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SNAKE TEMPLE AT PENANG

Photo from R. Ford

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FEDERAL-AMERICAN FINANCE
BY JOHN POOLE

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Foreign Service and Agriculture

By WILSON POPENOE, *Department of Agriculture*

THOSE of us who have wandered abroad in search of new crops for American farms and gardens, as well as those who have worked toward the same end through correspondence directed from Washington, have come to feel ourselves a part of the Foreign Service, notwithstanding the fact that our appointments are signed by officials of the Department of Agriculture instead of the Department of State. And we have learned to appreciate the work of diplomatic and consular officers abroad, many of whom have cooperated with us in foreign plant introduction for the past quarter of a century.

When I commenced my travels for the Department of Agriculture twelve years ago, I was often agreeably surprised, upon visiting American consuls in remote regions, to have them remark as I began to explain my mission: "Yes, yes, I know about the government's work of plant introduction; not long ago I sent Fairchild some seeds!"

We who are devoting our energies to this work find a peculiar fascination, a pleasing romance, in bringing into the United States seeds or plants which some day may give rise to new industries,—which may cover vast areas with new crops. Perhaps it is, in part, an expression of the gambling instinct. Apparently it is no monopoly of ours, anyway, for many consuls and diplomatic officers abroad have shared it with us. Every once in a while one of them, home on leave, drops in to our Washington office to inquire regarding the fate of a shipment he may have sent us years ago.

From a small bag of tung oil seeds forwarded from Hankow by Consul General Wilcox in 1905 has sprung an infant industry which bids fair to attain adult stature within the next fifteen or twenty years. The tung oil tree seems to be at home in Florida, and the varnish manufacturers of this country are encouraging its cultivation in order to have close at hand a steady and adequate supply of the most valuable drying oil known.

Consul Winslow sent in an avocado (alligator pear) seed from Guatemala in 1904. It was grown at our Plant Introduction Garden in southern Florida, where it attracted attention because it ripened its fruits at the opposite season of the year from the avocados previously cultivated in that State. The stimulus supplied by its behavior brought about the introduction of many other varieties from Guatemala, some of which are now grown on a commercial scale.

Consul General Scidmore sent in a valuable collection of soy beans from China; the late Consul Magelssen contributed a variety of date palm from Baghdad which is now flourishing in southern California; while the varying fortunes of other introductions, too numerous by far to be included in anything short of a book on the subject, combine to make a story which is fraught with possibilities. For it must be remembered that it takes years to establish a new crop. Plants sent in ten years ago may still be in the experimental stage, especially if they are trees or shrubs, instead of quick-growing cereals or vegetables.

The carob or St. John's bread sent from Valencia by Robert Frazer and Claude Dawson—



and of which we have had more recent shipments from Consul Gaston Smith—remains in the experimental stage, though its commercial cultivation in California was at one time thought to be assured, and stock-selling schemes for growing and marketing carob beans were organized and foisted on the public.

Consul Horace Lee Washington long ago had the pleasure of smoking a pipe made from an American grown calabash gourd, of which he sent the first seeds from South Africa. And Consul Sprague, should he visit California, will see there cork oak trees grown from the several barrels of acorns he sent from the Mediterranean, even though he will not find a flourishing cork industry in that State, as we hoped might be the case.

Perhaps it may be well, for the benefit of newer members of the Service, to describe briefly the Government's work of Plant Introduction, its aims and organization. In its present form, it may be said to have had its inception about 1897, when Dr. David Fairchild, inspired by the en-

thusiasm and vision of Barbour Lathrop, first commenced systematic work along the lines which have been followed since that time. Previous to 1897 valuable plant introductions had been made, but they were a by-product of other activities. William Saunders' achievement in establishing the cultivation of the navel orange in the United States took place as early as 1870, and was accomplished through missionaries at Bahai, Brazil.

Two means of securing plant introductions are now employed by the Department, through its Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, in the Bureau of Plant Industry. They are: (1) agricultural explorers, who are sent out on special missions to obtain certain plants, or to collect promising plant material of all sorts in remote and little-known regions; and (2) correspondence with diplomatic and consular officers abroad, and with experiment stations of foreign governments, botanists, missionaries, and others.

Plants introduced by both these means are received at Washington (over sixty thousand lots have been accessioned since the foundation of the office), where they are submitted to rigid inspection by officers of the Federal Horticultural Board. If they are free from dangerous insect pests and plant diseases, they are sent to one of the Plant Introduction Gardens for preliminary testing and propagation.

Data regarding the origin of each "plant immigrant" are recorded in a published "Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported," and as soon as sufficient stock is available, young plants are sent to experiment stations of the Department and the various States; to park superintendents, nurserymen, and others qualified to give an intelligent trial to the new arrivals.

We are often asked by consuls and diplomatic officers going abroad, "What sort of plants do you want me to send you?" This is a hard question to answer. Generally speaking, the commonly cultivated fruits, cereals, and other crops which one finds about large cities and towns, no matter in what country, have already been tried in



WILSON POPENOE IN GUATEMALA



the United States, or are known to us and considered of little promise. It is not easy for one traveling abroad to pick up, in the course of his ordinary work, valuable new plants of any sort. The world has been combed for this sort of thing: at least the more accessible regions have been so, and it is only in special instances that new plants of real value can be obtained casually by the inexperienced traveler.

We often direct specific requests to officers resident abroad, indicating certain varieties of plants which are known to occur within striking distance of their base, and which we desire to introduce in order to meet definite needs of American agriculture. One of the Department's investigators may be engaged in an attempt to breed new types of rice, for example, and may require as many different varieties of this crop as can be brought together, so as to select those possessing desirable characteristics which, through crossing or hybridization, can be utilized in developing his ideal strain. Or the pathologists of the Department may be engaged in developing new tomatoes in the hope of providing varieties resistant to disease, and for this work desire tomato seeds from all parts of the world. It is in such instances that officers abroad can be extremely useful, and their response to requests sent out from the Department may mean millions of dollars to American agriculture.

There are, in addition, certain needs of long standing which may be kept in mind. Plants which promise to meet any of them are welcomed by the Department at all times. Shade trees from the cold, windy plains of northern Asia, which might improve living conditions for settlers in the Dakotas, Montana, and other parts of the northern Great Plains region, have been sought for years, but as yet we have very few which are satisfactory. Varieties of wheat, barley, millet and other cereals which are adapted to high altitudes or regions subject to drought and intense cold

may prove useful in enabling our plant breeders to develop valuable strains suitable for extending the zone in which these crops can be cultivated in the United States.

Varieties of fruits, such as apples, peaches, and others, which mature earlier or later in the season than most of their class, are often highly valuable. Fruits from northern Asia, resistant to cold, are desired for the Great Plains region.

Vegetables which will succeed in moist, warm climates may prove valuable in the Southern States, where green vegetables are scarce during the summer months. Forage plants, especially those which will grow on poor soils, are much needed for the same region.

Potatoes and other crops, when of varieties resistant to disease or of unusually high food value, are always desirable. Tropical fruits which can be grown in California and Florida are of much interest, but considerable attention has been given this subject during the past few years, and it is no longer easy to find species which have not already been introduced.

The importance of meeting such needs as these calls for attack upon the problem from every possible angle. The work of our own agricultural explorers naturally constitutes the most direct means of securing desirable plant material, and there have been few occasions indeed, during the



TIGER KILLED IN BURMA

The animal had killed some native assistants in the search for the chaulmoogra plant



past ten or fifteen years, when the Department of Agriculture could not point to an expedition or two in the foreign field. At present, P. H. Dorsett and his son, James Dorsett, are traveling in Manchuria, where it was only through a stroke of luck that they did not happen to be with the Morgan Palmer party at the time it was attacked with such tragic results. F. A. McClure, another of our explorers, has been working in Kwangtung province, headquartering at Canton, and unless hindered by political disturbances, we expect to receive much valuable plant material from that region during the next year or two. Doctor Fairchild is cruising along the west African coast, and will go out to the East Indies before the end of the year, there to conduct an extensive search for tropical plants of various sorts.

I hope I may be pardoned for sitting forward on the edge of my chair, and hammering my typewriter with unnecessary ardor, when I come to discuss the Department's foreign explorations. It is to this branch of the work that I have devoted ten years of my life, and I would devote many more if it were possible. I recall vividly the bright May morning, back in 1912, when I stepped into Doctor Fairchild's office, recently arrived from a year spent in hunting the best varieties of date palms in Mesopotamia and Algeria. It took us very few minutes to reach an agreement, and by the end of summer I was on my way to Brazil with Shamel and Dorsett—my first experience with a Department expedition.

Those were the palmy days of agricultural exploration. Nowadays a man must go alone, for there are not sufficient funds to permit two-man expeditions, much less three. Ambassador Morgan welcomed us in Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Government did

itself proud, and we came home with a huge shipment of plants on the after-deck of the steamer, *Vandyck*—plants which grew so distressingly fast on the voyage that we scarcely knew how to handle them when we reached New York.

I was sent down to Florida, to spend a season preparing myself for a journey to India, where it was planned to study the mango, and bring back the best sorts for cultivating in this country. But that was the summer in which the European war commenced, and after waiting in vain for things to quiet down, I swapped India for Guatemala, and embarked on a voyage which kept me away from the States nearly a year and a half, and which took me, on foot and on horseback, through much of the back country of an extremely interesting republic.

The lure of tropical America got into my blood, apparently, and I stayed at home just long enough to get a new letter of authorization. We had planned a second trip, beginning in Guatemala and extending southward to Chile, and we calculated that it would take eighteen months to complete it. At the end of two years I had barely reached Chile, and had to turn northward without spending the time I wanted in that country.

Things commenced happening about the time I landed in Guatemala and continued to happen with surprising regularity most of the way down the Andes. I had left Guatemala two years previously, just in time to avoid the disastrous earthquake, where Walter Thurston, in charge of our legation at the time, brought great credit on himself through his promptness and efficiency in organizing the forces of relief. And when I returned, it was to run straight into the stirring times which accompanied the end of the Estrada Cabrera regime.



FRANK N. MEYER IN NORTH CHINA

Consul Waterman and Vice Consul (now Consul) Goforth had their hands full in those days. I remember, also, another occasion on which the latter had problems before him which threatened to upset the consular equilibrium.

On one of my trips to the coast, I had arranged with Fernando Carrera to collect a few seeds for me, and had offered for them 50 cents a pound—a price which looked like a small fortune when converted into Guatemalan currency. Goforth generously offered to receive the seeds at Guatemala City, and to hold them until my return, after settling with Carrera for the cost of collecting and packing.

Far back in the interior, I began to receive frantic telegrams: Carrera, it seemed, was arriving with seeds by the cartload, and threatening to overtax the storage capacities of the consulate if I did not hasten back and stop him. Worse than that, the bills which he was presenting were draining the consulate of funds, and Goforth feared the worst when I passed them on to Washington for reimbursement.

Costa Rica and Colombia offered much of interest, and each used up several months of my time. Finally I scrambled up the gangway of a shipping board freighter in the harbor of Buenaventura, and a few days later disembarked at Guayaquil, just in time to reach Quito for Christmas dinner at the American Legation. I owe a special debt of gratitude to Minister Hartman, not alone for the Christmas dinner, but also for getting me out of the tightest pinch I have ever experienced in my travels as an agricultural explorer.

I had gone northward from Quito, with the intention of collecting plants in the region bordering on Colombia. The morning following my arrival in the town of Ibarra, I was suddenly arrested as I walked down the street

toward the market place. At the police station there was tension in the atmosphere: Something important, it seemed, was transpiring.

After a brief delay, I was taken before the chief. "Where do you come from?" he inquired.

I told him.

"And what are you doing here?"

I told him that, too.

"You are under arrest, and will be held until we receive orders from Quito as to further action. We have been expecting you to show up for some days."

Here was a situation! There seemed to be no doubt about my status in the chief's mind; not only was I a criminal, but I was a criminal with a record; they knew my past, and had been awaiting my arrival!

I pulled myself together and inquired, "May I ask why I am being held?"

"You will find out in due time," was the reply.

Hastily I planned my next move. "But surely you will let me communicate with the American Minister?" I asked, with the feeling of playing my last card.

"Yes; you can communicate with him, if you want to," replied the Chief, and thereupon my spirits began to rise. I wrote out a telegram, gave the sergeant money to dispatch it, and settled down to cool my heels with as much composure as possible.

Late that night a sentry brought me a message from Minister Hartman, worded in this cheering fashion: "Have conferred with Minister of Foreign Relations; your release will be ordered by Minister of Interior tonight."

With this reassurance, I slept soundly, and was promptly given my liberty upon the arrival of the Chief in the morning. At the same time, his explanation of my arrest did not strike me as altogether satis-

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B. LATHROP AND D. FAIRCHILD IN COCHIN, CHINA

The Snake Temple In Penang

By RICHARD FORD, *Vice Consul, Penang*

SOME think that a journey 'round the world without a stop in Penang loses all its charm and becomes nothing more or less than a geometrically arranged circumnavigation, a kind of hop-skip-and-jump contortion from longitude to longitude, while a visit to Penang without a call at the famous "snake temple" is like a Malay dinner without curry. As well visit Paris without sipping an apéritif along the Rue de la Paix, or Bangkok without an inspection of Wat Poh, or Santo Domingo City without having an argument about the actual location of Columbus' tomb. One hasn't *seen* London till he has been there on a foggy day, and likewise, one knows nothing of Penang or betel-nuts or—or snake temples, until he has visited the one on this rather out-of-the-way little island.

Penang's snake temple, like almost everything else under the sun with the possible exception of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the Taj Mahal, is greatly over-rated. The temple itself is a most unimposing structure, a bit ramshackle, in fact; and while it is rather profusely laden down with heavily gilded Chinese dragons writhing in all stages of agonized despair, it is not one whit more bizarre than a dozen or so other Chinese or Malay or Tamil or Hindu temples which, here and there over the island, peep mysteriously out at one from amongst the

heavy foliage of rambutan and mangosteen trees.

As for the snakes, they are wholly unthrilling, and apparently unthrillable, if a vigorous poking with a Malacca cane means anything. To be sure, they are green enough to be lineal descendants of those unfortunates to which St. Patrick took such a hearty dislike, while in size they range all the way from the standard fish-bait variety up to and including the size you gulpingly saw sprawled out on the lawn the other evening and which, the next morning, turned out to be the garden-hose. But what with being kept constantly gorged on innumerable hen's or duck's eggs, and inhaling day and night the enervating fumes from smoldering joss-sticks, and living generally in Malaya's lazy climate, these religiously inclined reptiles present a decidedly disillusioning picture of sunken slothfulness and utter inertia. And they're *not* poisonous, no matter what the fearsome-eyed attendant may say to the contrary as he bravely, not to say nonchalantly, picks one up and, just like that, slaps it without so much as a by-your-leave.

You buy your leave when it comes time to go, however. Another smiling attendant (it *would* be another one!) presents you with a badly thumb-marked registration book, in which, among other things, is a particularly wide column headed "contributions." Of course, you smile indulgently, and write your name with all the aplomb and flourish and savoir-faire of a regular, broad-minded, generous-souled, give-the-poor-beggars-half-a-dollar world traveler, but there comes a distinct and definitely heart-felt pause as you glance at the gifts of those who have preceded you. Five dollars! Ten dollars!! Even fifteen dollars!!! Sufferin'—er—snakes! What highway robbery! Suddenly your jaw muscles tighten



OUTSIDE OF THE SNAKE TEMPLE

Photo from R. Ford



just as your purse strings do the same. You *will not* submit to such outrageous treatment! Give the beggars a dollar, yes—here's a dollar gold, give 'em that—but not a cent more!! And out you stamp, with revolt in your soul and a miserly feeling in your heart, and without so much as a backward glance at the several dozen bright-eyed, dreamy-bodied serpents clustered on alter racks or festooned about the necks of gargoyle-like carved figures or coiled in Malay-brass bowls and vases or stretched indolently along smoky rafters. In fact, you are rather surprised that, in view of your niggardly offering, there should be another attendant, a third grinning one, at the temple door offering you cigarettes and bowing his obsequious adieux. But you'd be still more surprised were you to return and see how neatly the one dollar which you scrawled so angrily after your name has been made to resemble the very generous gift of ten dollars!

Still, that's the East for you, and besides, any mean-souled person who'd write such an un-Marco Poleon expose of a delightfully mysterious Chinese temple devoted to worshipping snakes would pull the cotton whiskers off Santa Claus. So, to use the well-known expression, "all the foregoing is hereby abrogated," and Penang's famous snake-temple is recommended as an awe-inspiring, breath-taking haunt; no, a veritable mossy grotto, where are brewed the age-old mysteries of the East, where lurks death in a thousand hideous, writhing forms, where are performed those awful religious rites that bind the East and the Orient in one great twisted, frenzied mass, where the heavy plash of crimson blood and the ghastly toll of sacrificial bells and the hiss of deadly-fanged serpents make one's flesh creep—in short, a good place to "do" on one's trip around the world.

And speaking of creeping flesh, as you walk down the temple steps and start to feel in your pockets for "wang" to toss to the inevitable tangle of beggars lolled about the gate, you'll experience an extraordinary hesitancy about

slipping your strangely tingling fingers into your pockets for fear of encountering there one of the cold, clammy, slimy-skinned religious fanatics taking a quiet nap. Which may be the result of propinquity, hypnotism, auto-suggestion, the effect of "Black Magic," or any one of a number of things.

YOUR SUPPLY ROOM

HOW many times have you requisitioned forms and, a few days after the requisition has left, found an ample supply poked away in some hidden corner? How many times have you gone merrily along only to find yourself one day without certain indispensable forms or stationery and your contingent allowance for office supplies or printing exhausted?

When these annoyances have come to you have you tried putting the old supply room, closet or corner—it matters not which—in order? And after you have done so and kept it that way have you not found that one of the most exasperating petty difficulties in your routine has vanished?

And what of economy? Here is a chance for the consul to show results—the orderly supply room—and help Uncle Sam to keep up the good work of reducing taxes.

What control do you exercise over the stock? Is it entirely in the hands of one person, or do

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Photo from R. Ford

ALTAR OF THE SNAKE TEMPLE

Note live snake at right

The Land That's Farthest Off

By WILLIAM B. SOUTHWORTH, *Diplomatic Secretary, Asuncion*

WHERE else in the world exists a country like Paraguay? It is in the heart of South America, at the end of a long *cul-de-sac* of the Argentine railroads, to enter which a traveler doubles on his southward trail at Buenos Aires, turning back a thousand miles to the north up the valley of the Paraná. This muddy stream separates the pampas and Great Chaco on its west bank from the upland country, running into Paraguay and Brazil, on the east. There, under the Tropic of Capricorn, far distant from the great centers of the world, lies the strange little country which seems to a visitor as delightfully *its own* in aspect and in the character of its people as any he might reach in sailing the five oceans.

Paraguay, or its inhabited portion, occupies a narrow tongue of land between the Upper Paraná and the River Paraguay; and westward of it, opposite the very docks of Asuncion, stretches the flat savage Chaco country for hundreds of miles to the foothills of the Andes. Much of this vastness is quite unexplored and almost impenetrable, and the only inhabitants inland are uncivilized Indians, some being head-hunters. Here in the interior, somewhere, lies the frontier under dispute with Bolivia, the decision of which will one day, the La Paz government hopes, give it a navigable port on the Paraguay or one of its tributaries, and thus a coveted outlet to the Plata River system.

Eastern Paraguay is of very different appearance. Backward from Asuncion and the other river towns stretch palm-strewn meadows, rich

cotton fields, cosy little tobacco and orange holdings, the fields shelving higher as one goes farther east and turning into wooded hill country before dropping off to the Upper Paraná beyond which lie Argentina and Brazil. These farms and their brown-skinned tenants constitute the real Paraguay. Here the Guarani language, less universal in the towns, shows no signs of weakening its hold. Here lies the strength of the local Catholic church, picturesquely distorted at times for an illiterate and simple minded people. Among these farms and villages the male half of society keeps its supremacy over the women in all things, and while the country householder finds time to indulge in a little politics, and on Sunday wears a smart suit of clothes as he strolls to the *fonda* for a drop of cane whiskey, his wife stays at home and trims the orange trees.

Here in this luxuriance of everything life needs, food fairly tumbles off the trees into one's mouth and gas ranges are not in demand. "The makings" of a smoke for man and woman are pulled off the trees and dried by hanging to the roof. Life is simple and delightful, if not in the least conventionally squeamish.

Paraguay's racial stock, predominantly Guarani with an ingrafting of Spanish blood which has deeply affected it and given it a European culture, is intelligent, proud and enduring. The last four centuries for Paraguay have included long periods of internal struggle of every nature. After the founding of Asuncion in 1536 as the second Spanish city of South America, the province of Paraguay was several times con-

tested by rival governors named from far-off Madrid or Lima. It became the scene of operations by the Jesuits, from their missions of the Upper Paraná, and then, early in the seventeenth century, openly rebelled against its governors under the influence of the "communists" of that day, the exponents of city rights. But one hundred and fifteen years ago when Buenos Aires was declaring independence from Spain, Paraguay was still conservative and somewhat royalist in feeling, and hesitated before joining the



Photo from W. B. Southworth

ALONG THE PARAGUAY RIVER

cry for freedom. However, the weak Spanish governor was deposed in 1811, and once the sturdy Francia had been elected First Consul the die of independence was cast. Separation from Spain was bloodless, the Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia was its chief exponent and author. Though held in very little reverence in Paraguay today, partly doubtless because of the tyrannies of his later days, and because popular regard goes out to the more spectacular if less admirable Lopez, Francia is nevertheless the true father of his country.

Sixty years of dictatorships followed these events, the last that of Solano Lopez, who dashingly threw every man his sturdy little country could command into the field against Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. He died on the field, at the head of his last faithful soldiery, after all had been lost.

And it is perhaps Lopez who is of all the most typically Paraguayan—a dreamer, a proud nationalist, a drily humorous, life-loving Guarani.

The last hundred years have confirmed in Paraguay a true nationality, built up through a long period of colonization and racial admixture, tempered by a thousand struggles and consecrated by the awful sacrifices made before the defeat of Lopez. Today her independence and individualism are definite facts in South American politics.

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the clerks help themselves? Try a general housecleaning of desks and you will be buried in a deluge of stationery of all descriptions, carbon paper, pencils, penholders, steel and

rubber erasers and other supplies. It will really amaze you. Then try the rule of having each clerk turn in the pencil-stub when a new pencil is needed.

And carbon-paper. What crimes have been committed in thy name! How many of your stenographers or typists have whole boxes in their desks with the contents creased or curled up and so easy to crumple and throw away when reaching for sheets to use? Try giving them a few sheets at a time to be kept flat between pieces of card-board when not in use. Insist that the old sheets be turned in when new ones are required.

What do you use for scrap-paper? When forms are discontinued do you examine the supply you have on hand before destroying it, to ascertain whether the backs or parts of the forms may be utilized for rough-draft work or office memorandums? The saving in pads through this practice will surprise you.

When you need additional shelves in the office, get your carpenter to use the stock from the wooden cases which contained your supplies from the Department. The writer has just tried this with excellent results and a real saving to the Government, for lumber is not cheap.

Sounds like an inquisition, doesn't it; but these few suggestions are very humbly submitted for your consideration in the belief that if all of us will follow them the Government's supply bill, as far as the Foreign Service is concerned, will be materially reduced.



Photo from W. B. Southworth

YOUNG PARAGUAY

The World Series

By PAUL W. EATON, *Department*

THE World Series, for the baseball championship of the world, played in Pittsburgh and Washington, October 7 to 15, resulted in the dethronement of the Griffs (the Washington team) by the Pirates (the Pittsburgh team). The new title holders are a young, fast, game team. They are worthy champions and won their honors well. To conquer, they had to come from behind, after the veteran Griffmen had won three of the first four games, which necessitated the winning of three straight contests. After they had achieved two-thirds of this seemingly almost hopeless task, they were faced by the obstacle of a four-run lead which the Washingtons piled up in the first inning of the seventh and deciding battle.

Nearly all competent critics outside of Pittsburgh picked the Griffs to retain the World Championship, which they won in 1924. It was realized by all of them that the Pirates were a wonderful young team. But they had not been through fire before. They possess phenomenal speed, nearly every player being very fast, an invaluable asset, almost indispensable in an aspirant to the highest baseball title. They are natural hitters of a high order. They are courageous, harmonious, and ambitious. They have baseball instinct highly developed.

Barney Dreyfuss, president and controlling stockholder of the Pittsburgh Club, has long been a power in the National League and in the baseball world. In 1900 he was president of the

Louisville Club, then in the National League. He obtained a controlling interest in the Pittsburgh Club, which had finished very low in each of the previous six years. Its affairs were at a low ebb, but he saw that it could be made a splendid property. The Louisville Club was last or nearly last every year. Combining the two by weeding out the less desirable players of each, he formed a team which finished second in its first year and went on to add four pennants to its record, and to win the World Championship in 1909.

Dreyfuss is a Kentucky colonel, a fine business man, a good sportsman, and a real dyed-in-the-wool fan. He keeps a better record of rising young players in the minor leagues and elsewhere, and uses it more intelligently, than any other man in baseball; hence, his scouts are not groping in the dark, but are directed in the first place to players who are worth watching, and of course still have as much chance to make discoveries "on their own" as other so-called "ivory-hunters." To this may be attributed his success in building up a young team. He is entitled to most of the credit for their victory.

From Louisville, Mr. Dreyfuss brought with him Fred Clarke, a wonderful ball player and fine manager. Experts, picking the best team of all time, often select Clarke as the best of left fielders, and none could fail to place him among the best. He led the Pirates to their victories, and recently was secured as an attaché to the club, in an advisory capacity. It showed im-



Henry Miller Service

FIVE SPEED KINGS OF THE PITTSBURGH PIRATES

Left to right: Traynor; Cuyler; Moore; Grantham; Carey. All distinguished themselves in the Series; Traynor, Cuyler and Moore in timely batting; Grantham in fielding and difficult stops of wide throws; Carey in batting and speed on the bases



provement from the day he joined it. He is independent financially, and returned to the game principally from love of it. William McKechnie, manager of the Pirates, is a very capable former player, with all the qualifications of a winning team leader, though a little more of the "blood and iron" would do him no harm. This is supplied by Clarke.

The critics did not consider the young Pittsburgh team ripe to defeat the veteran Washington champions, but thought they might be in a year or two. The Pirates upset the dope.

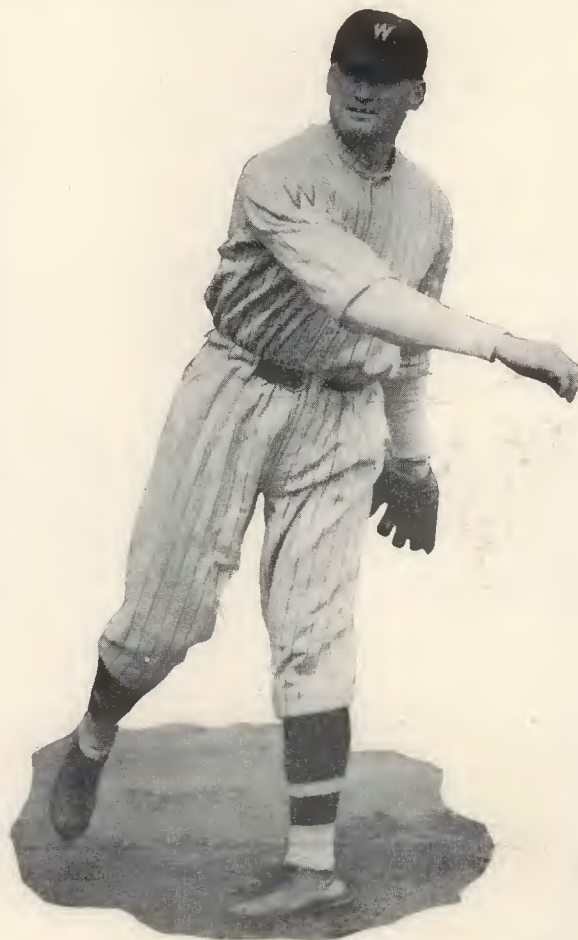
The Washington team had four of the six leading pitchers in the American League, and pitching is considered more than half the battle in baseball, and especially in a short series. Another Griff hurler, Ferguson, would make it five of the first seven if rated only upon his work since joining the Washington club. Previously, he was with weak teams and received less support and consideration than a player of his really great talent is entitled to.

The Washington infield is the best coordinated and smoothest working inner cordon in the game, and has broken and equalled some all time records for an infield. In batting, Pittsburgh led its league, with an average of .306, and Washington was second in its own circuit, with .303. Washington was first and Pittsburgh last in fielding in the respective leagues. But fielding records are not as exact an index to actual performance and merit as those for hitting. The Washington leaders were described in THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for November, 1924.

This series was like last year's in one respect. Then Walter Johnson, nicknamed Barney, was confidently expected to win at least two games. He lost both of his first starts, although he pitched wonderful ball in the first, and came back to finish the closing game successfully. This time it was Coveleskie who was believed able to win two games, almost beyond a doubt. He is regarded as the greatest of the few spit-ball pitchers

remaining in baseball and has remarkable control of that difficult delivery. He led the American League pitchers in percentage this season, and Pittsburgh had had little opportunity to bat against that style of pitching. Hence he was thought an even better bet than Johnson, still the greatest of pitchers, for this occasion. Covey lost his first game, though he outpitched his opponent, and was ineffective in his second essay.

Washington went into the series in worse physical condition than any previous contestant. Its infield, the crux of its defense, was shot to pieces. Manager Stanley Harris had a finger so sore and swollen that he could not bend it to grip his bat; hence he could make only one real hit, and the Champions had virtually only eight batters to their opponents' nine. Roger Peckinpugh, called Peck because long names must be amputated to fit box-scores, was lame and limping. He had just been voted the most valuable player to his club in the American League for the season of 1925. He made eight errors in the seven games, breaking the previous record of six, held by two other shortstops. Some hard-hearted wags suggested that he be declared the most valuable



National Photo Co.

WALTER (BARNEY) JOHNSON
One of the greatest pitchers baseball has ever known—and has been for nineteen years

player to the National League, also.

The terrible monster known in baseball lore as a "jinx" must be aroused by this most valuable player award, as Walter Johnson received it in 1924 and had his troubles then, as stated above.

Joe Judge, batting terror of the 1924 Series, had not regained his stride after a dangerous injury, and Third Baseman Bluege was hit in the head by a pitched ball in the second contest and was out for three days. Marberry, the main reliance in such a set, had a very lame arm. Johnson had a charley horse, and Coveleskie a strained back.

The 1925 Series ran true to form at the start. Johnson beat the Pirates on their own grounds in the opener, an unusual feat. The winner of the first game has been the winner of the Series in 16 of 22 cases. He struck out 10 batters, more Pittsburghers than fanned in any other game this year.

Coveleskie was beaten, 3 to 2, by Victor Aldridge, Pittsburgh's best hurler, in the second encounter. Covey allowed only seven hits, to eight made off his opponent, and gave only one base

on balls, to two walks, a hit batsman, and a balk by Aldridge. An error by Peck gave the Pirates their winning margin of one run, and the Griffs filled the bases in the fifth inning and again in the ninth, but their best regulars and pinch hitters failed to give Coveleskie any support at these junctures, except a sacrifice fly scoring one run, which left them one short. Of course Aldridge pitched great ball to get out of these holes, but his work in filling the bases was not so good.

The scene shifted to Washington for the next three games. In the third battle (first in the capital), Ferguson beat the visitors, 4 to 3, in an exciting clash, aided by Marberry. The latter, whom the fans call Freddy, is considered the best relief pitcher ever in baseball. When any pitcher falters he can be sent in, and usually all is well. Firpo, as he is also called from the Argentine pugilist, who is of similar size and build, had a sore arm for seven weeks, and found it hard to do his stuff. He is as great and necessary an asset as Washington has, but he too entered the contest disabled.

The day was cold almost to the freezing point, with a fierce gale blowing. The President of the United States threw out the first ball, and he and Mrs. Coolidge sat out the encounter. The fans had no trouble keeping cool with Coolidge. It was a frapped crowd that witnessed a hot engagement. Kremer pitched for Pittsburgh and did nobly. Ferguson struck out five in the seven innings he worked, and retired in favor of a pinch hitter at the end of that round, with the score 3 to 2 against him, but the Griffs made two more in their half. Then Marberry came in.

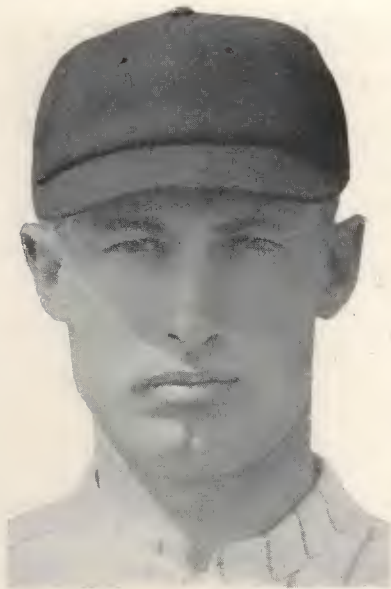
Freddy struck out the first two who faced him. Then Earl Smith, Pirate catcher, hit one on a line to the farthest corner of the field. There was a little temporary stand in the angle. Sam Rice, outfielder, running as few but he can, set sail



Harris & Ewing

OUT AT SECOND!

A hit and run play that didn't come off



Underwood & Underwood
"SAM" RICE

Heavy Hitter—Flashy Flyhawk

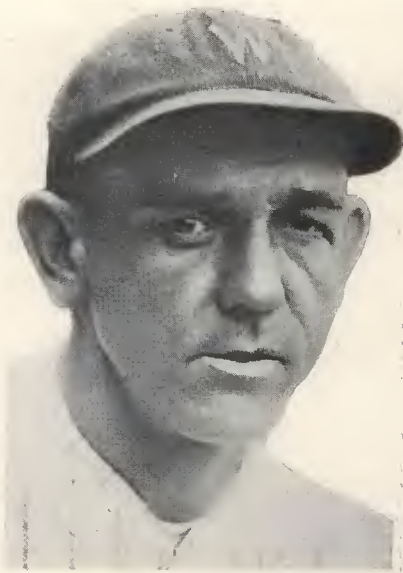
for it, but it looked like a hopeless chase. At the last instant, leaping as high as he could and extending his gloved hand, he got the ball and crashed into the low fence, falling half way over it. He had made the greatest catch ever seen in a World Series. It seemed impossible. Few realized that he had caught the ball. The visitors were disposed to dispute the decision that he had made a legal catch, preventing them from tying the score. The decision was made by one of their own umpires, Mr. Rigler, and it stood. It was claimed that Rice dropped the ball after he fell across the fence, but there is a preponderance of evidence that he did not. If he did, it would not affect the validity of the catch, as the rule is that

a ball momentarily held constitutes a putout. There were big doings yet to come. After he retired the first batter in the ninth inning, Marberry allowed two hits and hit a batsman after getting two strikes on him. With three on, a

run needed to tie, and the heaviest hitters coming up, Firpo was in a bottomless pit. He set down Barnhart, who drove in more runs this year than any other Pittsburgh batsman, and the fans breathed easier. But things were worse than ever when he pitched three bad balls in a row to Traynor, one of the most dangerous Pittsburgh sluggers. It was an almost hopeless situation—which is just where Marberry is most perfectly at home. What would sink others is just a stimulus to him. He threw Traynor two strikes, and followed with another, which the batter drove far out to center field, where the fleet McNeely caught it after a long run, ending the game.

Walter Johnson won the fourth game, shutting out the

Buccaneers, 4 to 0; but, in running out a hit in the third inning, he sprung a slight 'charley horse' in one leg, which is always a very painful injury. He had it treated by the trainer, after the inning, and went on to



Henry Miller Service
"MOON" HARRIS

His home runs were a feature

win the game, in spite of the twinges from this hurt. This made the count three games to one in favor of Washington.

Coveleskie and Aldridge clashed again in the fifth game, and the latter won again. He was hit rather hard from the first, and passed five men, and when he lacks control it is a sure sign that he has not his stuff. He had to be taken out in the seventh inning. He was pursued by bad luck, also. Of four passes issued by him and one by Zachary, four resulted in runs, while Aldridge walked four, not one of whom scored. The score was 6 to 3 for Pittsburgh, and Joe Judge, star first baseman, made a stop that couldn't be made, in one of the disastrous innings, preventing further trouble.

The Pirates took out Gran-
(Continued on page 389)



Harris & Ewing
"BUCKY" HARRIS

Star second baseman and manager of the Washington team



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol II NOVEMBER, 1925 No. 11

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

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

Contributions should be addressed to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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HAVE YOU A HOBBY?

I just sent in a week ago
The questionnaire designed to show
My marital condition;
And now I see I must prepare
That education questionnaire
For subsequent submission.

Whereby I'm led to reverie
And pondering, there comes to me
A plan I deem quite nobby:
It seems there surely should be had
Some data on a person's fad
—The all-important hobby.

And what a varied hobby-file
The busy JOURNAL could compile
By questionnaire and answers!
We've surely golf addicts galore,
And stamp collectors even more,
And not to mention dancers!

And wizards on the tennis court,
Polo field, pianoforte
—I needn't start to choosing—
But classing all in proper ranks
One then might know his fellow-kranks.
And that would be amusing.

With grave respect I then suggest
The JOURNAL take an interest
In what the hobbies are.
And I?—I fear I'm on the shelf
I'm in a class all by myself
—I play the steel guitar!

PATRIOTISM

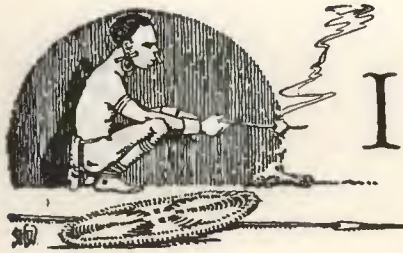
MR. CONSULATE:

I have received your letter and reading it I was seized with an emotion of joy that my continent America had such confidence in me to make my native continent *America*. Long live the President of *America*. Long live all those who are under the *American* flag.

Mr. Consulate, I am enclosing my photograph and money in the value of one dollar and am impatiently waiting that you send me my American citizenship.

Thanking you, I am, patriotically yours,

A. B.



ITEMS



MR. R. E. OLDS assumed his duties as an Assistant Secretary of State on October 5, 1925. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Olds by Mr. Percy F. Allen, Chief of the Appointments Section.

Consul Ezra M. Lawton, Sydney, Australia, who is visiting in Washington, recently sustained a slight injury to his left hand when he fell in alighting from a street car.

The United States and The Netherlands have agreed upon the designation of Judge Max Juber as arbitrator in the arbitration concerning the sovereignty over the Island of Palmas. This noted Swiss jurist is the President of the World Court of Justice.

Consuls Frank W. Mahin and Chester W. Martin, retired, are regular attendants at the informal Consular luncheons held on Thursday of each week.

During the fall and winter months the weekly Spanish luncheon will be held each Wednesday at 1 p. m. at the Ivy Vine, 1815 G Street, N. W.

All officers who speak Spanish are cordially invited to attend and are requested to notify Mr. Warren, Room 115, not later than 12 o'clock noon of the day of the luncheon.

Consul Walter C. Thurston, Sao Paulo, is now in the United States on leave.

Consul Clement S. Edwards, Valencia, is spending his leave in Albert Lea, Minn.

Diplomatic Secretary W. Roswell Barker, La Paz, who suffered severely from mountain sickness while at his post, is now on extended leave of absence in California.

Consul Charles B. Hosmer is visiting at his home, Danielson, Conn., before proceeding to his new post, Sherbrooke, Quebec.



Photo from L. Maynard

THE STAFF AT HAVRE



Consul Ezra M. Lawton, Sydney, Australia, who is now in the United States on leave, expects to visit Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Los Angeles and San Francisco before returning to his post.

Consul Maurice L. Stafford called at the Department en route to his new post, London, England.

Consul Edward I. Nathan, Palermo, is spending his leave of absence in Philadelphia, Pa.

Consul H. C. von Struve, recently appointed to Goteborg, sailed for his post on October 10.

Consul William I. Jackson, Montreal, is spending his leave of absence in Indianapolis, Ind.

Consul Wilbur Keblinger, Bombay, is now in Washington on leave.

Consul John Randolph, Bagdad, called at the Department before proceeding to Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he will spend his leave.

Vice Consul Charles H. Derry, assigned to the Department, has been sent to New York by the Department for the purpose of making a careful study of the methods used in appraising merchandise at that port.

The following men from the field took the oral examination for the Foreign Service at the Department on October 14:

Harold F. Allman, Vice Consul, Ottawa.

David Thomasson, Clerk, Helsingfors.

Charles H. Stephan, Vice Consul, Harbin.

William H. Mathee, Vice Consul, Zurich.

Wallace E. Moessner, Vice Consul, Manchester.

H. Claremont Moses, Vice Consul, Asuncion.

Knowlton V. Hicks, Vice Consul, Hamburg.

John H. Tilton, Jr., Clerk, Liverpool.

The Consular Agency at Brisbane, Queensland, has been closed.



CONSUL AND MRS. ANDERSON RECEIVE ADMIRAL AND MRS. COONTZ

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

The Consulate at Fiume is to be closed in the very near future.

Consul General Thomas Sammons and Consul Benjamin F. Chase were retired on August 6 and 22, respectively, for disability, in accordance with Executive Orders bearing those dates.

Upon the occasion of his departure for Belgrade, after four years service at Prague, Vice Consul John L. Calnan was the guest of honor of the office staff at luncheon, on July 28, when he was presented with a handsomely fitted leather dressing case.

On Monday night, August 17, the Consul Agency at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, was broken into and quite a number of articles were stolen.

Mrs. Louise Henry Cowan, Tennessee, the author of the recently published novel "Trapped," which has received a number of very favorable reviews, is the mother of Mrs. Graham H. Kemper, wife of the American Consul at Yokohama.

Consul Jesse B. Jackson, Leghorn, recently won a gold clock as first prize in a bridge tournament at the Leghorn, Italy, Skating and Tennis Club.

The following officials represented the United States at the Seventh Congress of the International Juridical Committee on Aviation, which was held at Paris on September 28, 1925:

Major Barton K. Yount, Air Service, Assistant Military Attaché, American Embassy, Paris.

Lieut. Commander R. A. Burg, U. S. Navy, Assistant Naval Attaché, American Embassy, Paris.

Mr. Chester Lloyd Jones, Commercial Attaché, American Embassy, Paris.

The Foreign Service School will open for the second session on November 2, 1925, with fourteen Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, in attendance. Consul General William Dawson will again be the Chief Instructor of the School.

Vice Consul Raphael A. Manning, Montevideo, resigned, was a recent visitor at the Department.

Vice Consul Howard A. Bowman, Trieste, is spending his leave at Clyde, N. Y.

Consul Arthur C. Frost, Havana, who was recently in the United States on leave, brought his automobile from Havana to Tampa, Fla., and motored from there to Washington. After spending a short time at his home in Gloucester, Mass., Consul Frost expected to return to Havana in the same manner.

Consul Charles A. Bay, Tampico, is spending his leave of absence at Columbus, Ohio, and St. Paul, Minn.

Consul Thomas D. Bowman called at the Department en route to his new post at Budapest.

Consul General John Ball Osborne, Genoa, who is now in Washington on leave, expects to return to his post on October 10.

Consul Benjamin F. Chase has been retired from active service because of disability, under Executive Order of August 22, 1925.



CAPT. McDOWELL, U. S. S. OKLAHOMA AND THE WALLABY MASCOT



Consul Leon Dominian, Rome, who has been in the United States on leave, returned to his post on September 30.

Consul North Winship, Cairo, is spending his leave in Washington, and Macon, Ga.

Consul Charles R. Cameron, who has been sick for the past several months, has entirely recovered and reported to the Department for duty on September 25.

Consul Cameron has been assigned for duty in the Department and will organize a new section under the direction of Assistant Secretary Carr for the purpose of grading political reports submitted by consuls.

The Consular Agency at Brisbane, Queensland, has been closed.

During the visit of the United States Fleet to Australian waters, Consul Norman L. Anderson, in charge of the Consulate General, entertained at a reception in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Coontz. A photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and Admiral and Mrs. Coontz is on page 380,



THE GIRLS THEY LEFT BEHIND

and other pictures in connection with the visit of the fleet are shown in this issue.

Diplomatic Secretary Alexander C. Kirk has arrived in Washington and is taking up his duties in the Department.

A number of rooms in the State, War and Navy Building, both in the State Department and the War Department sections, had radio equipments set up in them during the World's Series week. The Current Information rooms were visited frequently by the Executive officers of the Department. The Secretary dropped in, as did Undersecretary Grew and Assistant Secretaries Wright and Harrison.

Consul General Thomas Sammons has been retired from active service because of disability, under Executive Order of August 6, 1925.

The following is a list of the personnel of the American Delegation to the Special Customs Conference, which will convene at Peking on October 26, 1925:

Delegates—John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to China; Silas H. Strawn.

Technical Advisers—Mahlon Fay Perkins, Consul; Dr. Stanley Hornbeck; Arthur H. Evans, Assistant Commercial Attaché, American Legation, Peking.

Secretariat—Ferdinand L. Mayer, First Secretary, American Legation, Peking; Frank P. Lockhart, American Consul General, Hankow; Miss Ethel G. Christenson, of the Department of State.

Chinese Secretariat—Willys R. Peck, Chinese Secretary, American Legation; Paul R. Josselyn, Assistant Chinese Secretary, American Legation; Flavius J. Chapman, 3d, Vice Consul, detailed at Peking, Assistant Chinese Secretary.

Code Clerk—Winfield S. Byars, of the Department of State.

Stenographers—Miss Winifred Owens Rice, Secretary to Mr. Strawn; J. J. Flaherty; Paul Hoffman; William T. Carruth.

Disbursing Officer—Henry F. Krenz, American Legation, Peking.

In accordance with the Act of February 25, 1925, and the Executive Order of May 15, 1925, the Department has concluded an agreement with Siam, effective September 19, 1925, according to which Siam waives the requirement of visaed passports for Americans of the non-immigrant class as defined in Section 3 of the Immigration



Act of 1924, and the United States waives the requirement of fees for non-immigrant visas and applications therefor in regard to the subjects of Siam.

The humors of the visa section of the American Consulate at Cobh, Irish Free State, received a splash of color soon after the inauguration of inspection of visa applicants at certain of the Consular offices in Great Britain and Ireland. A refusal was signed by Vice Consul Blackard, the reason given being illiteracy and psychopathic inferiority. The mother of the refused prospect took the refusal to the steamship agent and wanted to know what it meant. Upon being informed, she demanded, "Is that all? Then why does it say he was a *blackguard*!"

On September 30, last, among the many applicants for visas at the Prescott, Canada, Consulate, were three newly-wed couples. Their clothes shed a considerable quantity of rice on the floor. There have been several other such couples applying here for visas during the past month.

From a letter to the Naples office:

"I wish to thank you very much for your kind offices which enabled me to recover the pair of trousers which I left at the Hotel de Naples. The trousers are with me again after an absence of almost three months. I am very grateful to you."

SERVICE CHANGES

Diplomatic Branch

Pierre de L. Boal, Second Secretary at Berne, appointed Second Secretary at Lima.

Gerhard Gade, now detailed to Department, appointed Third Secretary at Oslo.

Ernest L. Ives, Consul at Alexandria, commissioned a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and appointed First Secretary at Constantinople.

Paul Mayo, Third Secretary at Lima, appointed Third Secretary at Brussels.

Consular Branch

Frederick W. Baldwin, Vice Consul at Florence, assigned Vice Consul at Lausanne.

Gilson G. Blake, Vice Consul at Georgetown, promoted to be a Consul and assigned Consul there.

Ellis O. Briggs, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

David K. E. Bruce, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

Charles R. Cameron, Consul detailed to Tokyo, detailed to Department.

Flavius J. Chapman, assigned Vice Consul at Tientsin. Will continue to serve in Legation at Peking.

Augustus S. Chase, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

Early B. Christian, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

Lewis Clark, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

Thomas D. Davis, Consul at Calais, assigned Consul at Patras.

Alfred W. Donegan, Consul at Patras, detailed to Munich.

Harry L. Franklin, appointed a Foreign Serv-



HAPPY GOBS



ice Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

Lynn W. Franklin, Consul detailed to Hankow temporarily, returned to Hongkong.

Harry C. Hawkins, Vice Consul detailed to Department, resigned.

Eugene W. Hinkle, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

George R. Hukill, Vice Consul at Batavia, assigned Vice Consul at Lucerne.

James H. Keeley, Vice Consul at Damascus, promoted to be a Consul and assigned Consul at Damascus.

Edward P. Lawton, Jr., appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

John H. Lord, Vice Consul and clerk at Funchal, promoted to be a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and assigned Vice Consul at Funchal.

William H. T. Mackie, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

Carl D. Meinhardt, Vice Consul at Changsha, promoted to be a Consul and assigned Consul at Changsha.

John H. Morgan, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

James J. Murphy, Jr., Consul at Lucerne, assigned Consul at Santo Domingo.

W. Mayo Newhall, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

Sydney B. Redecker, Vice Consul at Medan, promoted to be a Consul and assigned Consul at Medan.

Walter H. Sholes, to remain at Goteborg as Consul. Commission as Consul at Hull canceled.

Gaston Smith, Consul at Georgetown, assigned Consul at Calais.

Henry C. von Struve, assigned Consul at Stravanger. Commission as Consul at Goteborg canceled.

Maurice Walk, Consul detailed to Tokyo, resigned.

McCeney Werlich, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

Lloyd D. Yates, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

Non-Career Officers

Stephen E. Aguirre, Vice Consul and clerk at Manzanillo, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Nuevo Laredo.

William A. Balch, Vice Consul and clerk at Belfast, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Dublin.

Earl Brennan, Vice Consul and clerk at Goteborg, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Rome.

Donald A. Crosby, clerk at Buenaventura, appointed Vice Consul there.

Fletcher Dexter, Vice Consul and clerk at Lausanne, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Bordeaux.

Earl W. Eaton, Vice Consul and clerk at Nuevo Laredo, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Manzanillo.

Harold C. Hilts, Vice Consul and clerk at Puerto Cortes, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Tela temporarily.

Sylvio C. Leoni, Vice Consul and clerk at Messina temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and clerk at Milan.

Davis B. Lewis, Vice Consul and clerk at La Rochelle, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

George L. MacMaster, Consular Agent at Ceara, resigned.

Augustus Ostertag, Vice Consul and clerk at Havana, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Matanzas.

Walter J. Pawlak, Vice Consul and clerk at Warsaw, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Goteborg.

Charles F. Payne, Vice Consul and clerk at Maracaibo, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Havana.

John A. Scott, Vice Consul and clerk at Dresden, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Satillo.

Harold L. Smith, Vice Consul and clerk at Gibraltar, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Paris.

Warren C. Stewart, Vice Consul and clerk at Charlottetown temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and clerk at Halifax.

Jones R. Trowbridge, clerk at Leghorn, appointed Vice Consul there.

Paul A. Williams, clerk at Frankfort, appointed Vice Consul there.

George H. Winters, clerk at Mexico City, appointed Vice Consul there.

MARRIAGES

Luke-Matthews. Miss Elizabeth Rodgers Luke and Mr. Harrison Freeman Matthews, Secretary of Legation, Bucharest, were married on September 15, 1925, at the home of the bride, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Young-Smith. Miss Anne Barclay Young and Mr. Glenn Alvin Smith, of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, were married on October 7, 1925, at Washington, D. C.

Healey-Paxton. Miss Ann Healy and Foreign Service Officer John H. Paxton were married in Fairfax, Va., on September 22.

NECROLOGY

THE JOURNAL regrets to have to announce the death of Neil Sinclair, a British subject, who has been Consular Agent at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, since 1907.

COMMERCIAL

A total of 2,383 reports were received during the month of September, 1925, as compared with 2,578 reports during the month of August, 1925.

During the month of September, 1925, there were 2,871 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,283 in August, 1925. The Consulate General at Paris, France, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (69), followed by Nairobi, Africa (56), Alexandria, Egypt (50), La Paz, Bolivia (49), and Habana, Cuba (43).

CHARLES MacVEAGH NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

MR. CHARLES MacVEAGH was appointed Ambassador to Japan on September 24. Mr. MacVaegh is a prominent New York lawyer, a member of the firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed. He comes of a family with a tradition of public service, his father, Wayne MacVeagh, having served as Attorney General under President Garfield, and his uncle, Franklin MacVeagh, as Secretary of the Treasury under President Taft.

Mr. MacVeagh was born in Westchester, Pa., in 1860, and graduated from Harvard in 1881 (A.B.) and Columbia in 1883 (LL.B.).

MINISTERS TO POLAND AND FINLAND ARE TRANSFERRED

The appointment of Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., to be Minister to Finland, which was announced in the June issue of the JOURNAL, has been altered and Mr. Stetson has been appointed Minister to Poland.

Mr. Alfred J. Pearson, Minister to Poland, has been transferred from Warsaw to be Minister to Finland.

THE NEXT NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

APRIL 28, 29, 30, 1926

THE Thirteenth National Foreign Trade Convention will be held at Charleston, S. C., April 28, 29, 30, 1926, according to an announcement of O. K. Davis, Secre-

(Continued on following page)



MR. CHARLES MacVEAGH



E. E. YOUNG APPOINTED MINISTER

IN THE appointment of Consul General Evan E. Young, Foreign Service Officer of Class I, to be Minister to the Dominican Republic, another well-deserved promotion from the classified service has been made. Mr. Young has had broad experience in the Service, having served, in addition to his consular posts, in the diplomatic service twice, once as Minister to Ecuador, in 1911 and 1912, and as Commissioner (or Minister) to the three Baltic states of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, from 1920 to 1922. Mr. Young has also served twice in the Department of State, once for about a year in 1912-13, and again for over two years, as Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, from 1923 to 1925. Mr. Young was born in Kenton, Ohio, August 17, 1878; home Plankinton, S. Dak.; attended Hiram College, Ohio, the South Dakota School of Mines, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin law school; three years' Army service in the Philippines.

Mr. Young was appointed, after examination (August 10, 1905), Consul at Harput, August 12, 1905; Consul at Saloniki, June 10, 1908; Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State, November 24, 1909; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador, July 6, 1911; appointed in the Department of State and designated as Foreign Trade Adviser, September 4, 1912; delegate on the part of the United States to the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, Boston, September 24 to 28, 1912; appointed Consul-General at Halifax, June 5, 1913; Consul-General of class five by act approved February 1, 1915; appointed Consul-General of class four October 24, 1918; at Constantinople from January 19, 1920; designated American Commissioner to the Baltic Provinces in Russia, March 25, 1920; appointed Consul-General of class three June 4, 1920; class two November 23, 1921; ordered to proceed to Washington September 19, 1922; detailed to the Department of State Feb-

ruary 15, 1923; designated Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, July 3, 1923; appointed Foreign Service Officer of class one, July 1, 1924; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic, September 14, 1925.

(Continued from preceding page)

tary of the National Foreign Trade Council. "Next year's convention," Mr. Davis said, "will be held for the first time since our organization in 1914 in a South Atlantic port. It will afford an opportunity to focus attention on the foreign trade and industrial development which is so rapidly going forward in the New South. Americans have been much interested to learn quite recently that the State of South Carolina is today consuming more cotton than it is producing. The reason is not the falling off of cotton production but the immense increase of cotton manufacturing which is reflected throughout the South and, together with a remarkable impetus in industrial development, has brought a noteworthy and progressive momentum to the South Atlantic ports.

"Foreign trade representatives from every section of the country will gather at Charleston to take concrete action looking to the development of Atlantic and South Atlantic trade with Central and South America, with Europe, and the Far East. The fact that it is



EVAN E. YOUNG

three South Atlantic ports—Charleston, Savannah, and Jacksonville, now the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth, respectively, in tonnage of imports into the United States—which have shown the most concerted development in American foreign trade in recent years was one of the vital reasons for choosing Charleston as the next meeting place of America's principal convention on the business of foreign trade.

"The development of new trade routes out of and into the United States has become of outstanding interest to foreign traders since parity rates to the United Kingdom and Europe have been given to the South Atlantic ports in high seas transportation and since domestic railroad



rates have been revised favorably to this section by the Interstate Commerce Commission. With Philadelphia bent on marking sesqui-centennial year with a much enlarged effort for high-seas trade, a keen foreign trade activity is also notable all the way from Baltimore to Key West, round the Gulf Ports and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and the convention will provide a meeting point for a profoundly interesting survey of the movement of our international business.

"Although Charleston claims the oldest Chamber of Commerce in the United States, the terminal of the oldest railway, the oldest museum, the oldest formal gardens, and the South's oldest daily newspaper, yet it has spent \$11,000,000 on modern port terminals alone, it has built two new modern hotels, possesses today the only first-class navy yard between Hampton Roads and San Francisco, has developed within the last recorded fiscal year from thirty-fourth to twenty-fourth place in gross tonnage of foreign trade among American ports, and has become a strategic port of thoroughly up-to-date interest to American business men who are following closely the trends of our foreign trade.

"The new progressive South is waking up to foreign trade, and our gathering is sure to reflect very broadly the interest of the rest of the country in this trend, most especially throughout the Middle West, which is particularly concerned now with new shipping points and is itself in the midst of a great foreign trade development. We expect to have one of the most interesting and profitable conventions in our history at Charleston."

W. W. RUSSELL APPOINTED MINISTER

THE appointment of Mr. William W. Russell to be Minister to Siam is, in reality, the transfer of an old and tried member of the American Diplomatic Corps to another post. Mr. Russell entered the Diplomatic Service as Secretary of Legation at Caracas in 1895 and served there and at Panama until 1904 when he was made Minister to Colombia. He retired as Minister to the Dominican Republic in 1913 and was reappointed in 1915.



WILLIAM W. RUSSELL

Mr. Russell was born in Washington, D. C., December 3, 1859; educated at the Rockville Academy and the United States Naval Academy; civil engineer and served on various surveys in South America, Mexico, and the United States; lieutenant on the cruiser America when that vessel was delivered to Brazilian authorities.

Mr. Russell was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Caracas November 15, 1895; Secretary of the Legation at Panama City February 5, 1904; Chargé d'Affaires ad interim from February 13, 1904; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia March 17, 1904; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Venezuela June

21, 1905; appointed Commissioner to the National Exposition in Quito, Ecuador, and served from August 19, 1908, to January 12, 1909; appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to the Dominican Republic June 24, 1910; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic July 6, 1911; retired August, 1913; reappointed August 16, 1915; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Siam September 14, 1925.



Second World Motor Transport Congress

Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N. Y.

January 11-13, 1926

IN VIEW of the cordial cooperation so generously given by U. S. Government representatives abroad to make successful the first international automotive event recently held in this country, it is a pleasure to express appreciation and to venture the hope that similar assistance may be accorded in inviting the participation by prospective delegates among officials, dealers, manufacturers, editors, bankers and others in the automotive industry, in the forthcoming Second World Motor Transport Congress which is to be convened during the National Automobile Show in New York, January 11-13, 1926.

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WORLD SERIES

(Continued from page 377)

tham, their young first baseman, who was a great player in the regular season but couldn't get started at bat in the Series. Johnny McInnis, war worn veteran of five previous series, formerly of the old invincible Athletics, took his place. This had much to do with the triumphal march of the Pirates from this point. He is a game fellow with a great record, and he played a man's part in the subsequent proceedings.

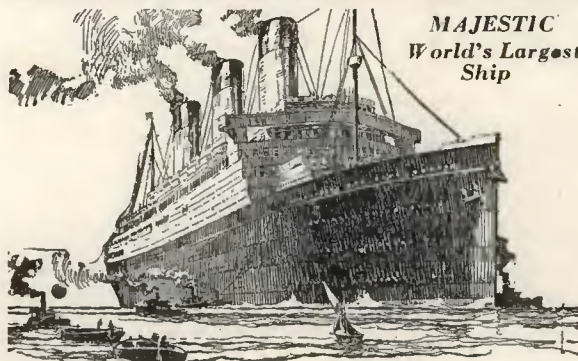
The seat of war now shifted back to Pittsburgh again. Kremer pitched against Ferguson, and this time he won, 3 to 2. Two of Pittsburgh's runs were made in consequence of a decision at second base in the third inning. Peck missed a force play because the umpire said he failed to touch the bag, though he had plenty of time to. Peck claimed that he touched it, and showed the chalk on his shoe.

The game might still have been won, but Moore of Pittsburgh made a home run into one of the temporary stands. Joe Harris, of Washington, made a two-base hit in the ninth round, on a terrific drive that struck a wire screen in the remotest corner, which had been stretched in front of another of the so-called "box-office stands."

The last game was played in a rainstorm and was a ragged, rain soaked, mud spattered affair. Walter Johnson started for the third time, his charley horse tightly bound from the knee up. Aldridge also made his third start, but retired under fire before completing one inning. Evidently he is not a good mud-horse, and was unable to control the wet ball. This resulted in a lead of four unearned runs for the Griffs. The Pirates hit Johnson hard, however, and had tied the score at six-all at the end of the seventh round. One of Peck's numerous errors helped them. But, in the eighth, Peck made a long home drive over the left field wall, putting his team ahead again.

Had this lead been maintained, the veteran shortstop would have emerged from the Series as a hero, in spite of his misplays, but it was cancelled in the Pirates' half of the same inning when his eighth error let them score three runs after the side should have been retired. There was only this narrow margin between being a hero and being out of luck.

It would be hard to recall a time when Walter Johnson allowed 15 hits for 26 bases, as was the case in this game. The slippery field must have aggravated his leg trouble. Some thought that Manager Harris made a mistake in letting Barney go the route, but Bucky, President Clark



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Griffith, and all the Washington baseball people at the game said that the great pitcher had all his stuff, pitched excellently, and was the victim of numerous Texas leaguers and a foul which was erroneously called a two-base hit.

On the other hand, Manager McKetchnie of Pittsburgh, is reported to have said "Johnson didn't seem to have much stuff"; and President Ban Johnson of the American League expressed the view that Barney should have been lifted.

It is doubtful whether any game was ever played in such rain before. One baseball humorist described it as a "marine disaster." Appropriate for the Pirates! These games have passed into baseball history as "the Pneumonia Series."

FOREIGN SERVICE AND AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 369)

factory: He showed me a photograph of a German (to whom I bore no resemblance whatever) who had stolen a large sum of money in Bogota and was reported to be on his way Southward, and explained that he had naturally assumed that I, a foreigner, reached town, that I was the man they were after.

Peru and Chile both offered interesting material, and it was with genuine feelings of regret that I finally loaded a huge trunk with plants and boarded one of the fast steamers for New York. But the experiences of many months in Latin America are still fresh in my memory, as also the recollection of personal favors and hearty official cooperation received from diplomatic and consular officers in all of the countries visited.

USE OF ENGLISH IN DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE

By J. THEODORE MARRINER

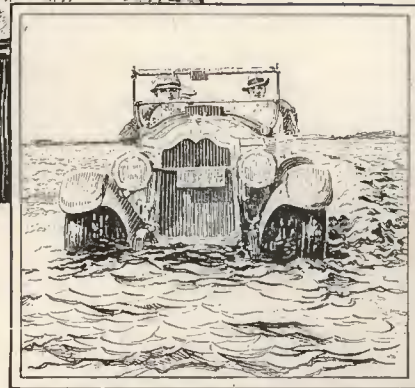
(Continued from September)

The actual problems which confront the newcomer in diplomacy in the preparation of drafts are fivefold:

- (1) Telegrams to the Department;
- (2) Despatches to the Department;
- (3) Notes to foreign governments or their representatives;
- (4) Letters to private persons, and
- (5) Preparatory work, such as memoranda, precis, etc.



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While the general qualities of style which I have outlined above apply to all these types of writing, yet there are special problems in each and the emphasis is different on the qualities required.

Naturally, telegrams are employed when speed is a great factor in negotiation or information. Therefore, precision is the quality most to be emphasized for this purpose. To this end brevity is desired, but care must be taken not to compress so that it is difficult for the recipient to understand the message. In the interest of economy in cable charges, unnecessary phrases should be cut out, but the code books are so arranged with phrases in common diplomatic use that cutting out little words like articles and conjunctions often results in no economy at all, for example, "the leader of the Opposition" is two code words, whereas "leader of Opposition" is three. Likewise "in the nature of the case" is two code words, whereas "in nature of case" is four. Naturally, in the interests of the Treasury it is not necessary to make telegrams read as complete documents in themselves. For example "your December 12, 3 p. m., yes" is quite sufficient for an answer to a direct question from the Department, and it is not necessary to recapitulate the points raised. As a practical means of perfecting a telegram, it is best whenever time permits to read it over again after the mind has been filled with some other subject. It should then be looked at without reviewing the previous correspondence to see if it remains comprehensible and conveys the message intended.

In fact, this principle of leaving everything you write for a few hours to cool and then reviewing it as if you were your own worst enemy with a genius for picking flaws, looking for a chance to ruin you, will be found very helpful in all diplomatic correspondence. Not even the vainest of diplomatists would ever pretend that his words in his despatches as they fell from his lips, without benefit of deliberation or revision. A document which will, whether you wish it or no, become part of the permanent records of this or some other nation, is always worthy of painstaking scrutiny.

On turning from telegram, the second important type of drafting is the one which will occupy the larger portion of your time and effort in the Foreign Service, namely, the writing of despatches and reports to the Department. For this type of drafting, all the elements of style which I have outlined are desirable, but the emphasis shifts from precision, which is the great quality



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of telegrams, to clarify which should rule in despatches.

While no despatch to my mind should ever exceed six typewritten pages, exclusive of enclosures (for if it is longer it generally indicates that the discussion includes more than one subject and hence should form two despatches), nevertheless brevity should give way to completeness, and any detail which will give a clearer idea to the Department or fill in the background for the facts set forth should be included. Furthermore, as the despatch is the report of an officer of this Government stationed in a place because of a certain aptitude for foreign service, his comments are desired on the local conditions with which he comes in contact. Fear of errors in judgment or perspective often hinders some of the officers from making comments on events which would prove helpful to the Department and the device of shifting your own opinions by such phrases as "the general opinion seems to be" or "the comment runs" is both disingenuous and dangerous.

With regard to the matter to be reported, no rule can be laid down, as that is entirely in the judgment of the officers themselves. No one in the Department can possibly say beforehand what conditions will arise in a given country that may be worth reporting, and the judgment of the officer in the field in that respect should be entirely unhampered. In case of doubt it is a safe rule to report. Although trivial matter in great quantity becomes a burden to the Department, nevertheless better one or two unnecessary despatches from a Mission than that any desired piece of information should be lacking when needed.

Discretion must, however, be enjoined even in reporting to the Department, unless the precautions possible for safeguarding your report from falling into unauthorized hands seem well-nigh perfect. In a circular to consuls dated May 26, 1830, the Secretary of State said:

"In their letters, even to this Department, upon such subjects, they will confine themselves to the communication of important or interesting public events, as they occur, in as concise and succinct a form as may be convenient, avoiding all unnecessary reflections or criticisms upon the characters or conduct of individuals; and they will, on no occasions, give publicity, through the press, to opinions or speculations injurious to the Public Institutions of those Countries, or the persons concerned in the administration of them.

These instructions are suggested, as much by the nature and style of the communication them-



selves, which are occasionally received at this Department from some of the Consuls of the United States, in the regions and upon the topics referred to, which communications abound in epithets of unqualified obloquy and disapprobation, as to the character and views of distinguished public men in those Countries, as by the general propriety and utility of the rules prescribed by them, for the observance of yourself and of your colleagues in the South American and United Mexican States."

In the gradation of importance of subjects, the following criteria may prove helpful in deciding whether or not a subject is worth reporting.

Of first importance, naturally are:

All subjects which directly affect the interests of the United States. Such are all questions of tariff, emigration and immigration policy; foreign loans and credits; armaments and war preparations, both naval and military, taxes on foreign persons or corporations, confiscatory or discriminatory legislation, treaties of commerce and arbitration, attitudes of governments and rulers towards the United States, and criminal and civil suits involving American persons or corporations.

2. Subjects which indirectly affect the United States, such as:

Changes in governments, political conditions within a country; political parties; religious controversies, colonial aspirations and policies of the powers; international alliances, disputes and differences, and attitude of governments on the principle involved.

3. Subjects of interest without special international consequence:

Celebrations and ceremonies, historical and archeological discoveries; personnel matters; important legislative action and procedure; laws of censorship; treatment of minorities, etc.

This list makes no pretense at being exhaustive but merely suggests a scale to use when considering the desirability or necessity of reporting and an indication of the importance of treatment.

As to the form for despatch writing it is as various as the subjects and the writers can make it, and with the exception of the "I have the honor" at the beginning and the end, makes no demands whatever on the writer.

As I have mentioned above in another connection, care should be taken to avoid multiplicity of reference at the beginning of a despatch.

There is no reason to worry the Department with a recitation of the number of despatches you have written on any subject, and reference to any of them should only be made when the facts



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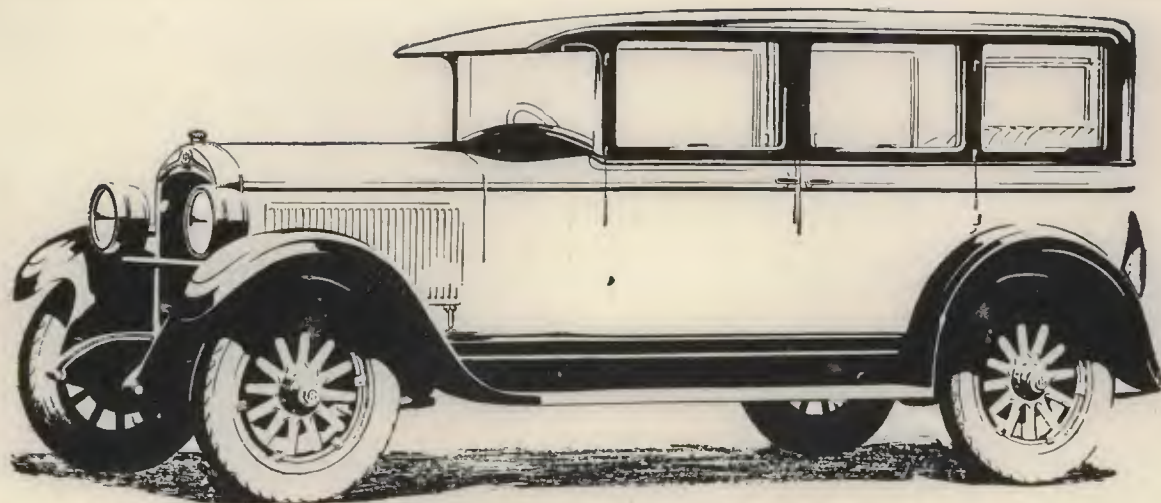
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stated in them are absolutely pertinent to the discussion in hand.

I shall now turn to the question of note writing, that is, the communications between the diplomat or consul and the authorities of the countries in which they reside or between the State Department and Legations.

Before discussing the questions of style and form, I desire to call your attention to the general consideration of the advisability of caution in the amount of such writing you indulge in.

Thomas Jefferson, in a general instruction to Consuls of the United States, dated August 26, 1790, said "It would be best not to fatigue the Government in which you reside or those in authority under it with applications in unimportant cases. Husband their good dispositions for occasions of some moment, and let all representations to them be couched in the most temperate and friendly terms; never indulging in any case whatever a single expression which may irritate."

On this score your judgment alone can be your guide.

Many Foreign Offices require constant prodding to obtain answers to communications, and

your success or failure in this regard will depend rather on your interpretation of the psychology of the country in which you reside than in the quality of the notes, however frequently or infrequently you may address the government.

In respect to style, the third of the trilogy of qualities which I have enumerated above, namely, suavity is the one which should be most considered in the drafting of diplomatic notes.

The phrases of politeness adopted for the most part from the French and the proper tone of consideration for the point of view of the reader as well as an exact regard for the use of titles and qualifications will attain the necessary element of this quality.

You should not, however, allow the stereotyped phraseology laid down for you by the necessity for the inclusion of polite phrases to hamper you in the direct expression of your message. Facility in the employment of these phrases comes only with practice and the use of them does not hinder the recipients from deducing the exact shade of meaning which you may intend.

I have suggested previously the necessity in this type of writing for considering the possibil-



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ity of translation and hence a particular effort should be made to avoid all ambiguity and not to allow the sense of the communication to hinge entirely upon the subtlety of a single word or phrase.

The usual forms of communications between the Missions of this country and those of another are notes in the first person and notes verbales or memoranda in the third person.

A note begins with the words "Sir," "Your Excellency," "My Lord," "Your Highness," or whatever qualification is due to the recipient, and in the American or English usage the words "I have the honor," are contained in the first sentence. The conclusion is generally an adaptation of the French phrase and runs something on this order, "Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration."

Various gradations can be made in the height of the consideration, as "High" consideration, "Very high" consideration, and "consideration" without qualification in accordance with the rank and dignity of the person addressed. The address of the person for whom the note is destined

is carried in the lower left-hand corner of the first page with his qualification, such as "Excellency," "Highness," etc., placed above the name. For example: "His Excellency, the Right Honorable Sir Esme Howard, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., C. V. O., Ambassador of Great Britain."

In certain European countries it is customary to use three et ceteras after the particular title of the person addressed to indicate the existence of other dignities and apologies for their omission.

When once the consideration of form is cared for, the gist of the note should conform to the same rules that apply in all other forms of diplomatic correspondence. Possibly the element of discretion should be kept more in the mind of the writer and all words weighed for the possibility of misinterpretation. In such formal notes, the writer may considerably embarrass his own Government by some commitment he seems to have made, even though it be merely the twisting of an innocent phrase into a significance not intended. All statements should be properly qualified lest they include the promise of more than the Government intended.



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In brief, caution is a quality impossible to overplay in such writing, although the evidences of it should be smoothed down by the tone of serenity which the best style carries with it.

With these few considerations I must dismiss this most important subject of note writing and turn to that of drafting letters to private persons. It needs less attention than the other forms for it has more in common with writing with which you are already familiar. In connection with such communications to private persons, the elements to keep in mind are those of courtesy and helpfulness, which should not be inconsistent with the exercise of appropriate discretion and scrupulous exactitude. Under this same heading come letters in the informal style from officials abroad to persons in this Government and, while these are discouraged when dealing with purely official matters, nevertheless they can serve very useful purposes at times.

Finally, I shall only indicate the importance of the preparation of what may be called the hack work of diplomatic writing, that is, the memoranda and precis for the use of others who will write the despatches and notes. These efforts require the complicated dossier and their reduc-

tion into a brief, orderly and logical arrangement. Style does not enter into such writing, but judgment and power of analysis are essential for success in this field. It is merely briefing. No one will read your efforts of this nature a hundred years hence, and the fruit of this toil can only be seen in the drafting which it makes possible.

In conclusion I only wish to say that I have not had time to dwell as I might have wished on all the phases of this question, nor to read you the examples from the wealth in our archives to which I hope your interest may some day lead you. If there be any one quality of style in diplomatic correspondence which I wish to impress on you above all others, it is that of timelessness. I have read selections from Jefferson, Motley, Hawthorne, Lowell, Laughlin, and telegrams of last week from Senator Burton at Geneva, and yet there is not flavor of quaintness in the earlier examples and no trace of the jazz age in the modern. English for diplomatic usage was then, as now, the well-bred expression of thought, which because it must pass current in the international world, is polished until the stamp of time and locality is effaced.

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