre, en aux ou en pains, destinée aux travaux de peinture, sont interdits. vente, le transport et l'emploi de la céruse en poudre, en mor- ou en pains, destinée à d'autres usages, ne sont autorisés que sous nditions et dans des limites à fixer par arrêté royal.

2. La céruse destinée aux travaux de peinture ne peut être e, transportée et employée que sous forme de pâte broyée et ée au moyen d'huile.

3. L'interdiction partielle ou totale de la vente, du transport et nploi d'autres produits, en poudre, en morceaux ou en pains, à e plomb, utilisés dans les travaux de peinture, peut être prononcée rêté ministériel, le conseil supérieur d'hygiène publique entendu.

CHAMBRE DES REPRÉSENTANTS.

Session de 1903-1904.
nents parlementaires. — Proposition de loi. Séance du 26 novembre 1903,

Session de 1907-1908.
nents parlementaires. — Rapport. Séance du 19 février 1908, n° 116.
Session de 1908-1909.
nents parlementaires — Amendements n°s 165, 167 et 171. Texte adopté hambre au premier vote, n° 176.
es parlementaires. — Discussion. Séances des 28 mai 1909; 9, 11 et 1909. — Vote. Séance du 7 juillet 1909.

SÉNAT.

ents parlementaires. — Rapport. Séance du 22 juillet 1909.
s parlementaires. — Discussion. Séance du 5 août 1909. — Vote. Séance t 1909.

MINISTERIE VAN NIJVERHEID EN ARBEID.

Wet van 20 Augustus 1909 op het gebruik van loodwit in schilderwerk (1).

LEOPOLD II, Koning der Belgen,

Aan allen, tegenwoordigen en toekomenden, HEIL.

De Kamers hebben aangenomen en Wij bekrachtigen hetgeen volgt :

Art. **1.** Het is verboden loodwit, voor schilderwerk bestemd, te verkoopen, te vervoeren en te gebruiken in poeder, in brokken of in brooden.

De verkoop, het vervoer en het gebruik van loodwit in poeder, in brokken of in brooden, voor andere doeleinden bestemd, zijn enkel toegelaten onder voorwaarden en binnen grenzen, bij koninklijk besluit te bepalen.

Art. **2.** Het voor schilderwerk bestemd loodwit mag slechts worden verkocht, vervoerd en gebruikt in den vorm van fijngestampt en met olie gekneed deeg.

Art. **3.** Het gedeeltelijk of volstrekt verbod andere loodhoudende voorthrengselen, bij huisschilderwerk gebezigd, te verkoopen, te vervoeren en te gebruiken in poeder, in brokken of in brooden, kan bij ministerieel besluit worden uitgevaardigd, den Hoogeren Raad voor openbare gezondheid gehoord.

(1) KAMER DER VOLKSVERTEGENWOORDIGERS.

Zittijd 1903-1904.
Parlementaire bescheiden. — Wetsvoorstel. Zitting van 26 November 1903, n° 17.

Zittijd 1907-1908.
Parlementaire bescheiden. — Verslag. Zitting van 19 Februari 1908, n° 116.
Zittijd 1908-1909.
Parlementaire bescheiden. — Wijzigingen n°s 165, 167 en 171. Tekst door de Kamer aangenomen bij de eerste stemming, n° 176.
Parlementaire handelingen. — Bespreking. Zittingen van 28 Mei 1909; 9, 11 en 16 Juni 1909. — Stemming. Zitting van 7 Juli 1909.

SENAAT.

Parlementaire bescheiden. — Verslag. Zitting van 22 Juli 1909.
Parlementaire handelingen. — Bespreking. Zitting van 5 Augustus 1909. — Stemming. Zitting van 5 Augustus 1909.

Art. 4. Le travail à sec au grattoir et le ponçage à sec des surfaces enduites au blanc de céruse sont interdits.

Art. 5. Les infractions aux dispositions de la présente loi et des arrêtés relatifs à son exécution seront punies d'une amende de 26 à 100 francs.

Art. 6. En cas de récidive dans les douze mois qui suivent une condamnation encourue en vertu de la présente loi, le minimum de l'amende sera porté à 100 francs et le maximum à 1,000 francs.

Art. 7. Le chapitre VII et l'article 85 du livre 1er du Code pénal sont applicables aux infractions prévues ci-dessus.

Art. 8. Les délégués du Gouvernement pour l'inspection du travail ont qualité pour constater les infractions, par des procès-verbaux faisant foi jusqu'à preuve du contraire.

Une copie du procès-verbal sera, dans les quarante-huit heures, remise au contrevenant, à peine de nullité.

Art. 9. La présente loi entrera en vigueur dans le délai d'un an à dater de sa publication.

Promulguons la présente loi, ordonnons qu'elle soit revêtue du sceau de l'Etat et publiée par le *Moniteur*.

Donné à Laeken, le 20 août 1909.

Art. 4. Het droog afkrabben en het droog puimen van de met loo bestreken vlakken is verboden.

Art. 5. Overtreding van de bepalingen dezer wet en van de beslu betreffende hare uitvoering wordt gestraft met eene boete van 26 100 frank.

Art. 6. Ingeval van herhaling binnen twaalf maanden volgende eene veroordeeling, uit krachte van deze wet uitgesproken, wordt minimum der boete tot op 100 frank en het maximum tot op 1,000 fr gebracht.

Art. 7. Hoofdstuk VII en artikel 85 van het 1ste boek van het St wetboek zijn van toepassing op de overtredingen, hierboven voorz

Art. 8. De ambtenaren, door de Regeering aangewezen voor het zicht op den arbeid, zijn bevoegd de overtredingen vast te stellen middel van processen-verbaal; deze verdienen geloof, behoudens te bewijs.

Een afschrift van het proces-verbaal wordt, binnen acht en vee uren, afgegeven aan den overtreder, op straffe van nietigheid.

Art. 9. Deze wet treedt in werking binnen het tijdverloop van jaar, te rekenen van hare bekendmaking.

Kondigen de tegenwoordige wet af, bevelen dat zij 's Lands zegel bekleed en door den *Moniteur* bek gemaakt worde.

Gegeven te Laken, den 20e Augustus 1909.

LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de l'industrie et du travail,

Van 's Konings wege :
De Minister van Nijverheid en Arbeid,

ARM. HUBERT.

Vu et scellé du sceau de l'Etat :
Le Ministre de la justice,

Gezien en met 's Lands zegel gezegeld :
De Minister van Justitie,

LÉON DE LANTSHEERE.

OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.

Sociétés mutualistes. — Reconnaissances légales.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu la loi du 23 juin 1894 sur les sociétés mutualistes;

Vu les demandes en reconnaissance légale des sociétés mutualistes ci-après désignées :

Hulp in nood, établie à Castre (Brabant);

Zorg voor den winter, établie à Louvain (Brabant);

Franschmansgilde, Sinte-Barbara, établie à Heldergem (Flandre orientale);

L'Avenir socialiste, établie à Oignies (Namur);

Vu les statuts des sociétés précitées;

Vu les avis des gouverneurs de provinces;

Vu les rapports de la commission permanente des sociétés mutualistes;

ARBEIDSAMBT.

Maatschappijen van Onderlingen Bijstand. Wettelijke erkenningen.

LEOPOLD II, Koning der Belgen,

Aan allen, tegenwoordigen en toekomenden, HEIL.

Gezien de wet van den 23e Juni 1894 op de Maatschappije Onderlingen Bijstand;

Gezien de aanvragen tot wettelijke erkenning der Maatscha van Onderlingen Bijstand hierna vermeld :

Hulp in nood, gevestigd te Kaster (Braband);

Zorg voor den winter, gevestigd te Leuven (Braband);

Franschmansgilde, Sinte-Barbara, gevestigd te Heldergem Vlaanderen);

L'Avenir socialiste, gevestigd te Oignies (Namen);

Gezien de standregelen der voormelde maatschappijen;

Gezien de berichten van de Gouverneurs der provincien;

Gezien de verslagen van de Bestendige Commissie der schappijen van Onderlingen Bijstand;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'industrie et du travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Art. 1er. Les quatre sociétés mutualistes désignées ci-dessus sont reconnues.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de l'industrie et du travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 25 août 1909.

Op voorstel van Onzen Minister van Nijverheid en Arbeid,

Wij hebben besloten en besluiten :

Art. 1. De vier hierboven vermelde Maatschappijen van Onderlingen Bijstand worden erkend.

Art. 2. Onze Minister van Nijverheid en Arbeid is belast met de uitvoering van dit besluit.

Gegeven te Laken, den 25e Augustus 1909.

LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de l'industrie et du travail,

Van 's Konings wege :
De Minister van Nijverheid en Arbeid,

ARM. HUBERT.

Sociétés mutualistes. — Reconnaissances légales.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu la loi du 23 juin 1894 sur les sociétés mutualistes;

Vu les demandes en reconnaissance légale des sociétés mutualistes ci-après désignées :

De Vooruitziende Bloemistgasten van Sint-Amandsberg, établie à Mont-Saint-Amand (Flandre orientale);

H. Franciscus Xaverius, établie à Welden (Flandre orientale);

La Solidarité, établie à Petit-Rechain (Liége);

L'Espérance, établie à Olloy (Namur);

Vu les statuts des sociétés précitées;

Vu les avis des gouverneurs de provinces;

Vu les rapports de la commission permanente des sociétés mutualistes;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'industrie et du travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Art. 1er. Les quatre sociétés mutualistes désignées ci-dessus sont reconnues.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de l'industrie et du travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 25 août 1909.

LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de l'industrie et du travail,

Van 's Konings wege :
De Minister van Nijverheid en Arbeid,

ARM. HUBERT.

Maatschappijen van Onderlingen Bijstand. Wettelijke erkenningen.

LEOPOLD II, Koning der Belgen,

Aan allen, tegenwoordigen en toekomenden, HEIL.

Gezien de wet van 23 Juni 1894 op de Maatschappijen van Onderlingen Bijstand;

Gezien de aanvragen tot wettelijke erkenning der Maatschappijen van Onderlingen Bijstand hierna vermeld :

De Vooruitziende Bloemistgasten van Sint-Amandsberg, gevestigd te Sint-Amandsberg (Oost-Vlaanderen);

H. Franciscus Xaverius, gevestigd te Welden (Oost-Vlaanderen);

La Solidarité, gevestigd te Petit-Rechain (Luik);

L'Espérance, gevestigd te Olloy (Namen);

Gezien de standregelen der voormelde maatschappijen;

Gezien de berichten van de Gouverneurs der provinciën;

Gezien de verslagen van de Bestendige Commissie der Maatschappijen van Onderlingen Bijstand;

Op voorstel van Onzen Minister van Nijverheid en Arbeid,

Wij hebben besloten en Wij besluiten :

Art. 1. De vier hierboven vermelde Maatschappijen van Onderlingen Bijstand worden erkend.

Art. 2. Onze Minister van Nijverheid en Arbeid is belast met de uitvoering van dit besluit.

Gegeven te Laken, den 25e Augustus 1909.

LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de l'industrie et du travail,

Van 's Konings wege :
De Minister van Nijverheid en Arbeid,

ARM. HUBERT.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR ET DE L'AGRICULTURE.

ADMINISTRATION DE LA VOIRIE COMMUNALE.

Voirie vicinale. — Règlement provincial de Liége pour le service des cantonniers-gardes champêtres. — Modification.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu les délibérations du conseil provincial de Liége, en date du 20 juillet 1909, apportant l'une une modification à l'article 10 du règlement provincial sur le service des cantonniers et des canton-

MINISTERIE VAN BINNENLANDSCHE ZAKEN EN LANDBOUW.

BEHEER DER GEMEENTEWEGEN.

Buurtwegen. — Provincie-reglement van Luik voor den dienst der kantonniers-veldwachters. — Wijziging.

LEOPOLD II, Koning der Belgen,

Aan allen, tegenwoordigen en toekomenden, HEIL.

Gezien de beraadslagingen van den provincialen raad van Luik, in dato 20 Juli 1909, de eerste eene wijziging toebrengende aan artikel 10 van het provinciaal reglement op den dienst der kanton-

niers-gardes champêtres des chemins de grande communication, l'autre une modification à l'article 41 du règlement provincial sur la voirie vicinale;

Vu les articles 38 et 39 de la loi du 10 avril 1841 sur les chemins vicinaux;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'intérieur et de l'agriculture,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Art. 1er. Les délibérations susmentionnées sont approuvées telles qu'elles se trouvent ci-annexées.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de l'intérieur et de l'agriculture est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 24 août 1909.

niers en kantonniers-veldwachters der wegen van groot verkeer, de andere eene wijziging aan artikel 41 van het provinciaal reglement op de buurtwegen;

Gezien artikelen 38 en 39 der wet van 10 April 1841 op de buurtwegen;

Op voorstel van Onzen Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken en Landbouw,

Wij hebben besloten en Wij besluiten :

Art. 1. Voormelde beraadslagingen zijn goedgekeurd zooals zij hierbij zijn gevoegd.

Art. 2. Onze Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken en Landbouw is belast met de uitvoering van dit besluit.

Gegeven te Laeken, den 24e Augustus 1909.

LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de l'intérieur
et de l'agriculture,

Van 's Konings wege :
De Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken
en Landbouw,

F. SCHOLLAERT.

CANTONNIERS DES CHEMINS DE GRANDE COMMUNICATION.
MODIFICATIONS A L'ARTICLE 10 DU RÈGLEMENT PROVINCIAL.

Vu le règlement provincial sur le service des cantonniers et des cantonniers-gardes champêtres des chemins de grande communication, adopté les 13 juillet 1904 et 25 juillet 1907 et approuvé par les arrêtés royaux des 12 septembre 1904 et 6 novembre 1907;

Considérant qu'en vertu de l'article 4 § 8 du règlement organique de la caisse provinciale de prévoyance en faveur des gardes champêtres et autres employés communaux et de leurs veuves et orphelins, les retenues pour punitions disciplinaires peuvent être attribuées à la caisse mais à titre facultatif;

Qu'il y a lieu de rendre cette attribution obligatoire et de modifier en conséquence l'article 10 du règlement provincial susvisé, sur le service des cantonniers;

Vu l'article 24 de la loi du 10 avril 1841 sur la voirie vicinale;

Vu le rapport de la cinquième commission,

Arrête :

L'article 10 du règlement provincial sur le service des cantonniers et des cantonniers-gardes champêtres des chemins de grande communication est remplacé par la disposition suivante :

Peines disciplinaires. — La députation permanente pourra, l'ingénieur en chef directeur et l'intéressé entendus, frapper les cantonniers de la réprimande, de la suspension avec privation de traitement ou de la révocation.

Les retenues sur le salaire, qui seront effectuées du chef de la suspension, sur le traitement des cantonniers affiliés à la caisse provinciale de prévoyance en faveur des gardes champêtres et autres employés communaux, et de leurs veuves et orphelins seront versés dans la dite caisse, sous déduction des frais entraînés par la mesure disciplinaire prise.

Les propositions motivées que les commissaires voyers transmettront à ce sujet à l'ingénieur en chef-directeur seront accompagnées du livret du cantonnier.

Le présent sera soumis à l'homologation royale.

En séance, à Liége, le 20 juillet 1909.

Par le conseil :

Le greffier provincial,
EUGÈNE CORNESSE.

Le président,
EMILE LOUMAYE.

Vu pour être annexé à l'arrêté royal de ce jour.

Bruxelles, le 24 août 1909.
Le Ministre de l'intérieur
et de l'agriculture,

Gezien om gehecht te worden aan het koninklijk besluit van heden.

Brussel, den 24e Augustus 1909.
De Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken
en Landbouw,

F. SCHOLLAERT.

Le Conseil provincial,

Vu la proposition, en date du 18 mai 1909, de M. l'ingénieur en chef directeur du service technique provincial, de faire usage de voitures automobiles pour les visites nécessitées par les besoins de son service;

Vu l'article 41 du règlement provincial sur la voirie vicinale adopté par le conseil provincial le 25 juillet et approuvé par arrêté royal du 6 novembre 1907, déterminant le tarif des frais de route et de séjour alloués aux fonctionnaires du service technique provincial;

Attendu qu'il y a lieu d'autoriser à titre d'essai, l'emploi de voitures automobiles pour les visites des fonctionnaires provinciaux;

Que ce mode de locomotion n'est pas prévu par l'article 41 précité; qu'il importe de le compléter en conséquence;

Vu la loi provinciale article 85 et la loi du 10 avril 1841 sur la voirie vicinale (art. 39);

Sur la proposition de la députation permanente,

Arrête :

L'article 41 du règlement provincial sur la voirie vicinale est complété par la disposition suivante :

« Il pourra être fait usage de voitures automobiles pour les déplacements des fonctionnaires provinciaux; les frais en seront supportés par la province. »

Cette disposition sera applicable à tous les fonctionnaires provinciaux.

A Liége, en séance le 20 juillet 1909.

Par le conseil :

Le greffier provincial,
EUG. CORNESSE.

Le président,
E. LOUMAYE.

Vu pour être annexé à l'arrêté royal de ce jour.

Bruxelles, le 24 août 1909.
Le Ministre de l'intérieur
et de l'agriculture,

Gezien om gehecht te worden aan het koninklijk besluit van heden.

Brussel, den 24e Augustus 1909.
De Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken
en Landbouw,

F. SCHOLLAERT.

VOIRIE VICINALE. — RECOURS.

n arrêté royal du 23 août 1909, statuant sur un recours exercé MM. Delfosse et consorts, approuve l'arrêté en date du nars 1909, par lequel la députation permanente du conseil pro- ial du Brabant autorise le conseil communal de Tourinne- nt-Lambert à supprimer une partie du sentier n° 89 de l'atlas ette localité.

WATERINGUE. — COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE.

ar arrêté royal du 23 août 1909, MM. Henin, Prosper et Bosen- f, Lucien, cultivateurs à Remoiville, sont nommés membres de direction de la wateringue du ruisseau de Beulet, établie à mpré (Luxembourg).

ADMINISTRATION DES EAUX ET FORÊTS.

FRAIS DE RÉGIE ET DE SURVEILLANCE DES BOIS.

Des arrêtés royaux en date du 23 août 1909 fixent comme suit sommes dues à la date du 31 décembre 1908 par les communes les établissements publics de certaines provinces, du chef des s de régie et de surveillance des bois :

rabant, 6,109 fr. 40 c.; Liége, 26,245 fr. 09 c.; Anvers, 8,503 fr. c.; Limbourg, 14,451 fr. 99 c.

Pour extraits conformes :
Le directeur général délégué,
MAHIELS.

BUURTWEGEN. — VERHAAL.

Een koninklijk besluit van 23 Augustus 1909, uitspraak doende over een door MM. Delfosse en medebelanghebbenden ingediend verhaal, keurt goed het besluit, in dato 10 Maart 1909, waarbij de bestendige deputatie des provincieraads van Brabant den gemeenteraad van Tourinne-Saint-Lambert machtiging verleent om een gedeelte van het voetpad n° 89 van den atlas dezer plaats af te schaffen.

WATERING. — BEHEERCOMMISSIE.

Bij koninklijk besluit van 23 Augustus 1909, zijn de heeren Henin, Prosper en Bosendorf, Luciaan, landbouwers te Remoiville, benoemd tot leden van het bestuur der te Hompré (Luxemburg) ingestelde watering van de beek van Beulet.

BESTUUR VAN WATERS EN BOSSCHEN.

KOSTEN VAN BEHEER EN TOEZICHT DER BOSSCHEN.

Koninklijke besluiten in dato 23 Augustus 1909 bepalen als volgt de op 31 December 1908 verschuldigde sommen door de gemeenten en openbare inrichtingen van sommige provinciën, wegens kosten van beheer en toezicht der bosschen :

Brabant, 6,109 fr. 40 c.; Luik, 26,245 fr. 09 c.; Antwerpen, 8,503 fr. 23 c.; Limburg, 14,451 fr. 99 c.

Voor echte uittreksels :
De Gemachtigde Algemeene Bestuurder,
MAHIELS.

MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

ADMINISTRATION DES PONTS ET CHAUSSÉES.

ar arrêté royal du 17 août 1909, il est alloué à la Société onale des chemins de fer vicinaux un subside de 36,468 fr. pour l'aider à faire face à la dépense d'exécution des travaux reconstruction du pont de Beeringen, sur le canal d'embran- ent vers Hasselt.

Pour extrait conforme :
Le directeur du secrétariat,
H. DESMET.

MINISTERIE VAN OPENBARE WERKEN

BEHEER VAN BRUGGEN EN WEGEN.

Bij Koninklijk besluit van 17 Augustus 1909, wordt aan de Naamlooze Maatschappij der buurtspoorwegen eene toelage van 36,468 fr. 85 c. verleend, als tegemoetkoming in de uitgave voor uitvoering der werken tot herbouwing van de brug te Beeringen, over de vertakkingsvaart naar Hasselt.

Voor echt uittreksel :
De Bestuurder van het Secretariaat,
H. DESMET.

AVIS OFFICIELS.
PUBLICATIONS LÉGALES.

ve spéciale de capacité professionnelle pour les rants aux fonctions judiciaires et notariales dans la tie flamande du pays. (Loi du 10 avril 1890 et arrêté al du 1er mai 1896). — Session d'octobre 1909.

ession du jury sera ouverte le mardi 5 octobre.

demandes d'inscription doivent être transmises, du 8 au 17 sep- inclusivement, par lettre recommandée adressée à M. le Ministre stice.

doivent mentionner les nom et prénoms des récipiendaires, leur naissance et leur domicile, ainsi que les diplômes dont ils sont s.

OFFICIËELE BERICHTEN.
WETTELIJKE BEKENDMAKINGEN.

Bijzondere proef van beroepsbekwaamheid voor aanvragers van rechterlijke en notariecle betrekkingen in het Vlaamsch gedeelte des lands. (Wet van 10 April 1890 en koninklijk besluit van 1 Mei 1896.) — Zittijd van October 1909.

De zittijd der jury zal geopend worden op Dinsdag 5 October.

De vragen tot inschrijving te zenden, van 8 tot en met 17 September, bij aangeteekenden brief, aan den heer Minister van Justitie.

Zij moeten vermelden : naam en voornamen der recipiendi, hunne geboorte- en woonplaats, alsmede de door hen verkregen diploma's.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

—

DIRECTION DE L'INDUSTRIE.

—

Liste des brevets dont les annuités, échues pendant le mois d'octobre 1908, n'ont pas été acquittées dans le délai légal.

—

217e PUBLICATION.

NUMÉRO du brevet.	NOMS DES BREVETÉS.	DATE LÉGALE du brevet.	ENREGISTREMENT. Bureau de perception.	ENREGISTREMENT. Art. du sommier.	NATURE du brevet.	OBJET DU BREVET.
Province d'Anvers.						
187897	Belpaire	28 oct. 1905.	Anvers.	165	Inv.	Traverses de chemins de fer.
187560	D'Hooghe	9 — —	—	160	—	Appareil producteur d'acétylène.
205678	de Man	28 — 1907.	—	148	—	Machine à marquer les bouchons.
195326	Jost	8 — 1906.	—	56	—	Distributeur de liquides.
205680	Joos et Meerbergen	31 — 1907.	—	149	Ultv.	Luchbande.
205020	Stas	7 — —	—	158	Inv.	Champ pour suture osseuse.
195330	Verschueren	18 — 1906.	—	58	Ultv.	Liggende oven.
205332	Van Dieren	21 — 1907.	—	144	Inv.	Aérostat.
205676	Van Dael	24 — —	—	146	Ultv.	Looping the loop.
Province de Brabant.						
152574	Aktiebolaget Separator	3 oct. 1900.	Bruxelles.	96016	Inv.	Retirer et poser garniture dans les séparate centrifuges.
159310	Ashton	22 — 1901.	—	101650	—	Métier à filer.
179775	Andrews et Nettlefold	3 — 1904.	—	118542	—	Bouchage pour bouteilles.
187181	Andersson	3 — 1905.	—	124225	—	Plume métallique.
187561	Ameke	10 — —	—	124346	—	Sommier métallique.
187562	Abbott	10 — —	—	124347	—	Brosse de polissage.
187444	Abraham	16 — —	—	124428	—	Ecluse à syphon.
187485	Aktiebolaget L. m. Ericsson et Cie.	18 — —	—	124476	—	Distributeur automatique pour timbres.
187676	Act. Ges. der Maschinen fabriken von Escher Wyss et Cie.	25 — —	—	124595	—	Bateau submersible.
195201	Ansell	15 — 1906.	—	130524	Imp.	Appareil protecteur pour automobile.
195275	Aktieselskabet Vermehrens Begne-maskiner.	19 — —	—	130594	Inv.	Machine à calculer.
195302	Altmann	20 — —	—	130623	—	Régulateur artistique.
195391	Annable et Ferro Alloys Synd. Lte.	22 — —	—	130656	Imp.	Ferrochrome.
195392	Id.	22 — —	—	130657	—	Ferromolybdène.
195457	Achinich	25 — —	—	130712	—	Pochette à alumettes.
195445	Anderson	25 — —	—	130713	Inv.	Chauffage des ébauchons de rivets.
202940	Algoet	3 — 1907.	—	136669	—	Machine à lessiver.
202967	Arnaud	4 — —	—	136682	—	Avertisseur d'incendie, etc.
202962	Abraham et Abraham	4 — —	—	136698	—	Brosse coupe neige.
205197	Abadal y Cie et Serramalera y Camps.	15 — —	—	136835	—	Refroidisseur pour automobiles.
205211	Automatenwerke G. m. b. H.	16 — —	—	136891	—	Jeu de billes.
205315	Anker	21 — —	—	136976	—	Broyeur à boulets.
205317	Auvert et Ferrand	21 — —	—	136978	—	Transformateur de courants.
205311	Ashworth	21 — —	—	136979	Imp.	Pompes élévatoires.
205533	Adam	30 — —	—	137135	Inv.	Activer la circulation du sang.
205554	Altrichter	31 — —	—	137155	—	Plateau à numéraire.
138635	Banki	28 — 1898.	—	84864	—	Refroidir mélange explosif.
152768	Beck et Townsend	25 — 1900.	—	96316	—	Tube de chaudière.
166073	Boucher	11 — 1902.	—	107049	Imp.	Gardiennage pour places de chemins de
166462	Balachowsky	31 — —	—	107362	—	Machine dynamo électrique.
175099	Beal	15 — 1903.	—	112565	—	Compteur à gaz.
179923	Bougard	11 — 1904.	—	118436	Inv.	Creuset pour fusion du verre.
179928	Bartissol et Nouvelle	11 — —	—	118444	—	Fusil à répétition.
180195	Bartissol et Nouvelle	24 — —	—	118652	Imp.	Pointage pour armes.
180254	Boehringer	27 — —	—	118704	Inv.	Refroidir cloison four de verrerie en br réfractaires.
180296	Badische Anilin et Soda fabrik.	29 — —	—	118736	—	Epuration de cyanure.
187559	Belle	10 — 1905.	—	124342	—	Tramway électrique.
187560	Id.	10 — —	—	124343	—	Alternateur électrique.
187462	Bruer	17 — —	—	124422	—	Tension applicable aux pianos.
187550	Boucher	20 — —	—	124502	Imp.	Boutons.

No. 104

INDEXED SEP 16 1909 DEPT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Alexandria August 28, 1909. , 190 .

SUBJECT: Marriage of American Citizens.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report the marriage of Revd. Elbert L. McCreery and Hannah C. McLean, both Americans, at Revd. Finney's house, this city, on August 20.

I beg to enclose the duplicate copy of the Certificate of Marriage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Y L Ramey.

Vice and Deputy Consul.

List of Enclosures.

1.- Certificate of Marriage of

Elbert L.McCreery and Hannah C. McLean.

SEP 18 1909
INDEX BUREAU
21582/-1
DEPT. OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

Marriage of Elbert L. McCreery and Hannah C. McLean.

Am. Consulate (Roneo) #104
Alexandria, Egypt.
August 28, 1909.

Reports the marriage of the Rev. Elbert L. McCreery and Hannah C. McLean on August 20, 1909, and encloses marriage certificate.
Ro. (Rec'd Sept. 16, 1909)

1 Enclosure.

Ans'd by form.
file V
Sept 28, 1909.

DUPLICATE

Form No. 87.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Alexandria, Egypt, August 20, 1909.

I, Francis L. Romeo, Vice & Deputy Consul of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt, do hereby certify that, on this 20th day of August, A. D. 1909, at Rue de la Gare du Caire in the city of Alexandria, Egypt, Revd. Elbert C. McCreery, aged 32 years, born in Loveland Col. U.S.A. and now residing in Doleib Hill, Sobat River, Sudan and Hannah C. McLean, aged 26 years, born in Carnigie Pa. U.S.A., and now residing in Doleib Hill. Sobat River, Sudan, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Revd. C. J. Finney, who is authorized by the laws of Egypt. to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Alexandria, Egypt, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1909, and of the Independence of the United States the 134th.

[L. S.]

F. L. Romeo.

Vice & Deputy Consul of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1909.

Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir.

I, undersigned, come to beg you through these lines and solicit you to take into consideration the following:

Being that my father has immigrated to this country in 1883. He lived in the city of Chicago for 12 years where my 2 brothers Elimelek and Benjamin were born. In 1894 they left for Jerusalem, Turkey, where they still live. Mr. Anton Gellat, secretary to the american consulat, is treating them very bad whenever they are in need of his assistance. Last year I wrote a letter, through lawyer J. P. Friedman of 302 Broadway city, to Mr. Sellah Merrill then consul inquiring why he treated so a citizen of the U.S. and nothing was heard since. To my great sorrows my father Baruch Jacob Sachs died in Jan. 23, 1909. and since then said Gellat would not protect them at all and also took possession of his papers. Being that the Turkish Government requires all Hebrews to serve in the army, my brother went to see

the consul in regard to same, he was told that the consul was not in and turned away by same Gellert without satisfactory advice.

The present consul is deaf and his secretary is doing no justice.

Kindly attend to my demand at your earliest convenience as time is very short.

Trusting to hear from you I beg to thank you in advance & remain

Yours very truly.

Mc[illegible]

SACHS BROTHERS
PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY
PHARMACIE FRANÇAISE FARMACIA ITALIANA
P. O. SUB-STATION No. 61
357 EIGHTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE 2047 / 2048 CHELSEA NEW YORK

A true copy of the signed original.

SEP 25 1909

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INDEX BUREAU

SEP 18 21584 1909

DEPT. OF STATE

Protection of the interests of Elimeleh and Benjamin Sachs by American Consulate at Jerusalem.

Wolf Sachs,

New York City.

September 15, 1909.

States that his father emigrated to the United States in 1883, and lived in Chicago 12 years, during which time his brothers Elimeleh and Benjamin Sachs were born; that in 1894 the two brothers and father went to Jerusalem, where the latter died in January of the present year, since which time the writer alleges the Consul at that place has failed to accord to the brothers the attention and protection due American citizens.

F. (Rec'd September 16, 1909.)

BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP
SEP 25 1909
DEPT. OF STATE

Con.:

Please send copy of this ~~despatch~~ letter & the enclosed copy of the application, on which a passport was issued July 30, 1894, to Barneh Jacob Sachs, to the Consul at Jerusalem with instruction to report as to status of the writer's brothers; also inform writer.

RWT

Answered & to Jerusalem

FILE, Sept. 28/09.

C. E. S.

Si MCH

21584

No. 46

September 28, 1909.

Thomas R. Wallace, Esquire,

American Consul,

Jerusalem, Syria.

Sir:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Wolf W. Sachs, complaining of the failure of your office to extend protection to his two brothers, Elimeleh and Benjamin, alleged American citizens residing in Jerusalem. There is also enclosed a copy of the application upon which a passport was issued July 30, 1894, to Baruch Jacob Sachs, said to be the father of the individuals named.

You are instructed to investigate and report to the Department as to the status of Elimeleh and Benjamin Sachs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosures:

From Wolf W. Sachs, September 15, 1909.
Passport application, as stated.

BUREAU OF INDEXES AND FILES SEP 25 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

A true copy of the signed original.

21584

Mr. W

Sir:

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true copy of
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21584

September 28, 1909.

Mr. Wolf W. Sachs,
357 Eighth Avenue,
New York.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 15th instant complaining of the failure of the American Consulate at Jerusalem, Syria, to extend its protection to your two brothers, Elimeleh and Benjamin, who, you state, are American citizens.

In reply I have to inform you that a copy of your letter and of the application upon which was issued on July 30, 1894, a passport to Baruch Jacob Sachs, have been forwarded to the Consul at Jerusalem with instructions to investigate and report to the Department as to the status of your two brothers, Elimeleh and Benjamin.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

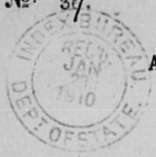
Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

true copy of
signed orig-

21584/-

№ 37.



AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Jerusalem, Dec. 28th 1909.

SUBJECT: ANSWER TO COMPLAINT MADE BY WOLF W.SACHS, AND THE RIGHTS OF HIS BROTHERS TO PROTECTION.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's No. 46, of Sept. 28th last, -File No. 21584- received at this office Oct. 28th last. In answer thereto I herewith submit my report relative to the same, as follows:

I first called the attention of Mr. Gelat to the charges made against him as set out in the letter of Mr. Wolf Sachs, enclosed in your instructions, whereupon Mr. Gelat immediately reminded me of a young man he personally brought into my presence for the purpose of determining his rights to our protection, and of my action regarding the same.

I recollected the incident, as the party wanted a passport that he might travel in Egypt and possibly go to America. He was informed by me at the time that before he could hope to secure a passport he must produce evidence that he was born in America as he claimed, and instructed him to procure the same as soon as possible. I advised him that if he was born in Chicago he could write to the authorities of the precinct where he was born and secure

from

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from

from them a certificate of his birth. He had nothing whatever to submit as to the place of his birth.

Since receiving the aforesaid communication we sent for the young men named in the same, and after much delay the eldest appeared, who proved to be the aforesaid party, and he was brought before me. He acknowledged he had seen me before on the same matter, and that I had advised him at the time to send to America and procure proofs of his birth in Chicago. He further said he had not yet done so, although many months had passed since the interview.

I submitted him to an examination as to his knowledge of the city in which he said he was born. He claimed to have lived there nine years, that he went to school in the city, and that he came with his parents to Jerusalem in the year 1896 or 1897. He could give me no description whatever of the city. He did not know the name of the street on which he had lived, the name or the number of the school he had attended in the city, nor had he any idea whatever of an electric or trolly car. He had never seen the lake, the river or the parks. He could give no idea of the buildings of the city, nor of those on the street on which he claimed to have lived for nine years. He had no knowledge whatever of the city and said he had forgotten about it. He was uneasy and wanted to change the subject, and acted altogether in a suspicious manner not at all in consonance with an assurance of the uprightness of his position and the truth of his statements.

We have on file the passport of the father, Baruch Jacob Sachs, which was issued in 1894, is regular in form, and the father alone is mentioned in it. His application for the passport also shows the same fact. The father

came

came alone from America as evidenced by his passport. These boys claim now that they were with him at the time.

As but one of the young men had appeared before me, and that there might be no mistake as to their identity, I again sent for both of them. In this second appearance I examined them in presence of Mr. Gelat. I found the eldest much improved in his English and able to converse quite well without the aid of an interpreter. He corrected his former statement as to the time the family left Chicago. He said it was in the year 1894, and that he was seven years old at the time; that he was born in 1887 and was twenty two years old and his brother sixteen years old. I again questioned him as to his knowledge of Chicago, its places of interest, its public parks, lakes, river, streets, buildings, etc. He had no knowledge whatever of the city or of anything relating to it, interspersing objections to all the questions, saying he did not remember, and that he was expecting a letter which would give me all the information I had asked, as he had written for it since our former interview. He had no knowledge of the Chicago Exposition which was held the year he came from there. He had never heard of the Great White City or its beautiful palaces and the excitement incident to that great event.

He remembered nothing of his journey from Chicago to the sea, nor of the port from which they sailed, nor the name of the steamer or the steamship line. From the time he was born until he reached Jerusalem his memory is a blank except in a desultory way. That is to say, he says he remembers living in Chicago and claims to have gone to school there and to have come with his father to Jerusalem. But of any facts in detail connected with the first

seven

seven

seven years of his life he knows nothing.

The young men are bright and intelligent, and this lapse of memory on the part of the oldest one as to the incidents of his boyhood life up to the age of seven, associated, as his life must have been, with incidents and scenes most boys never forget, and more especially in such a case as this where the change was so great and the differences in life so emphasised as in a change from Chicago to Jerusalem, naturally calls forth suspicion and incites to greater care in the examination of proofs to sustain his claim as to the place of his birth.

He did finally say that he was kept in the house most of the time for safety and that he was ill part of the time. He also informs me that he has sent for his birth certificate and expects it very soon. As soon as the evidence is produced that he is entitled to protection he will be duly registered and a certificate issued to him.

The younger brother Benjamin, sixteen years of age, was informed that he is under the protection of our government.

With regard to Mr. Wolf Sachs' statement that his brother could not see the American Consul at Jerusalem, I would say that he is not correctly informed. Every American in Jerusalem well knows that the door to the Consul is always open and that no one is turned away. It is but a short distance from the home and place of business of the brother in question to the Consulate. The Consul is seldom absent from his office. He is usually there from 8.30 in the morning until 6 or 6.30 in the evening, and he receives callers at any time during these hours Sunday included.

I would further state that Mr. Gelat makes no pretense

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I would further state that Mr. Gelat makes no pretense

whatever

whatever of determining the rights of Americans to protection. All such matters are brought before the Consul. Furthermore, it is well known that should any dissatisfaction be felt by any one, as to matters of business transacted by any member of the Consular force, relative to its official procedure, the question can be brought before the Consul without any difficulty, and it is promptly heard by him and immediately adjusted.

In justice to Mr. Gelat I will state that about the time I received the complaints made by Mr. Wolf Sachs, of America, through the Department, a delegation of the leading American citizens of the Jewish race in Jerusalem, called upon me and presented an invitation to me to preside at a meeting to be called by them, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Gelat a fine gold watch and a testimonial from them as a token of their esteem and of their appreciation of his uniform kindness and official courtesy to those of their race.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Thomas R. Wallace

American Consul.

Enclosure:
Duplicate.

U.S.Consulate General
JAN 10 1910
Constantinople.

MAR 1 1910

INDEX BUREAU

FEB 1 1910

21584/

DEPT. OF STATE

Dept. of State

BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP
FEB 21 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

Protection of interests of Elimeleh and Benjamin Sachs by American Consulate at Jerusalem.

Encl. 1.

Jerusalem, Syria,
Dec. 28, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Wallace) #37

Ack's #46, of Sept. 28, says that Elimeleh Sachs has not yet produced proofs of his citizenship and states that he has informed the younger brother Benjamin that he is under U. S. protection.

Ro. (Rec'd Jan. 28, 1910)

Answered FILE, FEB 28 1910
C. E. S.

MAR 1 1910
INDEX BUREAU

CB Si. HCH

21584/1

No. 55 ?

February 28, 1910.

21584/1

Thomas R. Wallace, Esquire,
American Consul,
Jerusalem, Syria.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of your despatch No. 37 of December 28, 1909, in reply to its instruction No. 46, of September 28, 1909, transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr. Wolf W. Sachs, of New York City, in regard to the applications for registration of his brothers, Elimeleh and Benjamin. You state that you declined to register Elimeleh Sachs because of the fact that you doubted his statement as to his birth in this country, for reasons stated in detail by you, and that you informed him that it would be necessary for him to produce documentary evidence in the matter.

In reply I have to state that your action is approved, and that Mr. Wolf W. Sachs has been informed as to the necessity of the production by his brother of proper evidence of his birth in this country.

If you have registered the younger brother, Benjamin Sachs, you should send a duplicate certificate of his registration to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

A true copy of the signed original

(Index Bu. No.21584/1.)

February 19, 1910.

To Jerusalem:

The Department is in receipt of your despatch No. 37, of December 28, 1909, in reply to its instruction No.46, of September 28, transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr. Wolf W. Sachs, of New York City, in regard to the applications for registration of his brothers, Elimeleh and Benjamin. You state that you declined to register Elimeleh Sachs because of the fact that you doubted his statement as to his birth in this country, for reasons stated in detail by you, and that you informed him that it would be necessary for him to produce documentary evidence in the matter.

In reply I have to state that your action is approved, and that Mr. Wolf W. Sachs has been informed as to the necessity of his brother's producing the proper evidence of his birth in this country.

If you have registered the younger brother, Benjamin Sachs, you should send a duplicate certificate of registration to him

Dep't

CB/Da.

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RECD
SEP
16
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN LEGATION

No.494. QUITO .

August 20,1909.

MR.FOX

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Correspondance with the Consul-General.

SYNOPSIS:

Enclosing copies of certain correspondance.

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SEP 18 1909
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DEPT. OF STATE

Relations between the Am. Legation in Quito and the Consulate General at Guayaquil.

Am. Legation (Fox) #494

Ecuador,

August 20, 1909.

Encloses copies of official correspondence exchanged between Mr. Stabler, as Secretary of the Legation, and Mr. Dietrich, Consul General at Guayaquil, in which Mr. Stabler requested Mr. Dietrich to give his attention to certain letters addressed to the Legation asking for information concerning trade in Ecuador. Mr. Dietrich stated that he had not been informed of the assumption of the duty of Secretary of Legation by Mr. Stabler and asked by what authority he gave instructions to the Consulate General.

Mr. Fox forwards copy of his communication dated July 12, 1909 by which he informed the Consul General of Mr. Stabler's appointment.

Ro. (Rec'd Sept. 16, 1909)

4 Enclosures.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP 20 1909
2ND ASSIST SECRETARY

1st ENDORSEMENT,

Consular Bureau:

Instruct Con. Gen'l Dietrich to give proper consideration to requests from the Legation &c &c.

Diplomatic Bureau:

Ack ending Mr. Fox copy of the Dept. instr sent to the Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU
SEP 20 1909
RECEIVED

Instr to Con Gen at Guayaquil Sept 22/09

FILE-S. Y. 3.

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Answered Oct. 2/09.

SEP 18
21585/
1909

AMERICAN LEGATION

No.494. QUITO.

August 20,1909.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith to the Department copies of certain correspondence exchanged between this Legation and the Consulate-General at Guayaquil. As this correspondence speaks for itself, I have only to add to the record,that Mr.Dietrich was duly informed of Mr.Stabler's appointment,that the latter having been welcomed on the steamer by Vice-Consul Jones on his arrival at Guayaquil,immediately called officially at the Consulate-General where he met Mr.Dietrich.

I respectfully ask for an indication from the Department as to the propriety of Mr.Dietrich's extraordinary letter to Mr.Stabler.

I have the honor to be,Sir,
Your obedient servant,

William Q. Fox

ENCLOSURES:

No.1.Letter from Mr.Fox to the Consul-General.
No.2. Letter from Mr.Stabler to the Consul-General.
No.3.Letter from Mr.Stabler to the Consul-General.
No.4.Letter to Mr.Stabler from the Consul-General.

DEPT OF STATE
SEP 20
1909

Enclosure No.1. to Despatch No.494.

Copy:

July 12,1909.

Herman R.Dietrich,Esq.

American Consul-General,

Guayaquil.

Sir:

I have to inform you that Mr.Jordan Herbert Stabler, of Maryland, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at this post.Mr.Stabler leaves the United States to-day, proceeding directly to Guayaquil.

I am ,Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Williams C.Fox.

Enclosure No.2. to Despatch No.494.

Copy:

August 12,1909.

Herman R.Dietrich,Esq.

American Consul-General,

Guayaquil.

Sir:

I have to enclose herewith for your kind consideration,letters from the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers of New York City and from J. K.Dimmick & Co. of Philadelphia,Pa. requesting information in regard to trade Statistics in Ecuador.

(By direction)

I am,Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Jordan Herbert Stabler.

Secretary of Legation.

ENCLOSURES :

As above.

Enclosure No.2. to Despatch No.409.

Copy:

August 1, 1908.

Herman R.Dietrich,Esq.,

American Consul-General,

Guayaquil.

Sir:

I have to enclose herewith for your kind consideration,letters from the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers of New York City and from J. Dietrich & Co. of Philadelphia,Pa. requesting information in regard to trade facilities in Ecuador.

(By direction)

I am,Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Norman Herbert Stabler.

Secretary of Legation.

ENCLOSURES :

As above.

Enclosure No.3 to Despatch No.494.

Copy:

August 12,1909.

Herman R.Dietrich,Esquire,
American Consul-General,
Guayaquil.

Sir :

I have to enclose herewith a letter from the Pekin Egg Case Company of Pekin ,Ill. and a letter and circular from the Thomas Manufacturing Company of Dayton,Ohio, requesting information as to a trade opening in Ecuador for their respective goods. As no doubt the Consulate-General is in possession of more data on this subject than the Legation, I enclose the above communications for your consideration.

(By direction)

I am ,Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Jordan Herbert Stabler.
Secretary of Legation.

Enclosures as above.

Enclosure No.1 to Despatch No.882.

Copy:

August 12,1908.

Norman R.Dietrich,Esquire,

American Consul-General,

Shanghai.

Sir :

I have to enclose herewith a letter from the Peking Rug Case Company of Peking, Ill. and a letter and circular from the Thomas Manufacturing Company of Dayton,Ohio, requesting information as to a trade opening in Mongolia for their respective goods. As no doubt the Consulate-General is in possession of more data on this subject than the Department, I enclose the above communications for your consideration.

I am, Sir,

(By direction)

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Jerome Herford Stabler.

Secretary of Legation.

Enclosures as above.

Enclosure No.4 to Despatch No.494.

Copy:

August 16,1909.

Jordan Herbert Stabler,Esquire

Quito, Ecuador

Sir:

I have received two letters signed by you, dated the 12th instant, enclosing four letters which were received by the legation; at the same time instructing me to make reports thereon.

This office has received no official notice that you have assumed the duties of Secretary of Legation.

I also ask you to please be kind enough to forward to me a copy of the law or regulations which clothes you with authority to give instructions to this office. I find no copy of such a law or regulation on file.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Herman R.Dietrich

American Consul-General.

L 3/0 HCH.

21585/-4

Serial No. 170. September 23, 1909.

Herman R. Dietrich, Esquire,
American Consul General,
Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Sir:

The Department has received copies of two despatches addressed to you under date of August 12, 1909, by Mr. Jordan Herbert Stabler, Secretary of the American Legation at Quito and of your reply thereto of August 16, 1909, in which you question Mr. Stabler's authority to address the above mentioned communications to you.

Although you stated in your despatch to Mr. Stabler that you had received no official notice that he had assumed the duties of Secretary of the Legation, it would appear that you had been informed of his appointment and were aware of his arrival in Ecuador. It would also appear on the face of Mr. Stabler's two communications to you, that they were sent under the authority of the American Minister, and at his direction. You should therefore have given the despatches proper attention and should have submitted the proper replies thereto. You are also instructed in future to give proper consideration to all requests from the American Legation. In this connection your attention is directed to Paragraphs 101 and 103 of the Consular Regulations.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

William Phillips

A true copy of the signed original.

21585/4

21585/4

L 7 Co/D

No. 89

October 2, 1909.

Williams C. Fox, Esquire,

American Minister,

Quito.

Sir:

The Department has received your No. 494 of August 20 last, relative to the action of Mr. Herman R. Dietrich, Consul General at Guayaquil, in questioning the authority of the newly appointed secretary at your office to issue instructions to the Consul General requesting certain trade information.

I transmit herewith for your information a copy of the Department's recent instruction to Mr. Dietrich in this matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

As above.

A true copy of the signed original
L.C.

215-85/-

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NOV
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

No._____

Guayaquil, Ecuador, October 18, 1909.

SUBJECT: Communications from Mr. Jordan Herbert Stabler.

TO THE HONORABLE

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

W A S H I N G T O N.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's number 170 of the 23rd ultimo, referring to two communications addressed to me by Mr. Jordan Herbert Stabler, Secretary of the American Legation at Quito, which instruction will receive my careful attention. I also beg to state that the letters enclosed to me by Mr. Stabler received immediate attention.

I may further state that, since I had received no official notice of Mr. Stabler having assumed the duties of Secretary to the Legation, and was not aware that the Congress of the United States had at any time created a law extending to Secretaries of Legation (when acting only in the capacity of Secretary), the power and authority, to give instructions to a Consul-General, neither was I aware that the Department had recognized or endorsed such a custom, I therefore naturally supposed that an instruction from the Legation to this office should be signed by the official Head of the Legation.

(For the reasons)

For the reasons herein set forth, my despatch of August 16th, last, was addressed to Mr. Stabler, to which no reply has been received.

Copies of the despatches referred to are herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Herman R. Dietrich

Consul General.

Enclosures.

Mr. Stabler, to Mr. Dietrich, of August 12, 1909.

" " " " " " " " "

Mr. Dietrich, to Mr. Stabler, " " 16, 1909.

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Relations between the Am. Legation in Quito and the Consulate General at Guayaquil.

Encl. 5-8. Guayaquil, Ecuador, October 18, 1909.

Am.Consulate Gen'l(Dietrich)---.

Ack's #170, of the 23d ultimo, referring to two communications addressed to him by Mr. Jordan Herbert Stabler, Secretary of the Legation at Quito, and says that it will receive his careful attention, and that the letters enclosed to him by Mr. Stabler were immediately attended to.

Says that his despatch on this subject to Mr. Stabler, dated August 16, 1909, was based on the fact that he had received no word of Stabler's appointment as Secretary of Legation, and on the further fact of his ignorance of the authority of Secretaries of Legation as such, to issue instructions to Consuls General.

Encloses copies of the correspondence between Mr. Stabler and himself.

F. (Rec'd November 9, 1909.)

CONSULAR BUREAU.

L

December 1, 1909.

Mr. Smith:

The Consul General has been instructed and I append a copy of the instruction.

E.L.W.

RECEIVED.
DEC 1 - 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Copy the Consular
Dispatch & its
Instruction to Mr.
Fox for his informa
tion

Done

FILE-S.Y.S.

ENCLOSURE IN DESPATCH FROM GUAYAQUIL, DATED OCTOBER 18, 1909.

COPY.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
QUITO, ECUADOR.

August 12, 1909.

HERMAN R. DIETRICH, ESQUIRE,
American Consul-General,
Guayaquil.

SIR:

I have to enclose herewith a letter from the Pekin Egg Case Company of Pekin, Illinois, and a letter and circular from the Thomas Manufacturing Company, of Dayton, Ohio, requesting information as to a trade opening in Ecuador for thir respective goods. As no doubt the Consulate-General is in possession of more data on this subject than the Legation, I enclose the above communications for your consideration.

(By direction)

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Jordan Herbert Stabler,
Secretary of Legation.

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Relations between the Am. Legation in Quito and the Consulate General at Guayaquil.

Encl. 5-8. Guayaquil, Ecuador, October 18, 1909.

Am.Consulate Gen'l(Dietrich)#--.

Ack's #170, of the 23d ultimo, referring to two communications addressed to him by Mr. Jordan Herbert Stabler, Secretary of the Legation at Quito, and says that it will receive his careful attention, and that the letters enclosed to him by Mr. Stabler were immediately attended to.

Says that his despatch on this subject to Mr. Stabler, dated August 16, 1909, was based on the fact that he had received no word of Mr. Stabler's appointment as Secretary of Legation, and on the further fact of his ignorance of the authority of Secretaries of Legation as such, to issue instructions to Consuls General.

Encloses copies of the correspondence between Mr. Stabler and himself.

F. (Rec'd November 9, 1909.)

Diplomatic Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

November 18, 1909.

Dear Mr. Hengstler:

I suggest that in acknowledging, it be pointed out to the Consul General that among the papers sent to the Department by the Minister is a copy of his letter of July 12, 1909, notifying the Consul General of Mr. Stabler's appointment as Secretary of Legation; that the two letters addressed to the Consul General by Mr. Stabler state that they are written by direction, and that a communication written and signed by the Secretary of Legation by direction of the Minister, when so stated, should be considered as coming from the Minister himself.

S.Y.S.

ENCLOSURE IN DESPATCH FROM GUAYAQUIL, DATED OCTOBER 18, 1909.

COPY.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
QUITO, ECUADOR.

August 12, 1909.

HERMAN R. DIETRICH, ESQUIRE,
American Consul-General,
Guayaquil.

[redacted]

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Jordan Herbert Stabler,

Secretary of Legation.

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Relations between the Am. Legation in Quito and the Consulate General at Guayaquil.

Encl. 5-8. Guayaquil, Ecuador, October 18, 1909.

Am.Consulate Gen'l(Dietrich)#--.

Ack's #170, of the 23d ultimo, referring to two communications addressed to him by Mr. Jordan Herbert Stabler, Secretary of the Legation at Quito, and says that it will receive his careful attention, and that the letters enclosed to him by Mr. Stabler were immediately attended to.

Says that his despatch on this subject to Mr. Stabler, dated August 16, 1909, was based on the fact that he had received no word of Mr. Stabler's appointment as Secretary of Legation, and on the further fact of his ignorance of the authority of Secretaries of Legation as such, to issue instructions to Consuls General.

Encloses copies of the correspondence between Mr. Stabler and himself.

F. (Rec'd November 9, 1909.)

NOV 12 1909
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NOV 15 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Answered
Nov. 23-09.

FILE-S. Y. 3.

ENCLOSURE IN DESPATCH FROM GUAYAQUIL, DATED OCTOBER 18, 1909.

COPY.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
QUITO, ECUADOR.

August 12, 1909.

HERMAN R. DIETRICH, ESQUIRE,
American Consul-General,
Guayaquil,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Jordan Herbert Stabler,

Secretary of Legation.

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ENCLOSURE IN DESPATCH FROM GUAYAQUIL, DATED OCTOBER 18, 1909.

C O P Y.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
QUITO, ECUADOR.

August 12, 1909.

HERMAN R. DIETRICH, ESQUIRE,
American Consul General,
Guayaquil,

SIR:

I have to enclose herewith for your kind consideration, letters from the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers of New York City and from J. K.Dimmick & Company of Philadelphia, Pa., requesting information in regard to trade statistics in Ecuador.

(By direction)

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Jordan Herbert Stabler,

Secretary of Legation.

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ENCLOSURE IN DESPATCH FROM GUAYAQUIL, DATED OCTOBER 18, 1909.

COPY.

Guayaquil, August 16, 1909.

JORDAN HERBERT STABLER,
Q U I T O.

SIR:

I havereceived two letters signed by you, dated the 12th instant, enclosing four letters which were received by the Legation; at the same time instructing me to make reports thereon.

This office has received no official notice that you have assumed the duties of Secretary of Legation.

I also ask you to please be kind enough to forward to me a copy of the law or Regulation which clothes you with authority to give instructions to this office. I find no copy of such a law or Regulation on file.

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) Herman R. Dietrich,

American Consul General.

T L E L.H.

21585/5-8

November 23, 1909.

173.

Herman R. Dietrich, Esquire,

American Consul General,

Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of the 18th ultimo, with reference to your action in questioning the authority of the newly appointed Secretary at the American Legation at Quito to issue instructions to you requesting certain trade information.

In reply I have to inform you that among the papers sent to the Department by the American Minister at Quito is a copy of his letter of July 12, 1909, notifying you of Mr. Stabler's appointment as Secretary of Legation; that the two letters addressed to you by Mr. Stabler state that they are written "by direction", and that a communication written and signed by the Secretary of Legation by direction of the Minister, when so stated, should be considered as coming from the Minister himself.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

A true copy of the signed original.
E. L.L.

21585/5-8.

COPY. 7 1 E.L.M.

21585/5-8

November 23, 1909.

173

Herman R. Dietrich, Esquire,
American Consul General,
Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of the 18th ultimo, with reference to your action in questioning the authority of the newly appointed Secretary at the American Legation at Quito to issue instructions to you requesting certain trade information.

In reply I have to inform you that among the papers sent to the Department by the American Minister at Quito is a copy of his letter of July 12, 1909, notifying you of Mr. Stabler's appointment as Secretary of Legation; that the two letters addressed to you by Mr. Stabler state that they are written "by direction", and that a communication written and signed by the Secretary of Legation by direction of the Minister, when so stated, should be considered as coming from the Minister himself.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

WILBUR J. CARR.

A true copy of the signed original.
E.L.L.

21585/5-8

177 E/D sup

No. 98

December 4, 1909.

Williams C. Fox, Esquire,

American Minister,

Quito.

Sir:

I enclose for your information a copy of a despatch from the Consul-General at Guayaquil, transmitting correspondence with the Secretary of your Legation, in which the latter requests certain information regarding trade conditions and the Consul-General questions his authority to issue instructions to the Consulate General.

I also enclose a copy of the Department's reply to the despatch mentioned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Enclosure:

From Guayaquil, unnumbered, October 18, 1909, with three enclosures.
To Guayaquil, No. 173, November 23, 1909.

A true copy of the signed original.

21585/5-8

No. 42

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,



Tangier, Morocco, September 2 , 1909.

SUBJECT: Bubonic Plague at Casablanca, Morocco.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that a rumor became current in Tangier for the first time during the evening of the 30 th ultimo that five cases of bubonic plague had occurred at Casablanca, from which there had been three deaths. I at once wired our Consular Agent there for particulars, and called personally at the French and German Legations here to try and ascertain the exact facts. At the German Legation, I learned that they had just received a telegram from their Consul at Casablanca to the effect that during the last month or six weeks there had been three deaths there from the bubonic plague, and that other cases were said to have recovered in which the plague bacillus had been clearly found. The Department will note the peculiar fact of a telegram concerning occurrences which were certainly

certainly several weeks old. Mr. Martin, third Secretary of the French Legation, remarked that the cases and deaths had occurred, but that it had been about a month before, intimating that they had been a matter of public knowledge.

As a matter of fact, they had undoubtedly been deliberately concealed by the French authorities here and in Casablanca, and the naive admissionsat this late date were merely the result of the secret having in some way become known. Considerable indignation has been expressed here generally at this serious injustice to other countries, who are constantly receiving ships and merchandise from Casablanca under clean bills of health. Our Consular Agent had been kept in the dark along with every one else, but I have instructed him very pointedly to make frequent official inquiries of both the Moorish and the French military authorities at Casablanca from this on as to the exact condition of things, and to strictly enforce our Quarantine Laws and Regulations, should the disease become epidemic. He reports that five Senegalese (French) had constituted the cases in question, and that two of them had died, but that the camp had been burned and the soldiers themselves sent into the interior, and all precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The conditions now appear to be healthy.

I have spoken of the entire matter to our Minister here as the President of the Moroccan Sanitary Council, asking him to insist so far as possible upon full publicity in such a serious matter in future, and I am just in receipt of latter from him assuring me that the Sanitary Council

tary Council has now instructed its Casablanca delegate to put himself in communication with the local and military authorities there, in order to keep thoroughly advised of the situation there and to inform the Sanitary Council here in regard to it. He has been further directed to wire any new case of bubonic plague. Minister Dodge has kindly promised to keep me informed of any further news that the Sanitary Council may receive upon the subject, and the Department may rest assured that I shall be constantly on the alert under my instructions in the premises.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. Henry Robertson,

Consul General.

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DEPT. OF STATE

Bubonic Plague in Morocco.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Robertson) #42.

Tangier, Morocco,

September 2, 1909.

Reports the occurrence of five cases of bubonic plague at Casablanca with three fatal results, and informs Department of the action of the French consular officials in concealing their knowledge of the cases, and of the receipt of clean bills of health from Casablanca during the progress of these cases.

States that the President of the Moroccan Sanitary Council has instructed its Casablanca delegate to keep the Sanitary Council advised of the situation there, and assures the Department that he will be on the alert under his instructions in the premises.

Mc. (Rec'd September 16, 1909.)

Acknowledged by form

FILE, Sept. 24/09.

C. E. S.

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No. 60.

AMERICAN LEGATION.

Tangier, September 6th 1909.

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED SEP 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Dodge

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Suspected cases of plague at Casablanca; preventive measures taken:-Rotterdam declared an infected port.

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21586
DEPT. OF STATE

Bubonic plague in Morocco.

Encl. 1. Morocco,
September 6, 1909.
Am. Legation (Dodge) #60.

Reports that as President of the Sanitary Council of Morocco, he was advised by the German and Austrians Legations on the 29th ultimo, that three cases, supposed to be of bubonic plague, were reported to have occurred at Casablanca in July last, and that at a meeting of the Council, held the same day, the French Minister stated that there had been four cases of it among the French troops there. Says that preventive measures were instantly taken and that no further cases have broken out.

States that upon receiving official information from the Dutch Government that there was cholera at Rotterdam, the Sanitary Council declared this port to be infected, on the 4th instant, and provided that passengers and their luggage, the latter being disinfected, might embark and disembark from vessels showing a clean bill of health, but that merchandise will not be allowed to land.

Adds that he is keeping the Consul General informed in regard to sanitary conditions and measures.
Wo. (Rec'd Sep. 22, 1909.)

SEP 23 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

To Treasy
Acdn

To Treasury.
Sept. 24, 1909.

ACKNOWLEDGED SEP 29 1909

FILE-S.Y.S.

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23

Despatch No. 60.

American Legation, Tangier.

Tangier, September 6th 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that as President of the Sanitary Council of Morocco I was advised by the German and Austrian Legations on the 29th ultimo, that three cases, supposed to be of bubonic plague, were reported to have occurred at Casablanca in July last. On the same day I called a meeting of the Sanitary Council when the French Minister communicated information, which he stated he had just received from the Commander of the French forces there, stating that two cases, both of which had ended fatally, of what was supposed to be bubonic plague had occurred among the French troops about July 20th and that two further cases had lately occurred. These cases had appeared at points widely separated and seemed to present a sporadic character.

The Sanitary Council was considerably surprised at not having received earlier advises of these cases and immediately took steps to have a detailed inquiry into them made by its Delegate at Casablanca and meanwhile to take preventive measures in all the open ports especially by poisoning the rats and mice by means of a special virus prepared by the Pasteur Institute. Further reports from Casablanca are to the effect that no further cases have broken out and that the sanitary

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condition is good.

Upon receiving official information from the Dutch Government of the existence of cholera at Rotterdam, the Sanitary Council declared on the 4th instant this port to be infected. The regulations in force prescribe that no ships from infected ports shall be received in the ports of Morocco. These regulations have now so far been modified regarding Tangier alone as to allow passengers and their luggage, the latter being disinfected, both to disembark and embark in case the ship presents a clean bill of health. Merchandise from Rotterdam will however not be allowed to land. These severe measures are necessary in view of the want of all quarantine facilities in Morocco.

While adding that I am keeping our Consul-General informed in regard to sanitary conditions and measures, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. Maxwell Dodge

A true copy of
the signed orig-

21586/1

7 Co/D

September 24, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, copy of a despatch which has been received from the American Minister at Tangier, reporting on the bubonic plague condition in Morocco.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Morocco, No. 60,
September 6, 1909.

A true copy of the signed orig-
L.C.

21586/1

No. 52

INDEX BUREAU RECD OCT 29 1909 DEPT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Tangier, Morocco, October 11, 1909.

Subject: Bubonic plague at Casablanca. Sanitary matters in Tangier and Casablanca.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 42, of September 2, 1909, I have the honor to inform the Department that I am today in receipt of a letter of the 7th instant from our consular agent at Casablanca, relating that he had telegraphed me on the 4th instant the occurrence of a fatal case of bubonic plague at that port on that date in the camp of the Senegalese (French) troops, but that the health of the town was perfect. I may mention that this telegram has never reached me.

In the absence of Minister Dodge, I attended a meeting today of the Sanitary Council here, at which, among other things, the question of the treatment of passengers and merchandise coming from Casablanca to

Tangier

Tangier was discussed and agreed upon, the former town having been declared non-infected. Upon the receipt of the proces-verbal from the President of the Council, I shall report further upon this matter to the Department through the Legation. Two other matters that were partially disposed of were the purchase of a suitable apparatus for the disinfection of ships here, and the building of a lazaretto on the beach at some distance from the town. It seems likely that both of these propositions will be eventually adopted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. Henry Robertson

Consul General.

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Bubonic plague in Morocco.

Encl. 2. Tangier, Morocco,
Oct. 11, 1909.

Am. Consulate Gen'l(Robertson)#52.

Referring to his #42 of September 2, 1909, states that the Consular Agent at Casablanca has reported that the health of that town was perfect but that one fatal case of bubonic plague had occurred at the camp of the Senegalese (French) troops.

Reports that in the absence of Minister Dodge he attended a meeting this date of the Sanitary Council at which the treatment of passengers and merchandise coming to Tangier from Casablanca was discussed and agreed upon, the latter town having been declared non-infected and says that the disinfection of ships and the building of a lazaretto some distance from the town were also discussed and partially disposed of at the meeting.

S. (Rec'd Oct. 29, 1909)

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T. H.C.H.

21586/2

November 6, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of the Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, a copy of despatch number 52, dated October 11, 1909, from the American Consul General at Tangier, Morocco, in regard to bubonic plague at Casablanca, Morocco.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

P. C. Knox.

Enclosure:

From Tangier, No. 52, October 11, 1909.

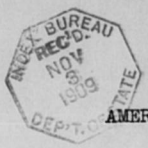
A true copy of the signed original.
R.C.D.

No.

Mr.

2.1586/2.

No. 92.



AMERICAN LEGATION.

Tangier, October 18th 1909.

Mr. Robertson

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Measures taken against bubonic plague.

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Bubonic Plague in Morocco.

Encl.3. Morocco,
October 18, 1909.
Am. Legation (Robertson) #92.
Referring to his #52 of the 11th instant, reports concerning measures taken to prevent bubonic plague.
Da (Rec'd November 3, 1909.)

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NOV 4 - 1909
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

To Treasury for information P.H. & M.H. Service.
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Despatch No. 92.

American Legation, Tangier.

October 18th 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that this Legation is to-day in receipt of a circular from the acting President of the Sanitary Council of Morocco at Tangier, informing it that, as a result of a decision arrived at at its last session, the Prefet des Bouches du Rhône was duly requested to place at the disposal of the Council an agent of the sanitary service of Marseilles with a view to instituting a campaign for the destruction of rats at Tangier and the other coast towns of Morocco through the use of the Danyez virus, and that such an agent will reach Tangier on the 21st instant. A supply of the virus will be received here on the 19th instant.

I may also add herein that the Sanitary Council has also decided to discontinue the measures recently taken with regard to the treatment of passengers arriving here from Casablanca, in view of the fact that no case of bubonic plague has occurred in the latter port since the 4th instant. I reported to the Department as Consul-General on the 11th instant, in my Despatch No. 52, that Casablanca had been officially declared non-infected by the Sanitary Council.

The Legation has also been lately informed that the

Spanish

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Spanish authorities have taken certain measures against merchandise reaching Spain from Casablanca, and also against goods arriving at Melilla, Africa, from Casablanca and Saffi.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. Henry Robertson,

Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

21586/3

7 E/D Asp

November 5, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for communication to the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service a copy of a despatch from the Legation at Tangier, in regard to the measures taken against bubonic plague in Morocco.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

From Morocco,
No. 92, October 18, 1909.

A true copy of the signed original
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For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY

E OF THE
ANT SECRETARY.

Sept. 16, 1907

Dear Mr. Adee,

The Portugese Minister wishes to know whether the Department has taken any steps in regard to the negotiations of a new commercial treaty. The Minister stated that his Government desires the negotiations transferred to Lisbon. He asked whether the Department could say whether the negotiations could be carried on in Portugal.

WP

I explained to Viscount de Alte that the U.S. had taken no action in this respect & would probably take none. WP

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Commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.

Department of State.

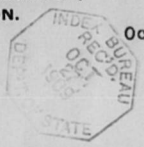
September 16, 1909.

Memorandum by the Third Assistant Secretary of State stating that the Portugese Minister wishes to know whether the Department has taken any steps in regard to the negotiations of a new commercial treaty, that the Minister stated that the Portugese Government desires the negotiations transferred to Lisbon, and that he asked if the Department could say whether the negotiations could be carried on in Portugal.
Mc. (Rec'd September 17, 1909.

Com. Rel

AMERICAN LEGATION,
LISBON.

No. 557 October 12, 1909.



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Mr. Bryan to the Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmits letter of Baron de Patterson concerning the inequality of duties on petroleum and Carburet of Calcium.

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Commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.

Encl. 1-2. Portugal, October 12, 1909.

Am. Legation (Bryan) #551.

Transmits copy of a letter from Baron de Patterson, Director General of the Portuguese branch of the Vacuum (Standard) Oil Company, stating that, owing to the excessive rate of duty on petroleum imported into Portugal as compared with the rate of duty on carburet of calcium, trade in the latter is increasing at the expense of the trade in the former.

Re. (Rec'd October 27, 1909)

MEMORANDUM.

November 3, 1909.

Dear Mr. Adee:

It would seem that the only means of correcting the state of affairs described in this despatch from Minister Bryan would be by diplomatic representations. Do you think it worth while under these circumstances for us to transmit copies to the Tariff Board?

Very respectfully,

Honorable Alvey A. Adee,

Second Assistant Secretary.

NOV - 3 1909

Mr. Osborne

Yes. Ack. and furnish copies to the Tariff Board.

aag

Ack

AMERICAN LEGATION,
LISBON.

No. 551 October 12, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter addressed to me by Baron de Patterson, Director General of the Portuguese branch of the Vacuum (Standard) Oil Company, in which he communicates certain information concerning the handicap sustained by the importation of petroleum to Portugal, due to the low duty on Carburet of Calcium.

I have the honor to be , Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thomas Nelson Page

Enclosure:

Letter from Baron de Patterson to Mr. Bryan.

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Commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.

Encl. 1-2. Portugal,
October 12, 1909.

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Rs. (Rec'd October 27, 1909)

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Copied to Tariff Board
Nov. 6, 1909

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
LISBON.

No. 551 October 12, 1909.

The Honorable

[redacted]

...honor to be , Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Page Bryan

Enclosure:

Letter from Baron de Patterson to Mr. Bryan.

No. 2[illegible] October 12, 1820.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter addressed to me by Baron de Patterson, Director General of the Portuguese branch of the Vasconcellos (Bernard) Oil Company, in which he communicates certain information concerning the handicap sustained by the importation of petroleum to Portugal, due to the low duty on Carburet of Calcium.

I have the honor to be , Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Letter from Baron de Patterson to Mr. Bryan.

(Enclosure No.1. to Despatch No.637)

COPY OF LETTER FROM BARON PATTERSON TO MR. BRYAN.

The Honorable
Col. Page Bryan,
United States Minister,
Lisbon.

My dear Col. Bryan,

Confirming our conversation of this morning as per your request I give you the following:

As the treaty existing between the United States and Portugal has been cancelled by the United States Government, I presume due to the new tariff in the U.S., I wish to point out to you the serious handicap petroleum sustains in Portugal, even with the Treaty as now in force.

Carburet of Calcium has been entering Portugal at a duty of 13% ad valorem, which means about 3.7 reis per kilo weight.

One Kilo of Carburet of Calcium equals at least one American Gallon of Petroleum. Petroleum pays, with stamps etc. 47 reis per litre, hence

One gallon of petroleum pays a duty of 177.6 reis.

One Kilo of Carburet of Calcium equals one gallon of petroleum, and pays 3.7 reis,

a difference of 173.9 reis, or, in other words, for the equivalent of every kilo of Carburet of Calcium sold in Portugal, we, with our treaty with Portugal, handling American petroleum, are forced to compete against this and at the same time pay the Government a difference of 173.9 reis on every gallon of oil we sell. You can readily see the injustice of this.

Five years ago the amount of carbide sold in this country amounted to 365 tons, whereas the amount of carbide sold in 1908 amounted to 4597 tons; you can readily see that this is entirely detrimental to the developements of the

petroleum

(Inclosure No.1. to Despatch No. 257.)

COPY OF LETTER FROM BARON PATTERSON TO MR. BRYAN.

The Honorable
Col. Page Bryan,
United States Minister,
Lisbon.

My dear Col. Bryan,

Confirming our conversation of this morning as per your request I give you the following:

As the treaty existing between the United States and Portugal has been cancelled by the United States Government, I presume due to the new tariff in the U.S., I wish to point out to you the serious handicap petroleum sustains in Portugal, even with the Treaty as now in force.

Carburet of Calcium has been entering Portugal at a duty of 12% ad valorem, which means about 3.7 reis per kilo weight.

One Kilo of Carburet of Calcium equals at least one American Gallon of Petroleum. Petroleum pays, with stamps etc. 47 reis per litre, hence

One gallon of petroleum pays a duty of 177.6 reis.

One Kilo of Carburet of Calcium equals one gallon of petroleum, and pays 3.7 reis,

a difference of 173.9 reis, or, in other words, for the equivalent of every Kilo of Carburet of Calcium sold in Portugal, we, with our treaty with Portugal, handling American petroleum, are forced to compete against this and at the same time pay the Government a difference of 173.9 reis on every gallon of oil we sell. You can readily see the injustice of this.

Five years ago the amount of carbide sold in this country amounted to 388 tons, whereas the amount of carbide sold in 1908 amounted to 4827 tons; you can readily see that this is entirely detrimental to the developements of the petroleum

petroleum business in Portugal, and I do not believe that it is at all in harmony with the advantages one would expect from a Treaty of Commerce between U.S. and Portugal.

Carbide of Calcium should pay at least 180 reis per kilo duty to give petroleum a fair opportunity on the market for competition, and do you not think that in negotiating a new treaty with Portugal it would be possible for the Portuguese Government to increase the duty on Carburet of Calcium,- say 60%-, and reduce the duty on petroleum to, say, 32 reis per liter instead of 47 reis.

Thanking you for any consideration you give this matter, which is thoroughly familiar to the Financial Ministry of the Portuguese Government and with whom we have been in communication on this matter since 1903, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Baron de Patterson.

P.S. We have in our office all statistics and figures you would wish in connection with the imports of Carburet of Calcium, and you are quite safe in accepting the above comparison, which, if anything, is under the proportion carburet would be to petroleum.

Baron de Patterson.

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Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Baron de Patterson.

P.S. We have in our office all statistics and figures you would wish in connection with the importe of Carburet of Calcium, and you are quite safe in accepting the above comparison, which, if anything, is under the proportion carburet would be to petroleum.

Baron de Patterson.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
LISBON.

No. 60

November 2, 1909.



Mr. Bryan to the Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmits Viscount de Alte's statistical commercial report.

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BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Copy each of Clip. & Transl. to Bu. of Mfrs. (#45880)

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Commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.

Encl. 3-4. Portugal,
November 2, 1909.
Am. Legation (Bryan) #560.
Transmits copy of the statistical report of Viscount de Alte on the commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.
Me. (Rec'd November 15, 1909)

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AMERICAN LEGATION,
LISBON.

No. 560 November 2, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy and translation in duplicate of a report made by Viscount de Alte to this Government concerning the commerce between the United States of America and Portugal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Page Bryan

Enclosures:

No.1. Viscount de Alte's report concerning the commerce between the United States of America and Portugal.

No.2. Translation of No.1.

Enclosure No.1. to Despatch No. 560.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS

1—XI—1909

Portugal e Estados-Unidos

O sr. visconde de Alte, illustre ministro de Portugal em Washington enviou ultimamente ao ministerio dos negocios estrangeiros as seguinte interessantes informações:

A situação commercial dos dois paizes

«Ao analysar a situação commercial dos dois paizes é, na minha opinião, absolutamente indispensavel recorrer á estatistica americana para tudo que se refere á exportação de Portugal para os Estados-Unidos, por que o que a tal respeito se publica officialmente em Portugal é, pela força das circumstancias, lamentavelmente deficiente.

Como já por varias vezes tenho tido a honra de explicar, a parte mais consideravel da exportação de productos portuguezes para este paiz faz-se indirectamente, por intermedio de portos inglezes, allemães e francezes. A este facto é difficil attender na compilação da nossa estatistica, á qual, por isso, escapa quasi 9/10 da exportação que pretende registar.

A estatistica americana, pelo contrario, deve n'este ponto merecer toda a confiança, por que é feita em presença de certificados consulares de origem, que por lei teem de acompanhar todos os productos que entram nos Estados-Unidos, quer tenham ou não transitado por porto intermedio na sua passagem para aqui.

O quadro geral da exportação de Portugal (continente) para os Estados-Unidos, que é aquelle que mais nos interessa, revela que houve no anno economico 1907-08 uma diminuição de $ 1.511.578 n'essa exportação, que passou de $ 6.479.500 em 1907 a $ 4.967.922 em 1908.

Como se póde fazer uma idéa approximada d'estas cifras considerando o dollar equivalente a mil réis, abster-me-ei de as converter em moeda portugueza.

Na diminuição acima mencionada entrou por mais de $ 1.000.000 a borracha.

O affrouxamento da nossa exportação para este paiz resultou de um phenomeno geral e por fórma alguma de uma deslocação do commercio em nosso prejuizo.

Em consequencia da formidavel crise financeira que rebentou nos Estados-Unidos no ultimo quartel de 1907, houve naturalmente, no anno que se está analysando, uma consideravel contracção nas importações do estrangeiro; e a baixa de preços, que sempre acompanha as grandes perturbações financeiras, ainda contribuiu para mais accentuar na estatistica a contracção no valor d'essas importações.

Longe de perder terreno no mercado americano, Portugal está, pelo contrario, fazendo n'elle satisfatorios progressos, e tanto, que nos onze primeiros mezes do anno economico que findou agora, a nossa exportação para os Estados-Unidos foi superior á de qualquer dos annos anteriores e, a de um só genero, o cacau, cresceu n'esse periodo $ 1.267.272.

Como já fiz notar, na reducção de $ 1.511.578 que soffreu a nossa exportação em 1908 entrou por mais de $ 1.000.000 a borracha, que apresenta uma diminuição de quasi 50 °/°. Foi isto devido á causa geral já apontada (a importação total de borracha n'este paiz baixou de $ 48.919.981 em 1907 para $ 36.515.184 em 1908) e tambem, provavelmente, á decrescente productividade da nossa colonia de Angola.

Cacau

A exportação de cacau portuguez para os Estados-Unidos retrocedeu de $ 1.563.318 em 1908 para $ 1.224.471 em 1908. Interveio apenas como influencia secundaria na producção d'este facto a crise financeira, pois a importação total d'este genero no paiz subiu de $ 13.376.562 em 1907 a $ 14.357.250 em 1908. A meu ver, a sua causa principal foi o encarecimento do cacau portuguez, ao passo que baixava o preço do cacau das Antilhas. Os Estados-Unidos compraram 10.533.165 libras de peso de cacau portuguez em 1907 por $ 1.563.318 e, em 1908, libras 6.500.650 apenas por $ 1.224.471. O preço do cacau da ilha da Trindade, que em 10 de julho de 1907 era de 59/-53° por cem libras, em egual data de 1908, era de 56/-57°. Pelos dados estatisticos publicados reconhece-se que foi este cacau que preencheu a lacuna deixada pela menor importação de cacau portuguez.

Analysando o curso dos preços dos tres typos de cacau Trindade, Granada e S. Thomé nos ultimos annos vê-se que vae desapparecendo a vantagem de preço que outr'ora fruia o cacau das Antilhas, havendo manifesta tendencia para a unificação dos preços dos tres typos.

No anno economico 1908-09 a importação do cacau portuguez não só recuperou todo o terreno perdido, em 1908, mas até excedeu em mais de 100 °/° a que attingiu n'aquella anno.

Deve notar-se que, n'um anno de crise como foi 1908, a importação total do cacau n'este paiz augmentou consideravelmente, ao passo que baixava em grande escala a de quasi todos os outros productos. E' esta circumstancia, e tambem o facto de ser aqui o consumo de cacau «per capita» ainda extraordinariamente diminuto, que me leva a chamar a attenção para as excellentes condições d'este mercado, cujo poder absorvente é, por assim dizer, quasi illimitado, para a collocação do genero colonial de que se trata.



Enclosure No.1. to Despatch No. 560.

Cortiça

A importação de cortiça portugueza, em bruto, baixou de $ 1.533.815 em 1907 para $ 1.273.617, em 1908, por motivo do geral affrouxamento dos negocios, pois a importação total d'este producto passou de $ 2.356.052 em 1907, para $ 2.062.772, em 1908. A importação de cortiça manufacturada portugueza é uma das manifestações mais animadoras da vitalidade do nosso commercio com os Estados-Unidos: de $ 5.441 em 1906, subiu a $ 57.606 em 1907 e a $ 76.940 em 1908.

Conservas de peixe

As conservas de peixe portuguezas continuam a encontrar aqui um excellente mercado e a sua importação, em 1908, apenas baixou de $ 5.718, passando de $ 324.008 a $ 318.290 e reflectindo assim a moderada reducção de $ 2.490.703 a $ 2.219.849 que houve na importação total d'este genero.

Nos ultimos cinco annos a importação das nossas conservas foi successivamente de $ 205.556, $ 166.817, $ 181.816, $ 324.008 e $ 318.290. A baixa que houve, em 1905 e 1906, foi consequencia natural do escandalo provocado pela apprehensão de uma partida de sardinha portugueza em que o azeite de oliveira, nos rotulos declarado puro, vinha falsificado com o addicionamento de 19 o/o de oleo de amendoim. Na minha opinião, o mercado americano, se fôr intelligentemente explorado e honestamente servido, póde, elle só, absorver toda a conserva de peixe que se produz em Portugal.

Vinhos

Os vinhos portuguezes não espumosos, em cascos, apesar da crise, foram exportados para este paiz no valor de $ 159.035, em 1908, contra $ 156.392 em 1907, e, nos ultimos 4 annos, teem tido um augmento medio de importação de $ 5.000 por anno. Os vinhos engarrafados passaram de $ 22.330, em 1907, para $ 29.483, em 1908. Apesar d'isso, pelos motivos expostos em anteriores officios, eu não creio que este paiz jámais se torne em mercado importante para os nossos vinhos.

E' um dos productos subsidiarios da industria vinhateira, as borras de vinho, que, se exceptuarmos o cacau, apresenta entre os generos portuguezes exportados para este paiz o mais rapido augmento, subindo successivamente, nos ultimos 4 annos, de $ 121.321 a $ 136.245, $ 189.741 e a $ 224.935, em 1908. Na nova pauta americana é consideravelmente reduzido o direito, que onera este producto, passando de 5 centavos por libra a 5 o/o «ad valorem», e tornando-se assim permanente a vantagem que até agora nos assegurava o accordo commercial vigente.

Outras informações

N'esta breve resenha das feições mais salientes da exportação de Portugal para os Estados Unidos, em 1907-08, limitei-me a tomar em consideração a exportação do continente, pois a das ilhas adjacentes, a do archipelago de Cabo Verde, a da India Portugueza e a directa da Africa Portugueza, que veem discriminadas na estatistica americana, não são sufficientemente importantes para merecer especial commentario. Este ultimo ramo de commercio subiu, em 1908, a $ 67.935.

Ao considerar o regimen commercial até agora existente entre os dois paizes, convem não perder de vista que d'esta exportação total de $ 4.967.922 do continente do reino para os Estados Unidos, productos no valor de $ 4.063.177 entraram n'este paiz sem pagar direitos e só tiveram de os pagar productos no valor de $ 904.745. Tambem não nos deve passar despercebido que Portugal é dos poucuissimos paizes que, na area abrangida pelas estipulações do accordo vigente, teem balança commercial favoravel com relação aos Estados Unidos.

A exportação dos Estados Unidos para o continente do reino, segundo a estatistica americana, foi, em 1907, de $ 2.787.422 e de $ 3.086.072, em 1908. N'este ultimo anno constou principalmente: de algodão para a industria $ 1.180.796, de madeiras em pranchas e tábuas $ 488.905, de oleo mineral refinado para a illuminação $ 442.537, de trigo $ 353.018, aço e ferro e seus artefactos $ 150.568, oleos mineraes, não destinados á illuminação, $ 119.308, madeiras em bruto, $ 90.996.

N'esta lista ficam comprehendidos todos os productos cuja exportação para o nosso paiz excedeu o valor de $ 25.000.

E' importante a exportação americana para a Africa Portugueza, onde os Estados Unidos não gosam de nenhum beneficio pautal. Em 1907, foi no valor de $ 2.855.502 e de $ 5.463 949, em 1908.

Este incremento foi exclusivamente devido ao augmento n'este ultimo anno da importação do trigo nas nossas colonias africanas, que de $ 1.169.527 passou a $ 3.691.556.

Enumerando os artigos cuja exportação para a Africa Portugueza, no anno que estou analysando, excedeu $ 50.000, forma-se a lista seguinte: trigo $ 3.691.556, oleo mineral refinado $ 415.573, aço e ferro e seus artefactos $ 291.214, parafina e sua cera $ 244.562, madeira em pranchas, tábuas, etc., $ 118.921, borracha e seus artefactos $ 74.577, madeira em bruto $ 58.499, conservas de carne $ 56.553, farinha $ 52.864.

Parte importante d'esta exportação é commercio em transito para o Transvaal pelo porto de Lourenço Marques.

Enclosure No.1. to Despatch No. 850.

Enclosure No.2. to Despatch No. 560.

Translation of the Viscount de Alte's report concerning the commerce between the United States of America and Portugal.

Portugal and the United States.

Omit Viscount de Alte, the distinguished Portuguese Minister at Washington, has recently sent to the Foreign Office, in Omit Lisbon, the following interesting information:

The Commercial position of both countries.--On analysing the commercial state of the two countries it is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to have recourse to American statistics for all particulars concerning exports from Portugal to the United States, because all that is published officially in Portugal on this subject, is by the force of circumstances, lamentably deficient.

As I have had, on several previous occasions, the honor to explain, the most considerable part of the exportations of Portuguese products to the United States, is effected indirectly, via English, German, and French ports. Owing to this fact it is difficult to carry out our statistics, in which nine-tenths of the exports which they are intended to record fail to appear. On the contrary, American statistics are, in this particular, deserving of full confidence, for they are based on consular certificates stating the origin of the exports, which certificates must, by law, accompany all products entering the United States whether directly or in transit through other ports.

The general statement of exports from the mainland of Portugal to the United States, which is what most deeply concerns us, shows that in the financial period, 1907-1908, there was a falling off to the extent of $1,511,578 in the exports, which rose to $6,479,500 in 1907 and to $4,967,922

in

in 1908.

As one may form an approximate idea from these figures by considering the dollar the equivalent of one thousand reis, I shall not convert them into Portuguese money.

In the falling off above mentioned, India-Rubber bears a portion of more than $1,000,000.

The decline in our exports to this country was due to a general crisis, and by no means to any entanglement in our commercial relations.

In consequence of the formidable financial crisis which arose in the United States during the last quarter of the year 1907, there was, of course, during the said year, a considerable decline in importations from abroad; and a reduction in prices such as always results from great financial crises, also tended to lessen, in statistics, the value of said importations.

Far from losing ground in the American market, Portugal is, on the contrary, making considerable progress there, so much so that during the first eleven months of the financial year now ended our exports to the United States are greater in number than during any former years, and that of one product, viz: cocoa, reached in that period the value of $1,267,272.

As I have already observed, of the reduction of $1,511578 which occurred in our exports in 1908, India-Rubber took a share to the extent of upwards of $1,000,000, representing a decrease of nearly 50%. This was owing to the general cause already alluded to (the total importation of India-Rubber into this country fell from $48,919,981 in 1907 to $36,615,184 in 1908) and likewise, probably, owing to the decreased productions of our Colony in Angola.

COCOA.

The exports of Portuguese cocoa to the United States fell in 1907 from $1,563,318 to $1,224,471 in 1908. The financial crisis alone contributed as a secondary factor to this result, for the total imports of this product into the country arose from $13,376,562 in 1907 to $14,257,250 in 1908. In my opinion the principal cause was the advanced price of Portuguese cocoa at a time when cocoa from the Antilles went down in price. The United States bought 10,533,165 pounds weight of Portuguese cocoa, in 1907, for $1,563,318, and in 1908 only 6,500,650 pounds weight for $1,224,471. The price of cocoa from the Island of Trinidad which, on the 10th. July 1907 was $89/93 for every hundred pounds weight, on the same day in 1908 was $56 to $57. From the statistics published, we may see that it was this cocoa fitted up the gap left by the falling off in imports of Portuguese cocoa. On reviewing the fluctuations in the prices of the three kinds, viz: Trinidad, Granada, and Saint Thomas cocoas during the past years, one may see that the advantage in price which cocoa from the Antilles formerly possessed is coming to an end, and that there is a manifest tendency towards equalising the prices of the three kinds.

During the financial year 1908/1909 the importation of Portuguese cocoa not only recovered all ground lost in 1908, but even exceeded by more than 100% what it had reached in said year 1908.

It is noteworthy that during a crisis like that of the year 1908, the total imports of cocoa into this country consid erably increased, whereas those of nearly all other products considerably diminished, and this circumstance as well as the fact of the consumption of cocoa here, per head, being extraordinarily small as yet, this leads me to call attention to the excellent condition of this market, whose powers of

consumption

consumption are, so to speak unlimited, to send in supplies of our colonial product, viz: Portuguese cocoa.

CORK.

The importation of Portuguese cork, in a raw state, fell in 1908, from $1,333,815, to which it amounted in 1907, to $1,273,617, owing to the general decline in trade, for the total importation of this product fell from $1,333,815 in 1907 to $1,273,617 in 1908. The importation of manufactured Portuguese cork is one of the most promising indications of the vitality of our commerce with the United States, from $8,441 in 1906 it arose to $57,603 in 1907, and to $76,940 in 1908.

PRESERVED FISH.

Portuguese canned fish continues to meet with a very good market here, and the importation of it in 1908 only fell $5,718 declining from $324,008 to$318,290, thus showing the moderate reduction of $2,400,703 to $2,219,549, which then was the total importation of this product.

During the last five years the importation of our preserved fish was successively $205,656, $166,817, $181,316, $324,008, $218,290. The decline there was in 1905, and 1906, was a natural consequence of the scandal caused by the apprehension of a lot of Portuguese sardines in which the olive oil, declared on the labels to be pure, was adulterated by the addition thereto of 19% of almond oil. In my opinion, the American market, if judiciously supplied, and honestly served, may alone be sufficient to buy up all the canned fish produced in Portugal.

WINES.

Sparkling wines, in cask, were imported into this country notwithstanding the crisis, to the value of $159,039 in 1908, though such wines imported in 1907 only reached $156,092 in value, and during the last four years there has been an average increase of importations of the value of $5,000 per annum. Bottled wines amounted to $22,330 in 1907, and in 1908

were

were imported to the value of $29,459. Nevertheless, for reasons stated in previous reports, I do not think that this country will ever become an important market for our wines. Wine lees, as subsidiary products of the wine-growers, have, if we except cocoa, shown the most rapid increase of all Portuguese products exported to this country, the value of such lees having risen successively during the last four years from $121,321, to $136,245, $189,741 and $224,935 in 1908. In the new American Tariff the duty on this product is considerably reduced. From 5 cents per pound weight, it has fallen to 5% ad valorem, thus making permanent what till then depended upon the commercial treaty in force at the time.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

In this brief account of the most salient points respecting exports from Portugal to the United States in 1907/8 I confined myself to a reference to exports from the mainland; for with respect to those from adjacent Islands, from the Archipelago of Cape Verd, Portuguese India, and those from Portuguese Africa, which are separately recorded in American statistics, said exports are not sufficiently important to merit special comment. This latter branch of commerce reached in 1908, 467,935.

When considering the commercial terms now existing betw ween the two countries, it is well not to lose sight of the fact that of the total exportation amounting to $4,967,922 fro from the mainland of the Kingdom to the United States, product of the value of $4,063,177 entered this country without paying any duty, and only products of the value of $904,745 paid any. It must not, either, be forgotten that Portugal is one of the very few countries within the area embraced by stipulations of agreement now in force, that show a favorable

commercial

commercial balance in her relations with the United States.

The exports from the United States to the mainland of Portugal, according to American statistics, were in 1907 $2,787,422 and $3,086,072 in 1908. In this latter year it consisted mainly of cotton, for manufacture, valued at $1,180,796, of timber in planks and boards, value $488,905, of refined mineral oil for illumination, valued $442,536, of wheat $323,018, steel and iron and products thereof, $150,568, mineral oils not intended for illumination, $119,308, timber in baulks, $90,996.

In this list are included all products exported to our country above the value of $35,000.

The American exports to Portuguese Africa, (where the United States enjoy no tariff advantages) are considerable. In 1907 they amounted to $2,855,502, and $5,463,949 in 1908. This increase is exclusively due to the greater importations in this latter year of wheat to our African colonies, which from $1,160,527 rose to $3,601,556.

In enumerating those articles whose exportation to Portuguese Africa, during the year I refer to, exceeded $50,000, the following list is made: Wheat $3,601,556. Refined mineral oil $413,878. Steel and iron and articles thereof $391,214. Paraffin and products thereof $74,577. Timber in balks $58409. Preserved meats $58,283. Flour $52,804.

An important part of these exports go in transit to the Transvaal, via Lourenco Marques.

JAN 29 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE WHITE HOUSE
JAN 29 1910
WASHINGTON

January 29, 1910.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JAN 29 1910
DEPT. OF STATE

JAN 29 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

January 29, 1910.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The President directs me to send you the enclosed communication from Chairman Emery of the Tariff Board, in reference to granting to Belgium and Portugal the minimum tariff after March 31, 1910, and to ask that the necessary proclamations be issued if the Department knows of no objection to such action.

Very truly yours,

Fred W. Carpenter
Secretary to the President.

Hon. P. C. Knox,
Secretary of State.

Enclosure.

FEB 4 1910

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21587/5
DEPT. OF STATE

3d ASST. SECRETARY
JAN 29 1910

Trade Relations 44.

Commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.

Encl. 5. January 29, 1910.
The President(Carpenter).
Encloses communication of the 29th instant, from Henry C. Emery, Chairman of The Tariff Board, in reference to granting to Belgium and Portugal the minimum tariff after March 31, 1910, and asks that the necessary proclamations be issued if the Department knows no objection to such action.
F. (Rec'd January 29, 1910.)

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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FEB 4 1910
INDEX BUREAU

OFFICE OF

The Tariff Board

HENRY C. EMERY, CHAIRMAN
JAMES B. REYNOLDS
ALVIN H. SANDERS

TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON.

January 29, 1910.

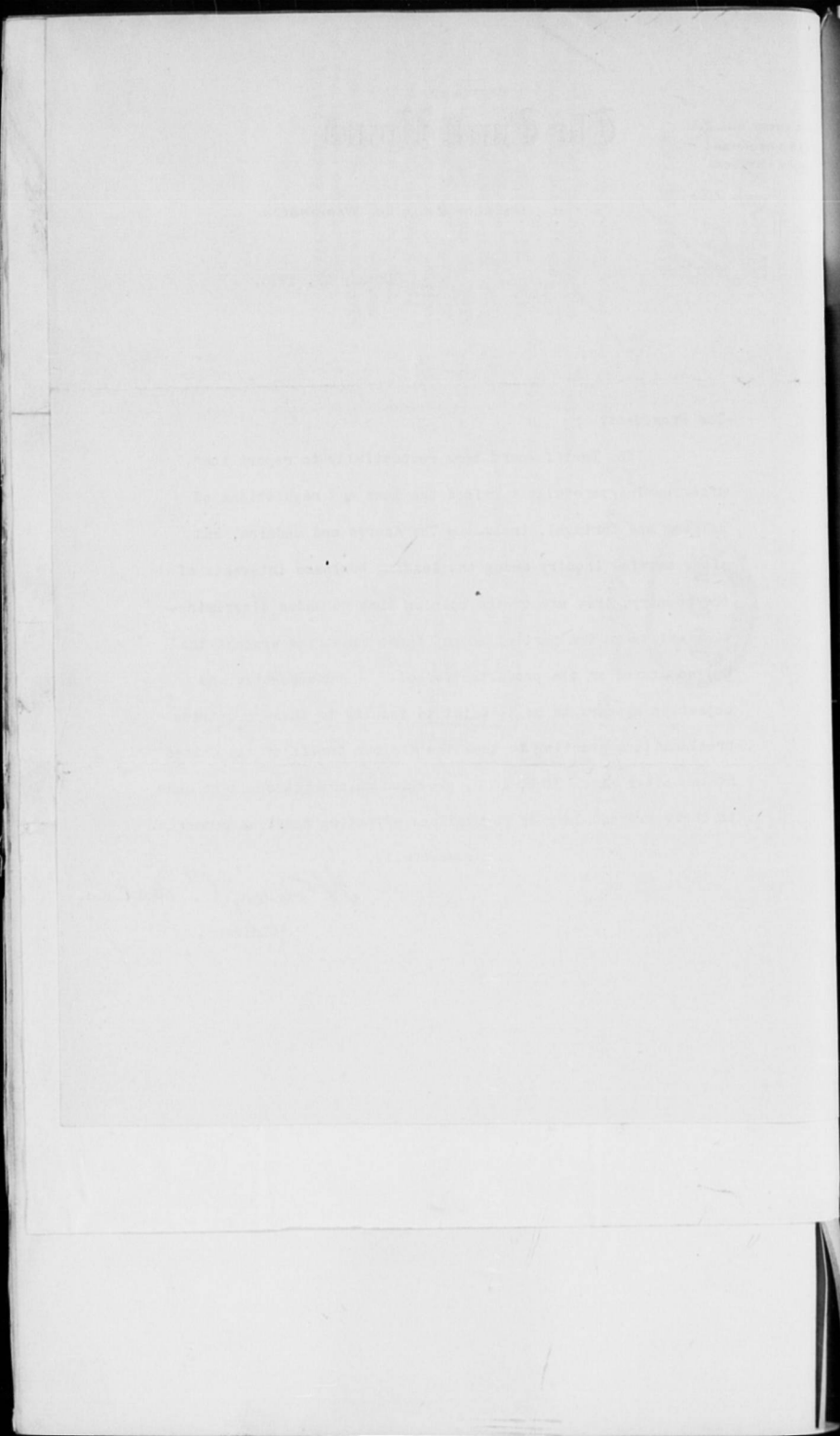
The President:

The Tariff Board begs respectfully to report that, after having carefully examined the laws and regulations of Belgium and Portugal, including The Azores and Madeira, and after careful inquiry among the leading business interests of the country, they are of the opinion that no undue discrimination exists on the part of any of these countries against the United States or the products thereof. Consequently, no objection appears to us to exist to issuing to these countries proclamations granting to them the minimum tariff of the United States after March 31st, 1910, provided no changes shall be made in their present laws or regulations affecting American commerce.

Respectfully,

Henry C. Emery

Chairman.



TELEGRAM SENT.

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DEP'T OF STATE FEB 1 1910 2ND ASST SECRETARY

INDEX BUREAU FEB 1 1910 DEP'T OF STATE

Department of State,

Washington,

~~January 20~~ February 1, 1910. 11:00 a

Cobsi

Amlegation,

Lisbon.

President has issued proclamation giving Portugal, including Azores and Madeira, minimum tariff. Inform government.

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...operator 12 34 P M., Feb 1, 1910. Zone

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Portugal

January 31, 1910.

My dear Mr. Minister:

I have the honor to inform you that the President issued a proclamation on the 29th instant extending to imports into the United States from the Kingdom of Portugal and the Azores and Madeira Islands, from and after March 31, 1910, the benefit of the complete minimum tariff of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the United States Tariff Act of August 5, 1909. This action was taken as the result of a careful inquiry into the trade relations between the United States and Portugal by the Department, in conference with the Tariff Board. It has been officially reported to the Department that the United States enjoys the benefit of all tariff reductions actually extended by the Government of Portugal by treaties in force to European countries, excepting Spain, which constitutes, for all practical purposes,

the

Viscount de Alte,

Minister of Portugal.

J.B.O.

A true copy of the signed original. E.G.B.

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS

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the tariff treatment of the most favored nation on the part of the Portuguese Government. In recommending the issuance of the proclamation in the case of your Government the Department has assumed that this favorable tariff treatment of American commerce in Portugal will be continued after March 31, 1910.

Very sincerely yours,

P.C.KNOX

2/5-87/5-

February 2, 1910.

Sir:

I have the honor and the pleasure to transmit herewith for your information three copies of the President's Proclamation of the 29th ultimo, admitting Portugal, the Azores and Madeira Islands, under the terms of the minimum tariff of the United States, as prescribed by Section 1 of the Tariff Act of the United States approved August 5, 1909, to take effect on and after March 31, 1910.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Enclosure:

Three copies of Proclamation, as above.

Viscount de Alte,

Minister of Portugal.

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February 2, 1910.

George L. Lorillard, Esquire,

American Chargé d'Affaires,

Lisbon.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's telegram of the 1st instant, I transmit herewith for your information three copies of the President's Proclamation of the 29th ultimo, admitting the Kingdom of Portugal, the Azores and Madeira Islands under the terms of the minimum tariff of the United States, as prescribed by Section 1 of the Tariff Act of the United States approved August 5, 1909, to take effect on and after March 31, 1910.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

ALVEY A. ADEE

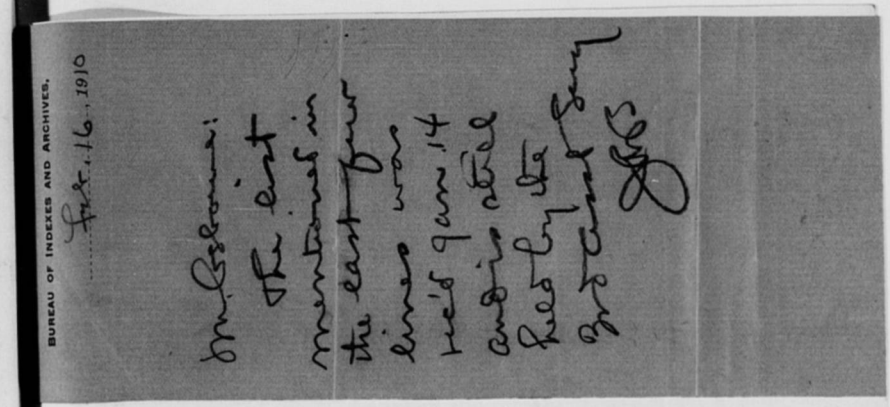
Enclosure:

Three copies of Proclamation as above.

7 C/Mi

A true copy of the signed original. Mi.

BUREAU OF INDEXES AND ARCHIVES.
Feb. 16, 1910



My dear Mr Secretary:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st of January last in which you kindly inform me that the President has issued a proclamation extending the benefit of the complete minimum tariff of the United States to the Kingdom of

Honourable
P. Knox,
Secretary of State, etc, etc, etc.

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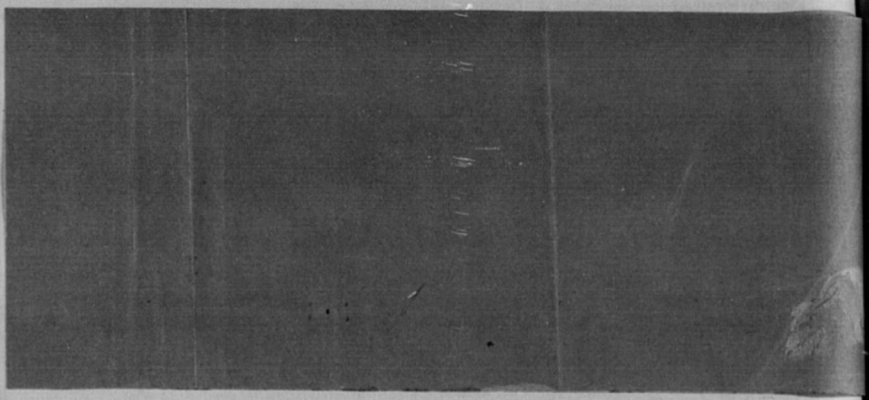
Legação

Estad

The Hon

P. C. IE

Secretar



Legação de Portugal
nos
Estados Unidos

Washington, February 5th, 1910

My dear Mr Secretary:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st of January last in which you kindly inform me that the President has issued a proclamation extending the benefit of the complete minimum tariff of the United States to the Kingdom of

The Honourable
P. C. Knox,
Secretary of State, etc, etc, etc.

2/1-87/5-

Portugal and the Azores and Madeira Islands.

I notice that no mention is made in the proclamation of the Portuguese Colonies. As in none of our Colonies does any foreign nation enjoy more favourable treatment than the United States I presume that there will be no difficulty in extending to them the benefit of the minimum tariff.

Thanking you for your courteous communication I remain, my dear Mr Knox,

very sincerely your's

Alte

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DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.

21587/5-

Encl. 6. February 5, 1910.
Portuguese Legation (Alte) #-
Ack's letter of the 31st instant in regard to the minimum tariff of the U.S. and calls attention to the fact that in the President's proclamation no mention is made of the Portuguese Colonies. Says that as the U.S. enjoys most-favored-nation treatment in all of them he presumes that the benefits of the minimum tariff will be extended to them also.
Wa. (Rec'd Feb. 7, 1910.)

ASST. SECRETARY
FEB 7 1910

Referred to
Mr. Hoyt.

To Trade Relations.

COUNSELLOR
FEB 8 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
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FEB 8 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Not sent
Answered Feb. 17-1910.

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BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
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FEB 2 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 123.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Lisbon, Portugal. January 18, 1910.

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FEB 23 1910
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SUBJECT:

Forwarding translation of newspaper article on Commercial Treaties.

THE HONORABLE

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to forward, enclosed, in duplicate, the translation of a leading article in the Journal do Commercio of this city of January 15.

1./

The Journal do Commercio has been for several years the only financial journal published in this city. Up to the end of last year, it was, however, owned by the tobacco monopoly. Since the beginning of this year, it has passed into the possession of a syndicate of leading merchants of this city. It still retains its political character as an extreme monarchical organ, but now very faithfully reflects the business feeling both of the Government and of the people.

CONFIDENTIAL

I have numbered this dispatch, although it forwards a report, as the subject matter seems more probable of interest to the Department than for general publication.

CONFIDENTIAL

Portions of the article might possibly be of general interest or the whole article might interest the Tariff Board, Treasury Department, and I have, therefore, sent it in dupliçate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Louis H. Aymé

American Consul General.

Enclosures,..... 1.

No. 1. Translation of article, in duplicate.

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FEB 15

21587

DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.

Encl. 7. Lisbon, Portugal, January 18, 1910.
Am. Consulate Gen'l (Ayme) #123.
Encloses copies of an article appearing in the JOURNAL DO COMMERCI on January 15, 1910, discussing at length the last published statistics of the foreign commerce and navigation of Portugal, and comments on the political partisanship of the paper in question.
Wh. (Rec'd Feb. 1, 1910).

FEB 16 1910

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
FEB 17 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

File

Inclosure No. 1. Dispatch No. 123. Lisbon.

ORIGINAL.

TRANSLATION.

(Journal do Commercio. January 15, 1910.)

According to the last published statistics of the foreign commerce and navigation of Portugal, it is seen that in 1907 the value of colonial products re-exported to foreign countries amounted to $10,500,000.00. As the total exports of national and nationalized products does not much exceed $30,000,000.00, it follows that re-exportation of colonial products amounts, approximately, to 35% of the total exports of Portugal.

We are considering, therefore, an important branch of national activity and a notable source of wealth which should be protected and developed by all means in the hands of the public powers.

The fifteen and a half millions of merchandise of our colonies we exported abroad came to the metropolis from the colonies below mentioned and represent the following values:

S. Thomé & Principe	$6,685,182.00
Angola	3,764,892.00
Mozambique	23,655.00
Guinea	16,589.00
Cape Verde	9,620.00
India, Macau & Timor	126.00
Total	$10,500,064.00

Examining in detail the articles which make up this commerce, it is seen that of the amount produced by the re-exportation of the products of S.Thomé & Principe, about $6,655,000.00 were of cocoa. From the province of Angola, the principal products were: Rubber $3,009,000.00; Wax, $378,000.00; Coffee, $329,000.00 and, in smaller quantities, gum copal, ivory, heavy oils, oil seeds and cocoa, all of an approximate value of $45,000.00. The commerce of Mozambique was chiefly composed of ivory, rubber and wax. The exportations of the other colonies do not merit special mention.

From these data it follows that it is the cocoa of S. Thomé & Principe and the rubber, wax and coffee of Angola

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which, almost exclusively, compose our commerce of re-exportation of colonial products.

This admitted, it behooves us to study the conditions under which these articles are admitted into foreign markets and their positions as regards universal competition.

Rubber, wax, ivory, oil seeds and heavy oils, which almost completely make up the exports of Angola and Mozambique, are raw materials which, for the most part, enter foreign markets free of duty and of supertaxes of re-export (sobretaxas de entre-posto,) or with moderate duties, but in general, without differences in the general and conventional tariffs.

Under these conditions, it is not necessary for us to make a great fight to gain favors in our commercial treaties or conventions with other powers, as far as the principal products of these colonies are concerned.

The valuable products which in some countries are heavily burdened with the double charges of customs duties and supertaxes of re-export are coffee and cocoa, which figure in our re-exportations with a value of seven millions in a total of ten and a half millions,

The re-exportation of Angola coffee amounted to 2,634,666 kilograms (5,808,444 lbs.) of the value of $329,000.00 and has a sure market in England and Germany. The re-exportation of Cape Verde coffee did not exceed 2,780 kilograms (6,129 lbs.) of the value of $623.00. The S. Thomé coffee, the production of which has considerably diminished, is all consumed in Portugal, the re-exportation in 1907 being only 2, 948 kilograms (6,500 lbs.) of the insignificent value of $761.00.

It is, therefore, to our commerce in cocoa that we must pay special attention.

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The world production of cocoa is estimated at 155,000,000 kilograms (330,694,000 lbs.). Brazil produces from 16% to 17% of the total amount, the remainder being distributed between S. Thomé & Principe, Ecuador, San Domingo, Trinidad and Venezuela.

As we have seen, S. Thomé & Principe, in 1907 produced 25,000,000 kilograms (55,115,560 lbs.).

The production of Ecuador which in 1906 did not exceed 45,690,500 "arrateis", and in 1907, 39,826,900, rose in 1908 to 63,195,700 "arrateis" or 28,661,776 kilograms (63,188,493 lbs.). The exportation in 1908 was 365,607 sacks or 64 million "arrateis" of the value of $6, 400,000.00.

From this it is seen that the exports of cocoa from S. Thomé & Principe almost equal those of Ecuador, these two centers exercising a great influence on the quotation of this article in the markets of the world.

Hence, the campaign of the speculators against S. Thomé cocoa.

In order to defend our product, which represents one of the principal sources of wealth of our country, the necessity is imposed on us to open new markets for this article especially now that there rests on the cocoa of our colonies the interdict of one of the great importing markets; England.

Germany comsumes annually about 22% of the world production and the United States of America about 20%. The other principal importing markets are England, France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy and, in less quantity, Austria-Hungary.

The German market is guaranteed to us by the commercial treaty now awaiting the approval of the Reichstag. As to the United States, while the new tariff law exempts cocoa from entry duties, nevertheless, serious difficulties may yet arise on account

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of the rule of our commerce beyond the seas, it being, therefore, indispensable the situation should be made clear in the new commercial convention which we must negotiate, since the existing compact will expire about the middle of this year.

As to other nations, we ought to assure ourselves at least an absolutely equal treatment to that guaranteed to cocoa from other sources, which, contrary to what is generally believed, is not obtained under the "most favored nation" clause as respect s customs duties.

In various countries, as for example, in France, foreign products besides being burdened with heavy customs duties are surcharged with supertaxes of re-exportation when introduced into the Republic from any intermediate European port.

Meanwhile, -- in view of our laws, which impose heavy export duties on colonial products shipped in foreign ships, in order to protect our national shipping, -- it happens that S. Thomé cocoa cannot be exported directly to foreign ports but must come to warehouses in Lisbon, where it is stored and where the operations of purchase and sale take place.

It also happens that cocoa being a merchandise which easily deterioriates with dampness, it is only in Lisbon that it can be kept in good condition, which also compels that trade in it shall be carried on with the intervention of this port.

All of this allied to the interest which exists that the metropolis shall become the commercial emporium of its colonies, as happens in Holland, imposes on the Government the obligation of securing that other nations shall admit cocoa of Portuguese colonies re-exported from ports of the metropolis, not only with the customs privileges granted the most favored nation, but also without any supertax of re-exportation, which represents a

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differential against Portuguese cocoa sufficient to prevent its competition with that of Brazil, Ecuador, Trinidad, San Domingo and Venezuela which is not subject to such tax.

It is necessary that every one shall thoroughly understand this situation and shall be convinced, both at home and abroad, that Portugal cannot, in any case, subscribe to commercial treaties or conventions without attention to this point.

In the difficult conditions in which the economic situation of the country finds itself, we cannot despise the problem of the development of our ultramarine (colonial) commerce, the more so that in the actual state of our production, we can take but little advantage of international compacts to augment sensibly our exports since these are limited to raw materials, which are admitted free of duty, and to food products, which have to struggle against the competition of imitations and of similar articles from most other European countries.

In 1907, Portugal imported from abroad merchandise for consumption to the value of $61,453,000.00, while the value of the exports did not exceed $30,410,000.00.

Under these circumstances, even with the guarantee of reciprocal treatment of the most favored nation, our country gives much more than it receives, both because it imports more than double what it exports and because a large part of its exports come under the head of raw materials which go to nourish foreign manufactories and are nowhere subject to import duties, on which account they gain nothing from the conventional rule.

Consequently, it is only in favoring trade in the re-exportation of its colonial products that Portugal can find compensations for the benefit it concedes under the clause of reciprocal treatment of the most favored nation.

This, therefore, is the fundamental base upon which the Portuguese Government must stand in its negotiations of commercial agreement with foreign powers.

Louis H. Aymé
American Consul General

Consular No. 1. Lisbon.
Feb No. 123.

DUPLICATE.

TRANSLATION.

(Journal do Commercio. January 15, 1910.)

According to the last published statistics of the foreign commerce and navigation of Portugal, it is seen that in 1907 the value of colonial products re-exported to foreign countries amounted to $10,500,000.00. As the total exports of national and nationalized products does not much exceed $30,000,000.00, it follows that re-exportation of colonial products amounts, approximately, to 35% of the total exports of Portugal.

We are considering, therefore, an important branch of national activity and a notable source of wealth which should be protected and developed by all means in the hands of the public powers.

The fifteen and a half millions of merchandise of our colonies we exported abroad came to the metropolis from the colonies below mentioned and represent the following values:

S. Thomé & Principe	$6,685,182.00
Angola	3,764,892.00
Mozambique	23,655.00
Guinea	16,589.00
Cape Verde	9,620.00
India, Macau & Timor	126.00
Total	$10,500,064.00

Examining in detail the articles which make up this commerce, it is seen that of the amount produced by the re-exportation of the products of S.Thomé & Principe, about $6,655,000.00 were of cocoa. From the province of Angola, the principal products were: Rubber $3,009,000.00; Wax, $378,000.00; Coffee, $329,000.00 and, in smaller quantities, gum copal, ivory, heavy oils, oil seeds and cocoa, all of an approximate value of $45,000.00. The commerce of Mozambique was chiefly composed of ivory, rubber and wax. The exportations of the other colonies do not merit special mention.

From these data it follows that it is the cocoa of S. Thomé & Principe and the rubber, wax and coffee of Angola

which, almost exclusively, compose our commerce of re-exportation of colonial products.

This admitted, it behooves us to study the conditions under which these articles are admitted into foreign markets and their positions as regards universal competition.

Rubber, wax, ivory, oil seeds and heavy oils, which almost completely make up the exports of Angola and Mozambique, are raw materials which, for the most part, enter foreign markets free of duty and of supertaxes of re-export (sobretaxas de entre-posto,) or with moderate duties, but in general, without differences in the general and conventional tariffs.

Under these conditions, it is not necessary for us to make a great fight to gain favors in our commercial treaties or conventions with other powers, as far as the principal products of these colonies are concerned.

The valuable products which in some countries are heavily burdened with the double charges of customs duties and supertaxes of re-export are coffee and cocoa, which figure in our re-exportations with a value of seven millions in a total of ten and a half millions,

The re-exportation of Angola coffee amounted to 2,634,666 kilograms (5,808,444 lbs.) of the value of $329,000.00 and has a sure market in England and Germany. The re-exportation of Cape Verde coffee did not exceed 2,780 kilograms (6,129 lbs.) of the value of $623.00. The S. Thomé coffee, the production of which has considerably diminished, is all consumed in Portugal, the re-exportation in 1907 being only 2, 948 kilograms (6,500 lbs.) of the insignificent value of $761.00.

It is, therefore, to our commerce in cocoa that we must pay special attention.

The world production of cocoa is estimated at 155,000,000 kilograms (330,694,000 lbs.). Brazil produces from 16% to 17% of the total amount, the remainder being distributed between S. Thomé & Principe, Ecuador, San Domingo, Trinidad and Venezuela.

As we have seen, S. Thomé & Principe, in 1907 produced 25,000,000 kilograms (55,115,560 lbs.).

The production of Ecudor which in 1906 did not exceed 45,690,500 "arrateis", and in 1907, 39,826,900, rose in 1908 to 63,195,700 "arrateis" or 28,661,776 kilograms (63,188,493 lbs.). The exportation in 1908 was 365,607 sacks or 64 million "arrateis" of the value of $6, 400,000.00.

From this it is seen that the exports of cocoa from S. Thomé & Principe almost equal those of Ecuador, these two centers exercising a great influence on the quotation of this article in the markets of the world.

Hence, the campaign of the speculators against S. Thomé cocoa.

In order to defend our product, which represents one of the principal sources of wealth of our country, the necessity is imposed on us to open new markets for this article especially now that there rests on the cocoa of our colonies the interdict of one of the great importing markets; England.

Germany consumes annually about 22% of the world production and the United States of America about 20%. The other principal importing markets are England, France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy and, in less quantity, Austria-Hungary.

The German market is guarranteed to us by the commercial treaty now awaiting the approval of the Reichstag. As to the United States, while the new tariff law exempts cocoa from entry duties, nevertheless, serious difficulties may yet arise on account

of the rule of our commerce beyond the seas, it being, therefore, indispensable the situation should be made clear in the new commercial convention which we must negotiate, since the existing compact will expire about the middle of this year.

As to other nations, we ought to assure ourselves at least an absolutely equal treatment to that guaranteed to cocoa from other sources, which, contrary to what is generally believed, is not obtained under the "most favored nation" clause as respect s customs duties.

In various countries, as for example, in France, foreign products besides being burdened with heavy customs duties are surcharged with supertaxes of re-exportation when introduced into the Republic from any intermediate European port.

Meanwhile, -- in view of our laws, which impose heavy export duties on colonial products shipped in foreign ships, in order to protect our national shipping, -- it happens that S. Thomé cocoa cannot be exported directly to foreign ports but must come to warehouses in Lisbon, where it is stored and where the operations of purchase and sale take place.

It also happens that cocoa being a merchandise which easily deteriorates with dampness, it is only in Lisbon that it can be kept in good condition, which also compels that trade in it shall be carried on with the intervention of this port.

All of this allied to the interest which exists that the metropolis shall become the commercial emporium of its colonies, as happens in Holland, imposes on the Government the obligation of securing that other nations shall admit cocoa of Portuguese colonies re-exported from ports of the metropolis, not only with the customs privileges granted the most favored nation, but also without any supertax of re-exportation, which represents a

differential against Portuguese cocoa sufficient to prevent its competition with that of Brazil, Ecuador, Trinidad, San Domingo and Venezuela which is not subject to such tax.

It is necessary that every one shall thoroughly understand this situation and shall be convinced, both at home and abroad, that Portugal cannot, in any case, subscribe to commercial treaties or conventions without attention to this point.

In the difficult conditions in which the economic situation of the country finds itself, we cannot despise the problem of the development of our ultramarine commerce, the more so that in the actual state of our production, we can take but little advantage of international compacts to augment sensibly our exports since these are limited to raw materials, which are admitted free of duty, and to food products, which have to struggle against the competition of imitations and of similar articles from most other European countries.

In 1907, Portugal imported from abroad merchandise for consumption to the value of $61,453,000.00, while the value of the exports did not exceed $30,410,000.00.

Under these circumstances, even with the guarantee of reciprocal treatment of the most favored nation, our country gives much more than it receives, both because it imports more than double what it exports and because a large part of its exports come under the head of raw materials which go to nourish foreign manufactories and are nowhere subject to import duties, on which account they gain nothing from the conventional rule.

Consequently, it is only in favoring trade in the re-exportation of its colonial products that Portugal can find compensations for the benefit it concedes under the clause of reciprocal treatment of the most favored nation.

This, therefore, is the fundamental base upon which the Portuguese Government must stand in its negotiations of commercial agreement with foreign powers.

Louis H. Aymé
American Consul General

1./

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FEB 15 1910
DIVISION OF INFORMATION

To Trade Relations

No. 124.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Lisbon, Portugal. January 20, 1910.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
FEB
11
1910
DEPT OF STATE

SUBJECT:

Forwarding translation of newspaper article on Commercial Treaties.

THE HONORABLE

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor, referring to my No. 123, dated January 18, 1910, to forward, enclosed, in duplicate, 1./ the translation of an article in the Jornal do Commercio supplementary to that forwarded in that dispatch.

I am informed that serious obstacles have arisen to the ratification by the Reichstag of the Portuguese-German commercial treaty, the excuse of a mistranslation being given. Although the Department is no doubt kept fully informed by our Legation here on these matters, I venture to remark that the leader of the party now coming into power, Mr. Teixera da Sousa, is averse from granting new commercial privileges to our trade and is even desirous of withdrawing those we already enjoy. In his published program, he specifically attacks our petroleum. The duties on our manufactures are, for the most part, practically prohibited; the duties on furniture and articles made of iron, such as safes, being thirty cents a pound, gross weight.

DEPT. OF STATE

For example, the furniture just received for this office, had it been entered here for ordinary use, would have had to pay $346.80 duties, in addition to custom house expenses.

The arguments of the article in favor of generous wines, sardines, and for colonial products re-exported through this port, seem logical and fair from the Portuguese standpoint as regards other nations of Europe, particularly as to the last class of articles.

Unless very great reductions from the enormous duties now imposed by Portugal on manufactured articles in general can be secured, this market must remain practically closed to our manufacturers. I do not know, nor perhaps is it my duty to know, whether such reductions can or cannot be secured, but unless they are, and greater facilities for direct communication between our country and Portugal shall exist, we cannot hope to materially increase our markets here. During the past year a great number of steamers have made Lisbon a port of call on their way to the United States and the resultant increase in shipments was shown in the increase in the number of invoices from the previous record of 865 in one year to nearly 1150.

The two articles now forwarded seem to me of value and interest but, should I be infringing on matters properly within the province of our Legation, I will, if so instructed by the Department, henceforward leave such matters to it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Louis H. Cyrus

American Consul General.

Enclosures,.....1.

No. 1. Translation of article, in duplicate.

FEB 23 INDEX BUREAU
FEB 15 1910
21587/8
DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.
Encl. 8. Lisbon, Portugal, January 20, 1910.

Am. Consulate Gen'l (Ayme) #124.

Referring to his #123 of January 18, 1910, encloses copy of an article appearing in the JORNAL DO COMMERCIO, of January 18, 1910, discussing Portuguese exports, and points out that unless material reductions from the enormous duties now imposed by Portugal on manufactured articles in general can be obtained, Portuguese markets will remain practically closed to manufacturers of the United States.
Wh. (Rec'd Feb. 11, 1910).

3rd ASST. SECRETARY
FEB 16 1910

M + Tr

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
FEB 16 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

File

Enclosure No. 1.
Dispatch No. 124. Lisbon. Original.

FEB 23 INDEX BUREAU
FEB 15 1910
21587/8

TRANSLATION.

(Journal do Commercio. January 18, 1910.)

In a previous article, we saw that the total value of the exports from Portugal did not reach $30,500,000.00 as against imports to the value of $61,500,000.00.

In the exports raw materials appear with the approximate value of $6,800,000.00; food products, $16,000,000.00; live animals, $3,700,000.00 and various manufactures, $2,000,000.00, all in round figures.

As to raw materials, the principal of which is corkwood, they go to feed foreign factories which have all the advantage of receiving them free of duty. Consequently, we need not seek privileges through international compacts for the development of exportation of this class of merchandise which, on the other hand, it would be much better for us should be manufactured in this country, the manufactured results being exported, which would contribute very much to the increase of national manufacture.

The exportation of live animals is almost exclusively represented by the movement on the land frontiers of Portugal and Spain of animals entering and leaving our country after having been fattened in our pastures. Therefore, neither can this branch of commerce become the object of negotiations with third powers.

The exportation of various manufactures may be said to consist only of the articles which we introduce into our African possessions under the system of frank protection of national manufactures, wherefore, in this regard, international compacts can interest us but little.

We therefore see that the only kind of goods for which we must seek privileges through commercial treaties is that of food products; especially wine, oil, fruit, vegetables, herbs and preserved fish; which constitute the products chiefly exported by us to foreign markets.

But even in this class of goods, it must not be lost sight of that it is chiefly the markets of Brazil which take most of them and that as regards European markets, it will not be possible to enlarge the exports very much.

For example, it would be impossible to gain any privileges for our ordinary wines, they being a product which has its like in countries such as France, Italy, Spain, Austria-Hunrary and Greece; all more affected than ourselves with an over supply and with sufficient influence to secure everywhere the guarantee of the most favored nation treatment. We must, therefore, be contented that in the consuming markets, we shall be guaranteed the most favorable treatment accorded to ordinary wines from other sources.

We can only obtain special favors for generous wines, which we produce in special and well defined types, such as those of Oporto and Madeira, which are of limited amount and exclusively of our country and which are harmed in foreign markets by the competition of counterfeiters, which all governments ought to repress.

Another class of goods for which we can ask special privileges is that of preserved sardines and tunny fish because these are produced in our country under exceptional conditions, at least, during the migration period of the sardine which seems to give preference to our coasts.

With regard to fruits, herbs, vegetables, oils and other food products which we export, all southern Europe produces similar articles and we cannot, therefore, carry our pretensions beyond the duty of securing for them the guarantee of the most favorable treatment conceded, or to be conceded, to other nations.

Under all these circumstances, it is very evident that Portugal cannot enter into commercial compacts only on the general base of the reciprocal treatment of the most favored nation, which as regards a great part of Portuguese exports, would be purely platonic.

Of the $61,500,000.00 to which the imports of foreign products into Portugal attained in 1907, $27,000,000.00 represented raw materials for the use of our factories and $34,500,000.00 for merchandise entered for consumption and subject to more or less high customs duties. On the other hand, of the $30,500,000.00, value of our exports, excluding the value of raw materials and live animals for the reasons above indicated and also various manufactures which we export almost exclusively to our colonies, there remains only the amount of $18,000,000.00 for international trade subject to customs duties; and even from this amount should be subtracted the value of the food products, textiles, apparatus, machinery, arms, vessels and other articles which we send to our possessions beyond the sea, all of which reduces the value of our foreign export trade to about $15,000,000.00 worth of articles subject to customs duties.

From this it is seen that while we give, under the most favored nation treatment, customs privileges on merchandise of the value of not less than $34,500,000.00, we receive in exchange similar favors only as regards merchandise of the value of $15,000,000.00, that is to say, we give about 65% more than we receive.

This is, therefore, a deeply unequal situation which makes disadvantageous for us any compact which we agree to that does not give us effective compensations for our generous wines and preserved fish and for the re-export trade from the metropolis of beyond-the-sea products, especially coffee and cocoa.

We saw, the other day, that this trade represents a value equal to 35% of the total amount of exports of national and nationalized merchandise; an important sum in the government economy which the Portuguese Government cannot despise, in addition to the obligation imposed on it of defending its colonial policy, which has always had in view to make the metropolis a great commercial emporium for the exchange of merchandise between our possessions and foreign countries.

National policies must bear the stamp of consistency principally as regards foreign relations, and only careless governments or ministers without conscience can act in opposition to the fundamental position, which it is the duty of the ministries to defend at all costs.

In the actual moment of European civilization, we cannot, it is certain, live apart from the international reunion; but it is also our duty not to enter into this reunion in such a manner that we shall be fatally crushed in the triumphal progress of the others!

The law of September 25, 1908, obliges the government to apply a supertax up to 100% on the products of countries which treat Portuguese products unfavorably. It is understood that this law, having been signed shortly after the treaty with Germany, was not immediately put into execution, but will now become effective as soon as the question of the

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approbation or rejection of this document by the Reichstag. What cannot continue indefinitely is the actual system under which we treat equally all nations with or without treaties. It is an abnormal and unjust situation which must necessarily come to an end.

Louis A. Coyne

American Consul General.

Legação de Portugal
nos
Estados Unidos.

Washington February 12th 1910.

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU
RECD.
FEB
14
1910
DEPT. OF STATE

Sir.

In order to facilitate the work of the Tariff Commission in connection the granting of the American minimum tariff to the Portuguese Colonies, I have the honour to inform you that the products of the United States enjoy the most favoured nation treatment in the Cape Verde Islands, in the islands of S. Tomé and Principe, in the Provinces of Angola and Mocambique in Portuguese India, in the Colony of Macau and that of Timor.

I avail myself of this opportunity in order to convey to you, Sir, the renewed assurances of my

The Honourable
P. C. Knox
Secretary of State

my highest consideration.

Alte

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FEB 15 1910
21587/9
DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.

Encl. 9.- February 14, 1910.
Portuguese Legation (Alte) #-
States that in order to facilitate the work of the Tariff Commission in connection with the granting of the American minimum tariff to the Portuguese Colonies, he has to inform the Department that the products of the U. S., enjoy the most favored nation treatment in the Cape Verde Islands, in the islands of S. Thome, and Principe, in the Provinces of Angola and Mocambique in Portuguese India, and in the colonies of Macau and Timor.
Wh. (Rec'd Feb. 14, 1910).

2nd ASST. SECRETARY
FEB 16 1910

Ack & transmit to Mr. Hoyt.
G.H.

ack'd Feb 17

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
FEB 16 1910
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ack'd. Feb. 17, 1910.

COUNSELLOR
FEB 17 1910
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
FEB 17 1910 noted.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

File.

FEB 15
INDEX BUREAU
21587/9

653.11

No. February 17, 1910.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 12th instant, in which you inform the Department that the products of the United States enjoy the most favored nation treatment in the following Portuguese Colonies; the Cape Verde Islands, the Islands of San Thomé and Principe, the Provinces of Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese India, the Colony of Macao, and the Colony of Timor.

I have the honor to say in reply, that the subject of your note will receive early consideration by the Department.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration,

For Mr. Knox:

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Viscount de Alte,
Minister of Portugal.

21587/9 T/W. IR

FEB 16 1910

Legação de Portugal
nos
Estados Unidos.



Washington, February 12th, 1910

Sir:

In the list of the Portuguese Colonies mentioned in my note of this day, in which the products of the United States enjoy the most favoured nation treatment, Portuguese Guinea, on the West Coast of Africa, was inadvertently omitted.

I avail myself of this opportunity in order to convey to you, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Alte

Honourable
P. C. Knox,
retary of State,
e, etc. etc.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 15 1910
21587/10
DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.

Encl. 10. February 12, 1910.
Portuguese Legation (Alte) #-
States that in the list of the Portuguese Colonies mentioned in his note of this date, in which the products of the United States enjoy the most favored nation treatment, Portuguese Guinea, on the West Coast of Africa, was inadvertently omitted.
Wh. (Rec'd Feb. 14, 1910).

3rd ASST. SECRETARY
FEB 17 1910

Ack & transmit to Mr. Hoyt.
C.H.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
FEB 17 1910
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Ack Feb 17

COUNSEL
FEB 17 1910
DEPARTMENT OF

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
FEB 17 1910 noted
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

File.

21-5-87 2k. W9

TELEGRAM SENT.

DEPT OF STATE FEB 21 1910 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DEPT OF STATE FEB 23 1910 OPERATOR

Department of State,

Washington, 7 C/M

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS RECEIVED FEB 23 1910 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

February 21, 1910.

Cebfy 4:00pm

Amlegation,

Lisbon.

File

Proclamation issued today admitting under minimum tariff from March 31 next, Cape Verde, San Thome and Principe Islands, Portuguese Guinea, Provinces Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese India, and Colonies of Macao and Timor.

Wilson

21-5-87/10

Enciphered by S

Sent by operator 535pm M., Feb 21, 1910 OX & Rn

Index Bu.—No. 50.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 15 1910
21587/10
DEPT. OF STATE

Commercial relations between the United States and Portugal.

Encl. 10. February 12, 1910.
Portuguese Legation (Alte) #-
States that in the list of the Portuguese Colonies mentioned in his note of this date, in which the products of the United States enjoy the most favored nation treatment, Portuguese Guinea, on the West Coast of Africa, was inadvertently omitted.
Wh. (Rec'd Feb. 14, 1910).

3rd ASST. SECRETARY
FEB 17 1910

Ack + transmit to Mr. Hoyt.
C.H.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
FEB 17 1910
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Ack Feb 17

COUNSEL
FEB 17 1910
DEPARTMENT OF

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS
RECEIVED
FEB 17 1910 noted
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

File.

21587 2k. Wg

TELEGRAM SENT.

DEPT OF STATE FEB 21 1910 2ND ASS SECRETARY

DEPT OF STATE FEB 23 1910

Department of State,

Washington, 7 C/Mgs

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS RECEIVED FEB 23 1910 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

February 21, 1910.

Cebfy 4:00pm

Amlegation,

Lisbon.

File

Proclamation issued today admitting under minimum tariff from March 31 next, Cape Verde, San Thome and Principe Islands, Portuguese Guinea, Provinces Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese India, and Colonies of Macao and Timor.

Wilson

21587/10

Enciphered by S

Sent by operator 535pm M., Feb 21, 1910 Ox & Rn

Index Bu.—No. 50.

For corr

SER

21587 ?

For correspondence on this case subsequent to this date ,

SEE 611.5331

No. 357-

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Batavia, Java, August 9 , 1909 .

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
SEP
1909
DEPT OF STATE

SUBJECT: Cholera epidemic in the district of Djambi, East Sumatra.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that cholera has been officially declafed epidemic in the district of Djambi, East Sumatra, there having been 176 cases and 78 deaths during the last fifteen days of July. This disease is confined to the natives, no cases whatever having been reported among the Europeans.

The infected district, as marked with double red lines on the enclosed map of Sumatra, being so far from this district, I have not considered it necessary to cable the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

American Consul.

Enclosing map of Sumatra, showing district infected.

INDEX BUREAU
21588
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

1—1

Outbreak of Cholera in Djambi district, East Sumatra.

Am. Consulate (Rairden) #357,

Batavia, Java.

August 9, 1909.

Informs the Department that cholera has been officially declared epidemic in the district of Djambi, East Sumatra, there having been 170 cases and 78 deaths during the last 15 days in July. States that the outbreak is confined to the natives, and transmits a map showing the infected area.

W. (Rec'd Sept. 16, 1909).

1 Encl.

Acknowledged by form + to Treasury and FILE, C. E. S. Dept. 21/09.

Si HCH

21588/-1

September 21, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, a copy of a despatch and enclosure from the American Consul at Batavia, Java, reporting the existence of cholera in the district of Djambi, East Sumatra.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Batavia, No. 357, August 9, 1909, with enclosure.

true copy of signed orig-

21584

No. 362-

INDEX BUREAU
SEP 30 3
1909
DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Batavia, Java, August 23 , 1909 .

SUBJECT: Cholera epidemic at Djambi, Sumatra.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to my despatch No. 357 of the 9th. inst., reporting cholera epidemic in the district of Djambi, Sumatra, and would further report that the official figures for the full month of July last show 205 cases and 108 deaths. Further, it is reported that the disease is rapidly decreasing, the last 10 days of the month showing only 35 new cases.

All steamers coming from Djambi and touching at Java ports (a trip of not less than five days) are quarantined until inspected by port doctors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

B. S. Rainder

American Consul.

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OCT 4 1909
21588/2
DEPT. OF STATE

Outbreak of cholera in Djambi district, East Sumatra.

Encl. 2. Batavia, Java, August 23, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Rairden) #362.

Refers to his #357 of August 9th, last, and reports further regarding the cholera epidemic at Djambi, Sumatra.

Wh. (Rec'd Sept. 30, 1909).

Copy to M H S.
Oct-5 1909 W.
ans'd by form ~~to M~~
& filed Ho.
Sept. 5-1909.

INDEX BUREAU

No. 370-

INDEX BUREAU NOV 3 1909 DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Batavia, Java, September 29, 1909.

SUBJECT: Cholera epidemic in Netherlands India.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to refer to my despatches Nos. 357, 362, 366, and 367 of the 9th. and 23rd. ultimo and the 16th. and 21st. inst., relative to the appearance of cholera in this colony, and have to report that the disease has almost entirely disappeared from the district of Djambi, Sumatra, there being only 18 cases and 14 deaths reported for the month of August last. The disease has now appeared at Palembang, East Coast of Sumatra, and this place has been officially declared infected on the 28th. inst.

I regret also to report the increase of cholera cases in this city, there being 165 cases and 150 deaths reported for the week ended the 25th. inst.

The natives show great objections to disinfection and the Government has been compelled to furnish military support to the local authorities in carrying on the disinfecting work, consequently Batavia at the present time is in a state of great unrest.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

H. D. Baird

American Consul.

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NOV 5 1909
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Cholera in Sumatra.

Encl. 3. Batavia, Java,
September 29, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Hairden) #370.
Refers to previous correspondence on the subject of cholera in Java and states that the disease has almost disappeared from the Djambi district but has become epidemic in Batavia and eastern Sumatra.
Mc. (Rec'd November 3, 1909)

Copy to M.I.D.
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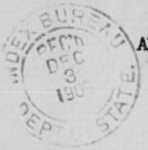
November 9, 1909.

No. 378-



AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Batavia, Java, October 26, 1909-

SUBJECT: Districts of Djambi and Palembang, Sumatra, free from cholera.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to refer to my despatch No. 370 of the 29th. ultimo, reporting the outbreak of cholera in this colony, and now have to report that the districts of Djambi and Palembang, Sumatra, have officially been declared fee of cholera.

I am also able to report an improvement in the condition in this city, there being quite a decrease in the cholera cases during the past few days.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

W. L. Rainder

American Consul.

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Outbreak of cholera in Djambi district, East Sumatra.

Encl. 4. Batavia, Java, Oct. 26, 1909.

Am. Consulate (Rairden) r#376

Referring to his r#370, of Sept. 29, reports that the districts of Djambi and Palembang, Sumatra, have officially been declared free of cholera, and says that there has been a decrease in the number of cases in the city during the past few days.

Ro. (Rec'd Dec. 3, 1909)

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December 8, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch from the Consul at Batavia regarding cholera in Java and Sumatra.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. Knox

Enclosure:

From Batavia, Java, No. 378, October 26, 1909.

A true copy of the signed original.
C.W.C.

21588/A

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