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JAPAN PREPARED FOR BOLSHEVIKI

Expects Attack as Soon as the Reds Dispose of Poland.

By CLARENCE E. BOSWORTH.

It is learned from official sources that Japan expects energetic attacks from the Bolsheviki as soon as Poland is disposed of, and the fears that were entertained by Japanese officials as early as November of last year that a war with the Bolsheviki was inevitable seem to have been more accurately founded than most foreigners believed them to be.

Unquestionably it is the aim of the Bolsheviki not only to consolidate the territory formerly embraced in the vast empire of the Czar, but to add to it the territory which has long been coveted by Russian military adventurers. It is particularly interested, covered by Mongolia, Manchuria and Korea. The Russo-Japanese war settled for the time being the encroachment of the Bolsheviki upon the territory, but the fresh ambition and the surprising power of the Bolsheviki cause Russia to again rise up as a threatening force within possible striking distance of Japan.

The looseness of the sovereignty over Mongolia and northern Manchuria is recognized by all foreigners who have travelled through them, but Japan has made the possible results of a Bolsheviki invasion of them than any other country save China. Handily, disloyalty and the collection of certain of the factories of the Bolsheviki have opened the doors for a red invasion of northern China and are keeping them open. Except for a barrier which may be erected there is nothing in sight yet to prevent the Bolsheviki from overrunning these great lands.

Japan Prepared for Shock.
With the hands and disloyal troops in the northern provinces of China won to them, the Bolsheviki could place in jeopardy the Japanese interests in south Manchuria and Korea and even threaten the Japanese mainland. With their usual remarkable foresight for trouble the Japanese unquestionably have sent and are maintaining in Siberia sufficient forces to stand the first shock of the Bolsheviki attack if it comes, preferring to receive as far from the homeland as possible.

Nearly all Japanese patriots are of the opinion that the advance of Japanese troops into the Balkan region was a serious mistake in their maintenance there a still greater mistake, especially after the withdrawal of allied and American troops from Siberia. It is rather more than hinted that the move was made at the instigation of a European power, and that it was not until after the massacre at Nikolavsk that the Japanese fully realized the precariousness of the outcome of their singularly ill-considered and ill-planned expedition to the withdrawal of Japanese troops to the maritime provinces and the occupation of Saghalien, which in the provinces, seems to be all that can be done at present. Until the Nikolavsk calamity the popular sentiment in Japan favored the withdrawal of all troops from Siberia, but since then the people have seemed to sense the danger which the officials saw long ago.

Japan is now in a position where she can be governed by eventualities and can either fight or make peace without finding herself in an awkward position. Should an attack be made by the Bolsheviki her position will be so consolidated that an effective defence can be made at a safe distance from her own borders. If, on the other hand, and which she most desires, the Bolsheviki succeed in making peace with European nations, it will be certain for Japan to come to terms with whatever Russian Government offers a peace which is real, and to withdraw her troops gracefully and quickly.

The Bolsheviki situation is so involved and the activities of the many factions so disconcerting, especially when clouded in the haze of the propaganda which all of them are frantically carrying on in Japan, that the people are bewildered and the officials uncertain, though perhaps no more so than the people and officials in other countries.

Blame for Massacre.
It is stated that the Nikolavsk massacre was carried out by the Partisans and the Soviet propagandists stoutly maintain the innocence of the real Bolsheviki. As nearly as can be ascertained the Partisans are Bolsheviki who posed as Social Revolutionaries during the withdrawal of the allied troops. The counter-revolutionaries, but not those of the avowed Bolsheviki.

These opportunists built up a sort of independent Bolsheviki force as a result of their successful duplicity in dealing with the Allies and the Americans and have continued to act independently, but in perfect accord with the real Bolsheviki. Some of them have, anyway, but there may be factions even among the Partisans, for M. Krupenski, Russian Ambassador to Tokio, only partly agrees. He says that the name Partisan means an independent group of military men having nothing to do with any organized army, and therefore bearing no political color. The Russians who committed such a cruel outrage must be Bolsheviki, not Partisans. They perpetrated such acts numbers of times before they found their way into Nikolavsk. Their cruel raids only escaped public notice because of the fact that their devilish activity was restricted within the interior of Russia, where the Russians were the only residents.

A dispatch received at the War Office in Tokio reports that the Japanese troops occupying Nikolavsk are now being pestered daily with applications from Russians in the vicinity of Nikolavsk for protection from the atrocious Partisans.

Among others, the Russian residents of Nikolavsk who returned to the port after the arrival of the Japanese troops there were sent in an application in the joint names of twenty representatives for the rescue of their kinsmen, who, except children under 15 years of age and the aged, had been arrested on the upper reaches of the Amargus by the Partisans when the latter evacuated Nikolavsk.

China Developing Transportation.
That the development of transportation facilities in China, receiving active consideration is noted by the division of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to construct a train ferry at Pukow, the upper reaches of the Amargus by the Partisans when the latter evacuated Nikolavsk.

COREAN GIRLS GET HIGHER EDUCATION

Some Observers See Danger in Tendency.

SEOUL, Korea, July 1.—The second large brick building of the Sukyoung Girls' School here was recently formally dedicated in the presence of 450 graduates and 200 invited guests, among whom were Dr. Miduno, administrative superintendent of Korea, Director Shibata of the Educational Bureau, and Gov. Kudo of the province.

This school was founded fourteen years ago by Mme. Noye Fuchisawa, who at that time she had only one small building and five pupils. The first years of the school were lean years because of the Korean aversion to the education of women. But perseverance has won, and the school now boasts two fine brick buildings erected at a cost of some \$50,000, and the school has 400 students.

Prominent observers lament the lack of practical training given to girls in the schools and colleges, both secular and missionary. They say that educated girls are too temperamental and superior in their own opinions to accept the attention of Korean men, and that they become useful as wives and mothers. It is asserted that they prefer to enjoy the publicity which they secure to themselves through conducting reform movements and agitations of one kind or another.

CHINESE WIRELESS SERVES BIG FIELD

Government Station at Peking Is Opened.
PEKING, July 2.—Formal announcement has been made here that the Government wireless station at the Temple of Heaven in Peking is now open to the public. It is reported that a wireless station will accept radiograms at the same rates as those charged for land messages for transmission to Kalgan, Wu-chang, Woonung in Kiangsu, Shanghai and Foochow. Special rates apply to radiograms sent to ship and aviation stations, and such messages are accepted only by the central office.

The new wireless service gives Peking improved communication with some of the most important commercial centers in China. Kalgan, Chihli Province, handles much Mongolian trade. Wu-chang, Hupeh Province, is one of the Wuhai cities (the others being Hankow and Hanyang), which have a combined population of about 1,500,000; Woonung is in Kiangsu Province, fifteen miles from Shanghai, where the larger ocean steamships anchor; Shanghai, the leading port of China; Foochow, Kueikien Province, has a large export trade in tea. It is reported that a wireless station will be established at Urga, Mongolia, before the first of the year.

American Loading Methods Tried.

United States Consul Edward J. Norton, stationed at Sydney, Australia, in a special report says that recently when he was consulted in regard to improvements in the port of Newcastle to facilitate the handling of coal and to utilize the capacity of the State Railway rolling stock, the local engineer recommended the adoption of the American system of storage bins and machinery and the construction of special chutes, which would enable the loading and unloading to be done by automatic grabs, as has been done at Sydney, where a modern coal bunkering depot, in which American machinery has been installed, is nearing completion.

"Seeing China" Vessel Ready.

The placing into commission of the 200-foot steamship Loong Mow by Mackenzie & Co. opens for the first time to tourists the trip to the East by the Yangtze river in China and now enables travelers to enjoy in comfort and safety one of the most wonderful and picturesque river trips in the world. The new ship carries 100 passengers and is fitted through the Gorges between Ichang and Chungking. That the wonders and beauties of the trip may be fully appreciated a special observation deck has been provided.

Chinese Seek Extensions.

On account of the sudden turn of exchange against them, Chinese importers in Shanghai have appealed to the foreign importers and commission houses to extend the time of delivery for six months on all goods now in transit to them, and to cancel all orders not already shipped. The Chinese predict that unless this is done, all business in China will be paralyzed and a commercial collapse result.

To Utilize Phosphate Deposits.

It is reported by United States Consul General Alfred A. Winslow that negotiations are under way whereby the New Zealand Government, jointly with Australia, will become possessor of a large portion of the phosphate deposits in the Nauru Islands, which is estimated to contain several million tons of this most valuable ingredient for fertilizer.

Australian News

SHELLHARBOR.—The Maquette Pass, for which a large government grant was made, has been decided to close the mouth of Lake Illawarra against net fishing and to divert the district as a line fishing and holiday resort.

TOOLEYBUC.—It is proposed to build a bridge over the Murray River at this point at a cost of \$2,000,000. This will be the only bridge across the Murray River and will be built by hand. When the river is low they can carry only a small load, but the bridge will be built in the present there is very little irrigation on the New South Wales side of the river in this district. The bridge will be built for irrigating about 10,000 acres near here, the land being well suited for fruit growing.

SYDNEY.—The five masted barkentine Brunside, recently launched in the Parramatta, is the largest vessel to be built south of the equator. She was constructed by Messrs. Kidman & Mayoh and is of Australian build. The vessel, which was originally ordered under the Commonwealth Government shipbuilding scheme and was later taken over by Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., has a draught capacity of 2,500 tons. She and a second sister ship, the Brunside, will be employed in the coasts of the Pacific coast and Europe.

HOBART.—Several new industrial schemes are being initiated in Tasmania. A company has been formed for the purpose of erecting a sawing machine, another for making cement in the Tamar Valley and a third for working tin deposits at Kingston and the making of drain pipes, garden pipes, tiles, fire-bricks, etc.

MELBOURNE.—W. A. Watt, former Treasurer of the State of New South Wales, resigned his post while on a visit to Great Britain, has just returned to London with no statement with regard to his resignation. He has arranged to leave for Australia by the ship "The Rose" in connection with the United States, catching the Niagara when she leaves the Pacific coast in September. This will bring him home in November. Before leaving for America Mr. Watt will spend a fortnight in Scotland.

MELBOURNE.—In the House of Representatives Prime Minister Hughes said that he was more than ever convinced the machinery of the arbitration court was totally unfitted for grappling with certain circumstances connected with the coal and other industries. The court procedure was found to be full of tortuous pitfalls, and the Government was introducing a Bill into the House with the object of establishing tribunals of employers and employees, with jurisdiction over special industries.

MINES IN CHINA OFFER GOOD FIELD

Province of Hunan Needs American Capital for Development of Resources.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—There is a good opportunity at present for the investment of American capital in mining enterprises in the Province of Hunan, China, according to a report sent to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce here by American Consul M. F. Perkins, stationed at Changsha, who states that there is great shortage of capital in the province and a consequent necessity for foreign money if the mines are to be developed. The chief minerals are antimony, coal, zinc, lead, tungsten and manganese.

Consul Perkins' report points out that although the Province of Hunan contains 20,000,000 people, has considerable agricultural possibilities and is readily accessible by rail and water. Hunan, with its resources and the developed and undeveloped mines in anti-foreign countries except in anti-foreign money and tungsten.

"It would be practically useless for American merchants to attempt to carry on direct business by correspondence," says the report, "with Chinese merchants in Changsha, Changteh and Yohow, the three principal cities of the province, owing to the difficulties in language, business methods, inspection and transportation, so practically all the export and import business of this region is carried on through established firms in Hankow and Shanghai. It might, however, be possible for traveling representatives of American concerns to make arrangements with reputable Chinese merchants in Changsha to take care of their business, though it would be more desirable for such representatives to be stationed in Changsha if the trade seemed to warrant it."

The establishment of a branch of the Asia Banking Corporation in Changsha on November 10, 1919, will tend to facilitate trade with America through concerns which have local representation. "There is considerable importation of cotton yarn, dress shirtings, shirtings, matches, copper ingots and electrical supplies."

"The high exchange rate on silver tends to make it difficult to make a profit on exports to countries on a gold basis, and this check to trade makes Chinese mine owners realize the necessity of improving their methods to reduce the expense of production and to increase their output. For this reason, if necessary, and the investment of American funds in Sino-American mining companies would be welcomed at present, though the Chinese would be reluctant to let in foreigners if they were making large profits through low silver exchange."

"The Chinese are not inclined to employ high priced foreign experts for the exploration and development of their territories, and so there is an excellent opportunity for the profitable employment of American capital and engineers by organizations which are seriously interested in securing supplies of these minerals and are ready to meet conditions."

CANADA TO OPEN FAR EAST SERVICE

Three Lines Said to Be in Contemplation.
It is reported that the Canadian Government has decided to open cargo boat service to India and the Far East, consisting of three lines, one to run from the Pacific coast to the Orient and Calcutta, a second to be operated on the Atlantic through the Mediterranean to India, Ceylon and the Strait Settlements and a third line from the Atlantic seaboard to South Africa.

At present the Canadian Government maintains a steamship service on another three lines, namely, between Atlantic ports and Europe, South America and the West Indies, a line from Vancouver to Australia and a coastwise line.

In addition to the proposed new service the Canadian Government is contemplating the inauguration of a passenger line between Pacific ports and Far Eastern ports.

BUSES IN SINGAPORE

American and British Type Come Into Use.
The problem of local transportation in Singapore is expected to be vastly improved by the recent inauguration of a new system of motor transportation. The system comprises three motor buses operated by a private concern. The average cost of each bus is \$9,500. They are built after the type of the summer street car and are twenty-three feet long and seven feet wide, with six rows of seats, each row accommodating five passengers.

The motors used are the products of well known American and British manufacturers. Two of the buses are being operated along the route from Sepoy Lines to Geylang, which route is divided into five sections. A price of five cents is charged for each section. The bus business has been very successful, and it is fully expected that the operating company will extend the system to cover additional routes and build more buses.

EAST INDIA MAKING STEEL

Two Plants Able to Supply Small Part of Local Demand.
India has already laid the basis of a steel industry in the establishment of two important and successful iron and steel works, namely the Bengal Iron and Steel Works at Kulti, which turns out 10,000 tons of pig iron a month, and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Sakchi, about 155 miles from Calcutta, which has a monthly production of about 20,000 tons.

Most of this pig iron is converted into steel, which is largely used locally in the production of rails and the smaller structural shapes, but even with additional furnaces now under construction, which in the case of the Tata works will more than triple its previous capacity, not more than a fraction of India's needs of iron and steel will be supplied from these two works.

Ceylon to Cultivate Rice.
In view of the serious shortage of food supplies, the Ceylon Government and private enterprises are reported to be taking steps to again place under cultivation, through modern methods of agriculture, the land in Ceylon which has been lying idle for hundreds of years. With this end in view, the Director of Food Supplies of Ceylon is seeking information on methods and machinery employed in the cultivation of rice in the United States and Philippine Islands.

Cruiser Welcomed in Far East.
The U. S. S. Albany, protected cruiser, is making a tour of Far Eastern ports. At Dairen the people turned out to honor the visitors and provided entertainment and receptions for the entire personnel of the ship. The next port at which the Albany will call is Chemulpo, Korea, and the arrival of the cruiser will be the signal for another display of hospitality.

FIJI ISLANDS SHOW FAIR PROSPERITY

Dairying and Cattle Raising Being Encouraged.

Conditions in the Fiji Islands are fairly good, judging from Government income and expenditures for the past year in many of the islands of the group. The receipts of the Fiji Government for 1919 were \$2,019,597, as compared with \$1,543,500 for 1918, with total expenditures for the twelve months of \$2,142,389, as compared with \$1,819,435 for the previous year, and the outlook is fair.

The sugar industry during 1919 has somewhat short of former outputs, but increased prices made returns greater than during the previous year. Dairying and cattle raising are fast becoming important industries throughout the group, and there is plenty of fat stock available for export; also, much attention is being given to the preparation of copra in many of the islands of the group. At present there is some financial stringency in the islands, but this is not expected to continue unless adverse climatic conditions prevail.

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