

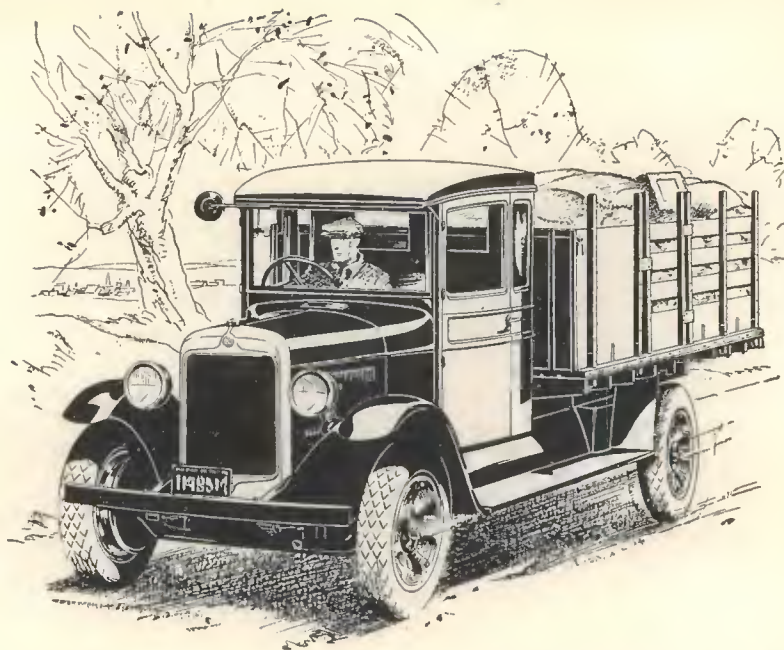
# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo from E. G. Greene*

TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, PEKING

Vol. V DECEMBER, 1928 No. 12



## *The Second, the Third —and the Tenth*

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. V, No. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1928

## The Election

THE final count of electoral votes cast in the election of November 6 shows a total of 444 votes for Herbert Hoover to 87 for Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York, a margin of 178 electoral votes over the 266 necessary for a majority.

The popular vote has been variously estimated to be in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 for Hoover to 14,500,000 for Smith. In round numbers this makes a total popular vote in excess of 35,500,000, with the inclusion of the ballots cast for presidential candidates of minor political parties.

The Solid South, consistently Democratic since reconstruction days, was broken with a Hoover majority in Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, and Texas. Only two other states were won by Governor Smith, and they were the old New England States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, carried in the face of defeat in his home State of New York.

The entire West, including the dissatisfied farm states, gave their votes to Mr. Hoover in the face of predictions that he would lose them on account of his avowed opposition to the provisions of the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill.

With Hoover's victory followed the assurance of Republican control of both Houses of Congress. The Senate will stand 55 Republicans, 39 Democrats, and 1 Farmer-Laborite. This will give the Republicans a working majority of at least 15. There is still a vacant seat in the Senate, due to Vare, of Pennsylvania, not having resigned after being refused a seat by that body.

One of the striking features of the election was the heavy popular vote for Governor Smith in spite of the overwhelming majority of electoral votes for Hoover. The total popular vote was the largest ever polled in any country. The votes cast in presidential election from 1904 on, taking into account only the major parties, are as follows:

1904—Roosevelt, Republican .....	7,628,834
Parker, Democrat .....	5,084,491
Total .....	12,713,325
1908—Taft, Republican .....	7,769,006
Bryan, Democrat .....	4,409,106
Total .....	14,178,112
1912—Wilson, Democrat .....	6,286,214
Taft, Republican .....	3,483,992
Roosevelt, Progressive .....	4,126,020
Total .....	13,896,226
1916—Wilson, Democrat .....	9,129,606
Hughes, Republican .....	8,538,221
Total .....	17,667,827
1920—Harding, Republican .....	16,152,200
Cox, Democrat .....	9,147,353
Total .....	25,299,553
1924—Coolidge, Republican .....	15,725,016
Davis, Democrat .....	8,386,503
La Follette, Progressive .....	4,822,856
Total .....	28,934,375

Comparison of the electoral vote over the same period of time is as follows:

1928—Hoover, Republican .....	444
Smith, Democratic .....	87
Republican majority .....	357



*Harris & Ewing.*

HERBERT HOOVER, PRESIDENT-ELECT



1924—Coolidge, Republican .....	382
Davis, Democrat .....	136
La Follette, Progressive .....	13
Republican majority .....	233
1920—Harding, Republican .....	404
Cox, Democrat .....	127
Republican majority .....	277
1916—Wilson, Democrat .....	277
Hughes, Republican .....	254
Democratic majority .....	23
1912—Wilson, Democrat .....	435
Taft, Republican .....	8
Roosevelt, Progressive ....	88
Democratic majority...	339
1908—Taft, Republican .....	321
Bryan, Democrat .....	162
Republican majority...	159
1904—Roosevelt, Republican ....	376
Parker, Democrat .....	140
Republican majority...	236

With the result of three congressional districts still in doubt, the Republican majority in the House, over all opposition, will total at least 102.

Prior to the election, the Senate line-up was: 47 Republicans, 46 Democrats, 1 Farmer-Labor, 2 vacancies—Vare, of Pennsylvania, and Smith, of Illinois.

The line-up of the House of Representatives in the Seventy-first Congress now stands as follows:

Republican .....	268
Democratic .....	166
Farmer-Labor .....	1

With a total House membership of 435, and all seats occupied, 218 votes will be necessary for a majority.

Four of the seven women members of Congress, three of them widows, and one the wife, of former members of Congress, were reelected—Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, (Rep.) of California; Mrs. Katherine Langley, (Rep.) of Kentucky; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, (Rep.) of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Mary T. Norton, (Dem.) of New Jersey. The new

women members are Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, (Rep.), widow of Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, and daughter of Senator Hanna of Ohio; Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, (Rep.) of New York, and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, (Dem.) of Florida, daughter of William J. Bryan.

Another striking feature of the election was the choice to the House of the first Negro in a generation, Oscar de Priest, (Rep.) from the first

(Continued on page 415)



Harris & Ewing.

CHARLES CURTIS, VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT



# The Peacock Throne

By AUGUSTIN W. FERRIN, *Consul, Teheran*

IT WAS a custom of the late dynasty for the heir apparent to reside in Tabriz until the voice of Fate called him to Teheran and the Crown. So from Tabriz I also was summoned suddenly to Teheran, not to ascend the Peacock Throne, but to occupy temporarily the American consular chair.

The new Pahlevi dynasty had been active during my short stay in Tabriz straightening curves and removing bumps in the steep road over Mount Sahand and the crooked gorge of Khaflan Kouh, and my retrograde ride was less laborious than the voyage northward 18 months before; still I was tired enough when I reached my destination to sleep dreamlessly in the soft bed of my predecessors, which they had generously left for me instead of carrying it away with them as "an effect other than baggage."

The previous Consul, like Riza Shah Pahlevi, had been an innovator and improver, and I found the consulate enlarged by three new and commodious rooms with fireplaces, the garden green with grass and variegated with plants whose seeds he had imported from America, and altogether I had no complaint at all to make against the Dei Consulares responsible for my unexpected change of residence.

After the Quaker quiet of Azerbaijan Teheran seemed a seething metropolis. I stared at the horse-drawn street cars as open mouthed as a quota immigrant in the new York subway. The normal parade of pedestrians on the Lalezar appeared to me a general mobilization, and they in turn admired my provincial air as if I had been a Shahsavan in sheepskin hat or a Kurd in fringed silk turban. Days elapsed before I had sufficiently recovered from the transportation to begin the required round of calls and to survey critically my new surroundings.

The *raison d'être* of Teheran does not immediately appear. One asks why from time immemorial a city has stood at this particular place in what appears to be a desert beginning at the feet of barren mountains. The map explains. Desert in Persia is a relative term and while the country around Teheran looks like one it is an Elysian field compared with the great salt flats to the east and south, which hardly a crow can cross. Teheran is at the northwest corner of this arid expanse. From it a road runs north of the salt flats eastward to Khorassan and west of them

another southward to Isphahan. Teheran thus occupies a strategic position between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, between Turkestan and Arabistan.

It was made the modern capital of Persia by Agha Mohammed Kajar, of Tartar derivation, who preferred it to Isphahan because of its nearness to his source of strength, but under the name of Ragha, Rhages, or Rei, it had been for centuries a princely city, capital of Median, Persian and Parthian potentates. Named in both the Avesta and the Bible, Rei made some claim, against Gazna and Urumia, to be the birthplace of Zoroaster, and it was long the pontifical see of his priestly successors. Alexander the Great chased Darius III through Rei 330 B. C. and Haroun-al-Reshid was born here A. D. 763.

The Mongols and Tartars of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries erased Rei from the earth, murdering most of its million inhabitants. Whether or not they sowed the site with salt, ancient symbol of extinction, is not known; doubtless they did, for Teheran today is 6 miles north of Rei, which remains only as a mine for archaeologists, who dig up in it from time to time broken pottery and obsolete coins. The only buildings left there are a huge symmetrical cylinder of brick, which may date from the Mongols, but whose title, "Togrul's Tower" suggests an earlier, Seljuk, origin, and the Zoroastrian "Tower of Silence," where the ravens remove the flesh from dead fire-worshippers' bones.

South of the ruins and occupying part of the region of old Rei is a holy oasis, sacred to Shah Abdul Azim, brother of the Eighth Imam. Thither Moslems resort in summer and autumn, by means of a small steam railway, to refresh themselves in green groves forbidden to foreigners, who only can see minarets rising above the trees and the glint of a blue dome between the boughs. Infidels may, however, drink freely of the cool waters of Chashmeh-i-Ali, a clear perennial spring near by, presided over by Fath-Ali Shah in bas relief on an adjacent rock.

The new Teheran, new relatively to Rei, presents little of truly antique interest but fairly reeks with relics of the Kajar régime, begun by Agha Mohammed Shah in 1788 and ended in 1925 by Ahmed Agha Shah, now living in Paris as a king in exile. The principal Kajar legacies appear to



be a great castle on a hill north of the city, which looks a little like the Potala Palace of the Dalai Lama and the Gulistan Palace in the city, which shelters the Crown Prince and the Peacock Throne.

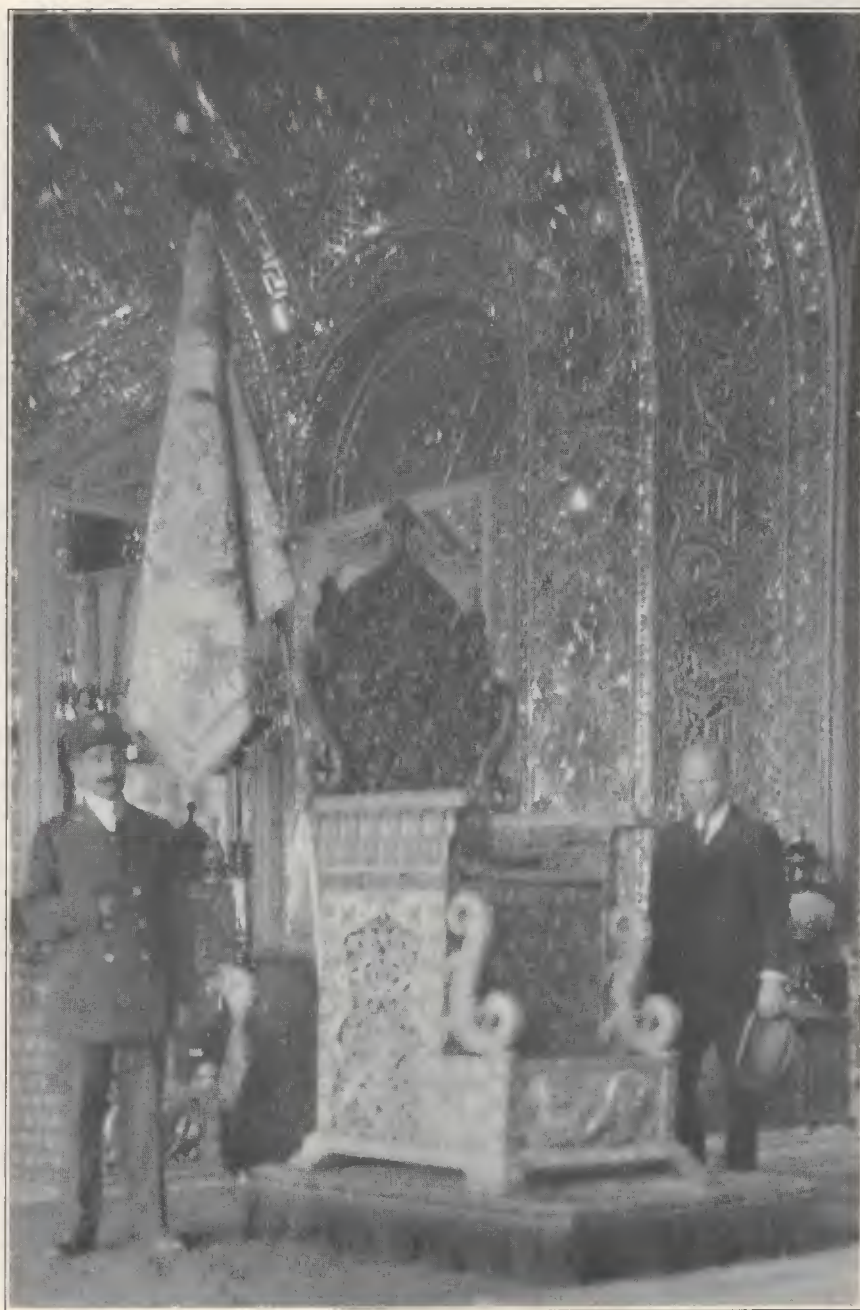
The Gulistan (Rose Garden) is disappointing, but to see the Peacock Throne is a privilege seldom accorded to strangers. It is, as shown in the accompanying photograph, a big arm chair curiously carved, gorgeously gilded and studded with precious stones, mostly emeralds. Originally, it was said, the seat of the Grand Mongul in Delhi it was stolen thence by Nadir Shah, who conquered India in the eighteenth century and after his violent death assumed by his successors.

Since Riza Shah's coronation it has remained at the rear of the vast throne room in the Gulistan Palace, approachable over more priceless Persian carpets of astonishing area. Perhaps it is called Peacock from its many colors. The name would appear more aptly applied, and it is applied by some authorities, to the jeweled divan behind it, on which the long-bearded Fath-Ali Shah used to sit with extended legs, listening to the flattering verses of his well-paid poets, while a diamond sun above his head, moved by hidden mechanism, revolved royally, reflected in the myriad mirrors which form the main adornment of the imperial apartment.

Lord Curzon, among others who thought this divan the real Peacock Throne, maintained that it once had a canopy with peacocks on it, and quoted quite learnedly to that ef-

fect ancient authors who professed to have seen the throne in Delhi before Nadir Shah nabbed it.

The Gulistan is the umbilicus of Teheran, surrounded by unsightly structures which mask its



*Photo by A. W. Ferrin*

THE PEACOCK THRONE, TEHERAN





barbaric beauty. From outside one sees chiefly tiled twin towers with latticed windows which suggest pale princesses in pink silk pantaloons. Even from the Rose Garden it is not impressive, and one who has visited the Purple City of Kublai Khan wastes little eyesight on the Palace of the Kajar kings. Riza Shah himself, apparently, does not care much for it, since he has built on a broad, new boulevard at the west of the city, named in his honor, Pahlevi, a new palace with a galvanized iron tin roof, and at the other end of the avenue, in the distant hills, a palais d'ete. Around his city palace the new grandees, who have risen with Riza, also have built, in beautiful gardens, their handsome homes.

At one entrance to the old Gulistan Palace precincts, which include within the mud-walled citadel the Foreign Office and some other administrations, is a cannon captured by Nadir Shah at Delhi, which formerly had the property of affording "bast"; that is, a fugitive from justice touching it was temporarily safe, like a player in the game of "prisoner's base." Another gate of the palace grounds leads to the Grand Meidan, with a pretty little garden in the middle, bounded by the Imperial Bank of Persia, the telegraph office, police headquarters and the city hall.

Closely contiguous to this meidan is another of a military character, half of whose vast parade, which has served in times past as a place de la

guillotine, is being converted into a public park. In the second story of its imposing gateway is continued the Zoroastrian practice of saluting with horns, flutes, drums and zinthers, the rising and the setting sun.

Behind the Gulistan are covered bazaars, similar to but smaller, airier and better lighted than those of Tabriz, and behind them the tortuous thoroughfares of an oriental town untouched by the vandal hand of the reformer. In and about the bazaars are many mosques, some with fancy arched facades, minarets and carved wooden doors, creating an atmosphere much more Arabic than Azerbaijan's, which is essentially Turkish when it is not Russian. The magnificent Sipah-Salar Mosque, on the same street as the Medjless, stands against the sky with six minarets, a clock tower and a dome, all shining with tiles of many colors. The faithful Moslems of Teheran, though commencing to emulate Kemal Pasha in regard to coats, hats and veils, are as reactionary as Tabriz is in the matter of mosques, and, remembering Major Imbrie, I hid my camera as I hastened past them.

Along the eastern front of the Gulistan Palace runs north and south the Lalezar, whose European style shops begin to supersede the domed bazaars and on which nearly 3,000 automobiles hoot and toot, while the Grand Meidan itself, which the Lalezar crosses, is a busy terminus of motor



*Photo by A. W. Ferrin*

THE AMERICAN LEGATION, TEHERAN





busses plying to Shimran and Shah Abdul Azim and frequent airplanes frighten buzzards in the sky above, preparatory to flights to Resht, Meshed, Isphahan and the Iraq frontier.

Between the new palace and the old on wide streets, shaded by large and leafy trees, dwell behind high walls the diplomats, their luxurious legation grounds combining European comfort with oriental floral and arboreal art; but from these Arcadian gardens heat and insects drive the envoys in May to Shimran, where, in other gardens well watered by mountain streams, they pass the summer pleasantly.

The rocky rampart behind Shimran seems, in the clear air of the plateau, prepared to topple on Teheran. Actually it is two parasangs away and the snowy cone of Mount Demavand, though very visible from Teheran, is at two days' donkey distance.

The expanding city is crowding against old encircling earthen walls, 2 miles in circumference, with a dry moat and 12 gates, covered with a colored tile, of which unfortunately some have fallen off; the municipality is slowly replacing them, but the pressure against the walls is strong, and if the capital continues to grow they and their picturesque porcelain gates will probably pass away.

Outside the walls, at watered intervals in the gravelly plain, are suburban palaces of several kings, each new monareh apparently having felt obliged to set up an independent establishment. These palaces have been turned by the present Shah into military barracks, and the soldiers seem to spend their time marching from one to another of them.

Immediately beyond the Yusu-fabad Gate American missionaries have constructed a colossal college and inside the Doshan-tappeh Gate a hospital. Within the city also they have schools for boys and girls, to whose indirect influence, perhaps, is due an edict permitting women to show their faces and, properly chaperoned, to attend the einema, concessions which in Tabriz would cause riot, if not revolution.

To Moslem men is not conceded but commanded curtailment of coats and addition of the Pahlevi frontispiece to their round, for-



*Photo from A. W. Ferrin.*

## THE IMPERIAL BANK

merly rimless, caps, though seyid and mollahs are allowed to retain their traditional robes and turbans. The provinces may preserve their Islamic isolation, but in Teheran, at least, "the old order changeth, yielding place to new," at the expense of romance but to the profit of the practical.



*Photo by A. W. Ferrin*

## DOSCHANTOPPETE GATE



## THE CONSULATE GENERAL AT STOCKHOLM

By JOHN BALL OSBORNE, *Consul General,  
Stockholm*

Everything connected with Stockholm has shown noteworthy progress and development of late. The city itself has steadily accumulated convincing evidence of its right to the title of "Queen of the North," and it must appear on every list of the world's most beautiful cities.

Stockholm is also in the vanguard of business progressiveness. As one youth in the large group of American schoolboys who visited Sweden this summer as guests of Swedish families declared to a newspaper reporter at the close of his stay: "If one should go to sleep in the United States and wake up in Sweden the only marked differ-

ence would be the language." It is really the most Americanized city in Europe and the evidence of it is everywhere.

Sweden is a land of original achievement in the arts and sciences, and the Americans who come and see its great resources, the high degree of culture of the people, and the material progress shown in the cities will return home with enriched experience and delightful memories of a well-spent vacation.

The history of the American Consulate General in Stockholm begins in 1818, when Mr. David Erskine was appointed the first Consul of the United States in Stockholm. He served for 19 years, or until 1837, when he was succeeded by Mr. C. D. Arfvedson, who continued in office 18 years, or until 1855. His daughter was Mrs. Emilie Hogquist, a well-known singer and actress.

Since 1891 the office has been in charge of officers of career, including Consuls General Edward L. Adams (1902-1909); Edward D. Winslow (1909-1910); Ernest L. Harris (1911-1916), now at Vancouver; William Coffin (1917-1918), deceased; Albert Halstead (1918-1919), now at London; Dominic I. Murphy (1919-1924), who retired in 1924 and now resides in Stockholm in unimpaired mental vigor at the age of 81; and Claude I. Dawson (1924-1926), now at Rio de Janeiro.

The staff of the Consulate General consists of 22 persons, including the two technical advisers and nurse for the intensive immigration control system. This staff claims to be the tallest in the world and challenges the statistical competition of the staff of any other American consular office of similar size. The combined height of the 15 men in the staff is 88 feet 11 inches, being an average of 5 feet 11 inches. The average of the six Swedes is well over 6 feet, the tallest member, Mr. Konrad Anderson, being 6 feet 5 inches.

The consular office, which has just been enlarged, comprises 15 connecting rooms on the second floor of a modern office building on Kungsgatan in the business center of Stockholm.

A picture of the staff is shown on page 388.



*Photo by A. W. Ferrin*

ENTRANCE TO THE CONSULATE, TEHERAN

## FROM BEIRUT

George Brandt has just landed from the old country with his wife and two little ones. "Hail to the Chief" is the tune strummed on the lips of all hands now they are here. With them came Dr. and Mrs. Bayard Dodge, head of our justly famous culture emporium.



Paul Knabenshue, our erstwhile chief, and Mrs. Knabenshue departed this fair city on October 2 for home leave. We are glad to say this leave-taking was really not final, however, for the Knabenshues will be just over the fence in Jerusalem when they return.

Paul Alling and Mrs. Alling, recently and genially of here, have left. We always liked Paul considerable and hope he doesn't get crusty now he's alongside them bigwigs in Washington. We were sorry to hear he had a pretty tough time between Alexandria and Marseilles and not from "mal de mer" (seasickness), neither.

The local golf season is liable to start most any day the sun cools off.

Hoffman Phillip and Mrs. Phillip passed through here of late, and we enjoyed them a lot, because they are always welcome sights from Persia in our midst. We understand that illness overtook them in Egypt—say, what do the boys in Alexandria feed our lads on, anyway.

Jim Keeley and Harry Troutman, who used to work, respectively, in Damascus and Aleppo, have moved to our environs. The more the merrier, is our opinion, particularly when they consist of lads like Jim and Harry, etc. Mrs. Keeley and two children and Harry's mother accompanied their relatives. Don McGonigal, the former Damascene, has also become one of the local boys.

John Randolph, of Baghdad, has so far this year failed to take advantage of the interurban auto service between there and here. Don't work yourself too hard, John!

Gordon Merriam and Mrs. Merriam left our confines for Paris on October 11, and we hope that ends the series of farewells that have been going on. Gordon is going to study the three "R's" in Arabic, Turkish and Persian, and all we can say is he has our prayers. Mrs. M. says this school business may be all right, but first she's got to get a new permanent and he a new hat.

## FROM MADRID

The Embassy returned to Madrid from San Sebastian on October 12. During the summer Third Secretaries Stuart E. Grummon and John Hamlin were transferred to Haiti and Buenos Aires, respectively, leaving only Second Secretary

Percy Blair. New additions to the Embassy staff since have been Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Counselor, and Mr. Walter H. Schoellkopf, Second Secretary.

Telephonic communication between Madrid and Washington via Paris, Rugby, England, and New York was established on October 13, when King Alfonso and President Coolidge and Ambassador Hammond and Under Secretary of State J. Reuben Clark, Jr., exchanged greetings.

Consul Maurice L. Stafford returned to Madrid on October 15 after 30 days' leave passed in the north of Spain, London, and Paris. During his absence the Madrid Consulate was in charge of Vice Consul Owen W. Gaines.

Consul Austin C. Brady, of Malaga, departed on simple leave October 6, leaving Vice Consul Raymond O. Richards in charge of the office.



Photo by A. W. Ferrin.

THE CONSULATE, TEHERAN

THE  
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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.*

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## WHY EDITORS LEAVE HOME

While seeking further light on the matter of the origin of the word "Japan"—suggested by Mr. Charles O. Shepard's communication published in the November JOURNAL, one of the editors applied to a Department official known on two continents at least for his lore on China.

The following reply was received:

"I quote the following from Murdock, Volume I, pages 202-203, which I think comes closer to defining the origin of the term 'Japan' than any other explanation that I know of in print. This is from Murdock's history of Japan.

"In the first place, the English word 'Japan' is derived from the Chinese word 'Jih-pen,' pronounced Ur-bun, meaning sunrise. This same combination of sounds when pronounced by the Japanese is pronounced Nihhon, or Nippon. You see our first knowledge of Japan came from China. Marco Polo, reporting on his voyages, referred to the islands of Japan as Cipangu, which was his method of transcribing the Chinese sounds Jih-pen.

"Now for Murdock:

"In the 'Nihongi,' 'Nippon' does appear on several occasions before the 7th Century A. D., but the use of the term is anachronistic. 'Dia Nippon' first occurs in the 'Nihongi' under the year 663 in a speech put into the mouth of the King of the Pakchi. In 671 the word 'Ii-bun' (Japan) makes the first appearance in the Korean annals, while at the same date the Chinese bestowed the name Jenpenn (hence 'Zipangu' and 'Japan') or Source of the Sun upon the Archipelago in the Eastern Ocean.' Murdock, Vol. I, p. 202-3."

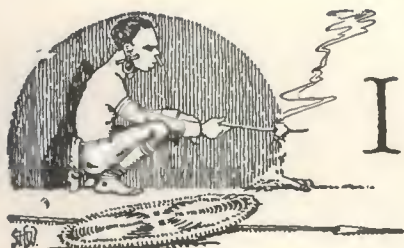
Thereupon the editor fell down stunned, and while in a complete coma dreamed that he replied:

"The complex intricacies of a compound archaeology meticulously superimposed upon a ramified historical reticulation of concatenated and interrelated pronunciations and accentuated articulations are too much for muh!

"Particularly when 'Jih-pen' is pronounced 'Ur-bun'; why not pronounce 'Gee-whiz' as 'oh-Hell'—they mean the same! Anyway—"

And awoke!





# ITEMS



President-elect Hoover started on a good-will tour of South America on November 19, sailing from San Pedro, Calif., on the battleship *Maryland*. After a stop to inspect the Canal Zone, Mr. Hoover will continue down the West Coast, cross the Andes from Chile to Argentina by railroad, returning via the Atlantic. He will be accompanied throughout the trip by Ambassador Fletcher. Mr. Hoover's personal secretary, Mr. George Akerson, will also go with the party.

Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton has returned to London after several weeks in the United States. Mr. Houghton used his leave in making a campaign as the Republican senatorial nominee in the State of New York. He tendered his resignation as Ambassador, but it was not accepted by the President.

Ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman was in the

United States in November and sailed from New York in the middle of the month.

Ambassador Charles MacVeagh arrived at Tokyo in October after leave spent in Washington, New Hampshire, and California.

Mr. Jefferson Patterson, Diplomatic Secretary at Constantinople, came to the Department before proceeding on leave.

Consul General Paul Knabenshue, formerly at Beirut, is in Washington on leave. He went to the West for a portion of his leave before proceeding to Jerusalem, which has been raised to a consulate general.

Mr. Stuart E. Grummon has arrived in the United States to take leave in New Jersey before continuing to his post at Port-au-Prince. He visited the Department late in October.



CLASS OF 1928

Front row (left to right): G. Howland Shaw, Edward J. Norton, William R. Castle, Jr., Wilbur J. Car, Nelson T. Johnson. Second row: William P. Cochran, Jr., Charles S. Reed, 2nd, James B. Steward, Edmund O. Clubb, Frederick H. Ward, Horace Lee Washington, Edward G. Trueblood, Herbert C. Hengstler, Robert P. Joyce, Bertel E. Kuniholm. Third row: William W. Butterworth, Archibald E. Gray, Carlos J. Warner, Henry S. Villard, Robert D. Coe, H. Livingston Hartley, Monroe B. Hall, Stanley G. Slavens, James E. Brown, Jr.



Mr. Kenneth C. Krentz, Vice Consul, Hong-kong, is on leave in Washington until the middle of December.

Vice Consul Knox Alexander, Hamilton, Ontario, came to the Department in October for a week spent in visiting the various divisions and bureaus.

Minister Warren D. Robbins is now at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., taking leave en route from Rome to his new assignment at Colombia.

Consul W. R. Scott, Cape Haitien, is back in Washington after the expiration of his home leave.

John Ball Osborne, American Consul General at Stockholm, is now on leave at his home in Washington. He recently made a 10-day trip for trade conferences that took him, among other places, to New York, Boston, Detroit, and Louisville.

Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher has been appointed Secretary General of the American delegation at the Pan American Conciliation and Arbitration Conference to be held in Washington December 10. Cord Meyer, formerly secretary of the American delegation at the Havana Conference, has been named as Assistant Secretary General.

Consul A. J. McConnico, who has been on relief duty in Yarmouth and Charlottetown, has reported to the Department for further duty.

Consul James E. McKenna, on leave from Canton, China, is now at the Department.

After several days spent in the Department, Consul Oscar S. Heizer joined his daughter at Garrison-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., for the remainder of his leave.

Consul General E. C. Gauss, Tientsin, is passing part of his home leave in Washington.

Consul Charles C. Broy, Nassau, has returned to his post from his home at Sperryville, Va. Mr. Broy visited the Department several times during his leave.

Vice Consul George E. Seltzer, formerly at Manaos, is now on leave in New York before proceeding to a new post. Mr. Seltzer spent several days at the Department before going home.

Consul Carl O. Spamer sailed for his post at Amsterdam on October 13, 1928, on the expiration of his home leave.

Mr. Romeyn Wormuth, Consul on leave from St. John, New Brunswick, came to the Department while on his leave of absence.



STAFF AT STOCKHOLM

*Left to right—seated: H. Carlson, Dr. G. J. Van Beeck, U. S. P. H. S., Consul M. P. Dunlap, Consul General J. B. Osborne, Vice Consul B. M. Hulley, Immigration Inspector E. O. Larsen, G. Olson. Second row: Miss Olive Hultman, Miss Sigrid Lindroth, Mrs. Inez Torgny, C. W. Westman, Miss Elaina Graves, Miss Helen Lindström, Miss Wilma C. Gustafson, Miss Thyra Osterman. Back row: S. Wadell, G. O. Dahlström, C. Anderson, G. Aspelin, S. Wetterberg, D. Olivecrona*





Consul Thomas McEnelly, formerly at Chihuahua and Ojinaga, called at the Department in November before proceeding to his post at Barcelona. He spent a portion of his leave in Massachusetts and will proceed to Barcelona by way of England and France.

Consul G. A. Bucklin, Victoria, B. C., is now in the United States for home leave. Colleagues will be interested to know that recently the three young daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Bucklin made the trip to Seattle to play in a program broadcasted from the station in that city.

Mr. David Williamson, Secretary, Legation at Teheran, now on leave in Philadelphia, has been in the Department for a visit.

Mr. John M. Cabot, Vice Consul, Callao, Lima, is in Boston for home leave. He came to the Department before going home.

Minister Einstein is now in the United States on leave. He visited the Department early in the month.

Consul H. J. Dickinson, Antilla, is on leave from his post. He is passing his vacation in New York.

Vice Consul C. H. Stephan, Seoul, who is on home leave, has entered Johns Hopkins Hospital for treatment.

Vice Consul Franklin C. Gowen, Rome, began the return trip to his post on November 2, 1928. He spent his leave in Washington and Philadelphia.

Mr. Harvey S. Gerry, Diplomatic Secretary and Vice Consul at Asunción, Paraguay, is passing his leave at his home in Washington, D. C.

Mr. LaVerne Baldwin, Diplomatic Secretary and Vice Consul, Ottawa, is spending his leave at the Department and in New York State.

Vice Consul E. N. Gunsaulus has returned to Charlottetown, P. E. I., after visiting his parents, who now live in Chevy Chase, Md.

Ambassador Alexander P. Moore sailed the middle of November to Peru.

Vice Consul Walter J. Linthicum, Sherbrooke, who relieved Consul William P. George during

his vacation, is now in Baltimore for leave with his parents and relatives. He visited the Department recently.

Vice Consul Frederick H. Ward has departed for his post at Melbourne, Australia, after a period spent in the Foreign Service School.

Miss Fredericke W. Kipp, Clerk in the consulate at Ciudad, Juarez, Mexico, called at the Department on several occasions during a trip which she made through eastern United States.

Miss Josephine Pasquini, Clerk in the consulate general, Halifax, spent part of her leave visiting the Department early in November.

Miss Dora A. Crawford, Clerk, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, visited at the Department during October while on a trip to Washington and New York City.

Mr. Guy W. Ray, Clerk in the Paris Embassy, will be in Washington for the next several weeks.

Mr. E. L. Murray, clerk in the legation at Peking, is now in the United States on leave, which he is spending in Washington and at Frederick, Md. He will take the next Foreign Service examination.

Mr. C. C. Frick, who has resigned from the consulate at Munich, has returned to his home in Washington, D. C.

The following have reported for duty in the Foreign Service School:

Horace H. Smith.  
Norris B. Chipman.  
James B. Pilcher.  
Mannix Walker.  
Sheldon T. Mills.

Judge R. U. Strong, Port-au-Prince, has returned to his post after a vacation spent at his home in Warrenton, Va.

Mr. Augustus E. Ingram, former Consul General, has returned to Washington after a summer spent with Mrs. Ingram in touring England.

The first of a series of luncheons to be given by the American Foreign Service Association was held at the Lafayette Hotel on Thursday, November 15, to welcome the Under Secretary and the new Foreign Service Officers who have recently passed their examinations.



Mr. R. S. Chilton, formerly Chief of the Consular Bureau, in renewing his subscription to the JOURNAL, added: "With kindest regards and best wishes for all old timers who may remember me (I entered the Department 51 years ago last August and am still with it in spirit and interest, if not officially)."

Consul Edward P. Lowry, of Guadalajara, spent eight days leave of absence in Mexico City during the month of September. While there he attended the district convention of the American Legion as a delegate from the Guadalajara post. He also took oath of office as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service as a consequence of his transfer to the embassy in Mexico City as Third Secretary.

Mr. Allan Dawson, Third Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, made a week-end visit to Guadalajara during September, accompanying Mr. Lowry on his return to that city.

Judson Hand Corrigan, the 18-year-old son of Consul John Corrigan, Jr., of Smyrna, Turkey, is now undergoing the tedium of what promises to be a long period of convalescence following an attack of endocarditis. Following his graduation from Mercersburg Academy in June, he was preparing to enter Princeton in September, but an acute heart attack has forced him to delay his entry for a year. Being an eager stamp collector, he would appreciate receiving small lots of canceled stamps from Foreign Service Officers who may be moved to help relieve the boredom of a tedious illness. The son, Judson Corrigan, lives at 2400 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, was the subject of an article, entitled "Our Far Eastern Pilot," in the Washington *Sunday Star* of October 28. The writer, Anna Hard, described very sympathetically and intelligently Dr. Hornbeck's university training and experience in this country and in England, and then the years spent in teaching and traveling, chiefly in the Far East, "always studying, always seeking," until he became an acknowledged authority on Far Eastern Affairs, frequently sought for as a technical adviser at various conferences. A brief, bright description followed of some of Dr. Hornbeck's various books, "real books," that have won "the enthusiastic comments of fellow scholars" and have, in at least one case, "China Today: Political" (which Miss Hard calls

a veritable "library on China"), been accorded the high tribute of adoption as a college textbook in China. Referring to the necessity of finding a new chief for the Far Eastern Division when Nelson T. Johnson was promoted to the position of Assistant Secretary of State as a reward for his "masterful handling of our Chinese policy during the last two years," Miss Hard said:

"The State Department, because of the starvation budget upon which it always has been compelled to subsist, seldom has been able to train its own experts for positions of this kind. True, it can call in from the field Foreign Service Officers who have had experience in the countries concerned. But the men who can think through a world situation and devise an effective policy to meet America's needs are few, even in the Foreign Service. And again, the law requires that such men return to the field after four years, at the most, in Washington. This means a shifting personnel and instability of policy—instability where continuity is vital."

The article concluded with this interesting query: "Why is it so often necessary for the State Department to go afield to find men for positions of responsibility? And so often lose them soon? Think it over."

Much additional labor in the Department was caused by the tragic sinking of the steamer *Vestris*, accompanied by the loss of over 100 lives, off the Virginia Capes on November 12. The liner was en route New York to Buenos Aires and had on board a two weeks' accumulation of Department mail for South American posts. Copies of all of it had to be made as rapidly as possible.

Consul Bartley Yost recently delivered the speech of the day at a Rotary luncheon at Sault Ste. Marie.

(Continued on page 393)

## FROM CANTON

Consul General Douglas Jenkins won a silver cigarette case as first prize at the Autumn Bowling Handicap, at the Canton Club. There were 19 entries.

Vice Consul James C. H. Bonbright is playing sterling golf, taking a leading part in a recent American-Scot tourney. The former won 10 to 2. After the contest the American team served luncheon for the Scots and the galleries.





## ROBERT LANSING

By L. H. WOOLSEY \*

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State from June 23, 1915, to February 13, 1920, died on October 30, 1928, of myocarditis, at his residence in Washington. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor F. Lansing, and his two sisters, Miss Kate Lansing and Miss Emma Lansing, of Watertown, N. Y. With the death of Mr. Lansing passed the last of the historic triumvirate, including President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, who guided the affairs of America during the World War, when vigilance was never abated, and when "they could not close their eyes even though others chose to slumber."

Mr. Lansing succeeded John Bassett Moore as Counselor for the Department of State in the spring of 1914, and soon thereafter was caught in the whirlpool of momentous events which opened the World War in August of the same year. But these affairs were not entirely new to him. For two decades he had been schooling himself for the task ahead of him.

He had been introduced into the atmosphere of foreign relations by John W. Foster, whose daughter he married in 1890, and who himself had been a distinguished American diplomat, and later Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Harrison. Since 1892, Mr. Lansing had appeared as associate counsel, counsel or agent on behalf of the United States in a number of international arbitrations before arbitral tribunals or mixed commissions, among which may be mentioned the Bering Sea Tribunal of 1892, the Alaska Boundary Tribunal of 1903, the Hague Tribunal of 1910, and the American-British Commission of 1911. He had also acted as technical delegate of the United States in various international conferences held from time to time at Washington.

During his Counselorship, many of the problems of American neutrality which he was later to handle as Secretary of State were already pressing for solution, or were on the horizon in the war clouds of Europe—the American trade in munitions of war, the Allied blockade of the Central Powers, the German submarine warfare, the strained relations with the Huerta Government of Mexico, the neutrality of the Panama Canal, the defensive armament of merchant vessels, and the like.

When Secretary Bryan refused to sign the second *Lusitania* note, June 9, 1915, on the ground

\* Mr. Woolsey was associated with Mr. Lansing as Solicitor for the Department of State and later as his partner in the practice of law in Washington.

that it would involve the United States in the Great War, Mr. Lansing became Secretary of State *ad interim* and, two weeks later, Secretary of State. Mr. Lansing thus came into a heritage of vexatious controversies arising out of the war, but he approached them with a degree of assurance borne of long training and experience in international matters, and with a natural calmness of disposition combined with cool judgment in the face of grave events. Only such qualities, which were as steel to the sword, could have carried him through the Secretaryship of State for nearly five years of the most stirring times of recent history. It is true that the general principles governing the relations of neutrals and belligerents were well-known, but it was not easy to apply these principles to the novel conditions of the World War. It was necessary for the United States to assume positions based upon substantial grounds and supported by sound reasoning, and the responsibility for adopting these positions rested on the Secretary of State and on the President.

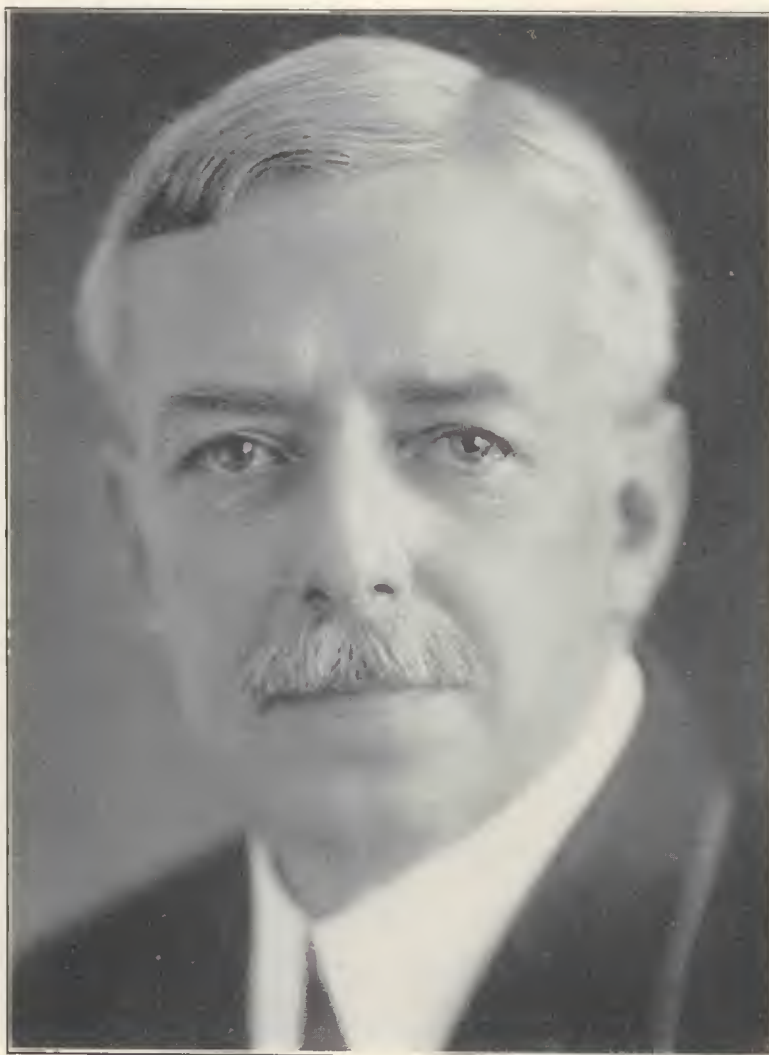
The events of these times, and Mr. Lansing's part in them, are well-known facts, which need not be repeated here. Many of the readers of this journal, then members of the Department of State, or of the Foreign Service, participated in them, frequently in personal association with Mr. Lansing, and will remember the fine distinction of his bearing in those trying days and his dignified but democratic manner, which endeared him to all who worked with him. He burned "incense at the altar of democracy."

As already indicated, his appointment as Counselor was not his first introduction to the Department, of which he was to become the head. Although not then an officer of the Department, he worked in and with the Department on various arbitrations from the time of Secretary Gresham, and thus became well acquainted with its personnel and its methods of work. He always had a tender place in his heart for these old associations and used frequently to speak of them. This connection with the Department served as a basis for his plans for an efficient and co-ordinated Department and Foreign Service which he hoped to achieve while Secretary of State.

He formulated several plans for a reorganized Department, on which he invited the criticism and suggestion of the officers of the Department, as well as members of Congress, with whom he discussed the matter frequently. Among other things, it was his hope to co-ordinate all of the Assistant Secretaries, and to add two new Assistant Secre-



taryships for the Director of the Consular Service and the Solicitor. It was also his view that the Chiefs of Divisions should be raised to Ministerial rank so that they might meet American and foreign diplomats on something of an equal footing. He thoroughly believed that the Department should be an integral and controlling part of the Foreign Service—not an appendage of it—that the two should be amalgamated into one Service, with appropriate examinations for appointment, and with entire freedom of interchange between the Department and the Diplomatic and Consular branches.



ROBERT LANSING  
*Died October 30, 1928*

Although his ambitions for the advancement of the Service were not realized because of his enforced resignation, he always maintained a lively interest in them. Thus, he strongly supported the so-called Rogers bill during its halting passage through Congress, writing an editorial on the subject in the American Journal of International Law for April, 1923. In support of the union of the Diplomatic and Consular Services, Mr. Lansing said:

"\* \* \* Formerly diplomacy was confined almost exclusively to political and legal subjects and the training of the members of the Diplomatic Service was devoted to that branch of international intercourse. Today our embassies and legations are dealing more and more with commercial, financial and industrial questions, of which the average diplomatic secretary has little knowledge and for which he has even less aptitude. We must presume that our future relations with other nations will be chiefly economic, and the men serving this country in a diplomatic capacity should be trained in these subjects as our Consular officers are at the present time. Formerly the line between business and politics in foreign affairs was clear and distinct, but now that line has very largely disappeared. The Rogers bill recognized this and obliterated the old distinction between the Diplomatic and Consular Services."

As to the provisions in the Rogers bill for "representation allowances," Mr. Lansing wrote:

"The old system of fixed salaries for ambassadors, ministers and secretaries, small and inadequate as they are, is decidedly undemocratic, since it prevents a poor man from accepting a foreign mission no matter how well fitted he may be to serve his country in foreign lands. This is a stigma upon Congress, for Congress is to blame for this false economy, since it denies the very spirit of our institutions and closes a great field of public serv-

*(Continued on page 399)*

*Harris & Ewing.*





## ITEMS

(Continued from page 390)

Pursuant to an invitation of the Secretary General of the League of Nations, the United States is participating in an International Conference on Economic Statistics, opening at Geneva on November 26, 1928. The American representation will consist of Dr. E. Dana Durand, Chief of the Division of Statistical Research, Department of Commerce, as delegate, and Messrs. Asher Hobson, United States member of the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture, and James F. Dewhurst, Chief of the Statistical Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, as advisers. The American Consul at Geneva, Mr. Elbridge D. Rand, will act as secretary of the delegation.

The conference, which is expected to last about two weeks, has been called for the purpose of studying the scope of economic statistics and of the methods of compiling and preparing them in various countries; it will explore ways and means of increasing the comparability of statistics and achieving a certain degree of uniformity of statistical methods.

Vice Consul John H. Bruins and Mrs. Bruins, en route from Singapore to the United States on leave, inspected the "barren rocks" on October 17 while the Isthmian *Steel Seafarer* was in port at Aden. They found time to see the tanks, to lunch at the consulate with Vice Consul Huston and to have tea with the entire American colony.

Consul Stillman W. Eells, recently transferred from Leeds to Colombo, came ashore at Aden on October 20 with his sister-in-law, Miss Edna Waterman. Aden was cool, congenial, inviting, so back to the boat went Consul Eells and Miss Waterman; back ashore again went Mrs. Eells for a "real good time" at the Union Club.

The Washington newspapers have carried a report that Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, plans to introduce in the next Congress a bill providing for a school to train young men for the Diplomatic, Consular and Foreign Trade Services.

It is said that the Senator will propose establishment at Washington of an insti-

tution similar to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point. Students would be appointed by Representatives and Senators and, like the cadets and midshipmen, receive allowances.

Senator Thomas has not worked out details as to appropriations, faculty and entrance requirements. Tentatively, the plan calls for 531 students, who, on graduation, would be assigned posts abroad, just as Annapolis and West Point men are assigned in the naval and military services.

The Senator says the growing interest of the United States is an efficient management of its endeavors abroad, manifest in the determination to establish consolidated offices in European capitals and to buy or build embassies, suggests that employment might be offered potential diplomats and trade representatives.

The Senator cites Paris as an example, pointing out that the United States has purchased an embassy building there and undertaken to build large office buildings to house departments that now are scattered. These offices are manned in part by Frenchmen, whose positions, Senator Thomas suggests, might well be occupied by Americans.



*The 15 members of the Corriou family who applied at Antwerp recently for Belgian quota immigration visas. The parents, and the children ranging from 23 years to 15 days of age, all qualified successfully and were granted visas*



"The world of today is smaller than the United States was 25 years ago," the Senator declares. "Transportation and communication have advanced to such a point that talk of isolation is ridiculous. The high degree of organization of departments through which Europe carries on its international business and diplomacy offers an unescapable challenge to our country."

A trained personnel, the members of which speak the languages of the countries to which they are assigned and are conversant with their problems and peculiarities, the Senator says, would go a long way toward improving relations of the United States with foreign powers and enlarging its commercial opportunities.

## END OF RUBBER RESTRICTION

### *London Rubber Exchange Celebration*

Whatever the merits and demerits of the rubber restriction scheme, its withdrawal on October 31, 1928, gave rise to a memorial service on the London Rubber Exchange. At 5 p. m., on October 31, 1928 (the hour coinciding with midnight in Malaya), the service began with a parody on "Who Killed Cock Robin," the verses of which ran:

Who killed Restriction?

We, said the Dutch,  
We made too much,  
We killed Restriction.

Who saw him die?

I, said Uncle Sam,  
Reclaimed used like jam,  
I saw him die.

Who'll dig his grave?

We, said the smugglers,  
We were the jugglers,  
We'll dig his grave.

Who'll toll the bell?

I, said Uncle Stanley,  
I must be manly,  
I'll toll the bell.

Who feels it most?

We, said the deputation,  
We lost our reputation,  
We feel it most.

Consul General Frank P. Lockhart, of Hankow, spent Saturday, September 22, in Hongkong en route to the United States.

Mrs. Arthur K. Buxton arrived in Hongkong September 24 to visit her son, Consul General Roger Culver Tredwell.

The following have been designated as observers at the Diplomatic Conference on International Exhibitions, which opens in Paris on November 12:

Mr. Henry C. McLean, Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy, Paris.

Mr. Richard Eldridge, Resident Acting Commissioner in Paris of the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. W. W. Atterbury, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Consul Edward P. Lowry departed from Guadalajara on October 18, 1928, en route to Mexico City, where he will take up his duties as Third Secretary in the embassy.

Before leaving Guadalajara Mr. Lowry was given a farewell dinner by the Consular Corps of the city. A smoker was also held in his honor at the American Club, attended by more than 100 members and friends, at which he was highly complimented by the officers of the club and of the American Legion on the work he had done while in charge of the Guadalajara Consulate.

The Foreign Service Association sent a wreath to the funeral of Secretary Lansing.

Vice Consul Hugh H. Teller was married on October 11 to Miss Erna Pistorius, of Stuttgart.

Consul and Mrs. Lester Maynard, of Havre, called at Stuttgart in September in the course of an automobile tour they were making through Holland, Belgium, western Germany and Austria, Switzerland, and France.

In the first golf tournament ever held in Württemberg, played on the new course at Stuttgart, Technical Adviser William G. Ward and Consul Reynolds won first and second prizes; respectively.

Probably never before has a Consul been able in a single day to survey his whole district as Consul John E. Kehl did on September 20, when he was a passenger on the "Graf Zeppelin" on a 10-hour trial flight. The airship left Friedrichshafen at 8 o'clock in the morning and sailed in turn over Zürich, Basel, Freiburg, Baden-Baden, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Tübingen, and again Friedrichshafen. The day was splendid with visibility to a distance of about 90 miles on either side. Thus in traveling northward Mr. Kehl was able to see the whole width of Baden beneath and into Switzerland and





Alsace, while on the southward trip he was able to view Württemberg and parts of Hesse, Bavaria, and Austria.

On the morning of October 11 Consul Kehl was again at Friedrichshafen to clear the "Graf Zeppelin" for the United States and to bid good-by to Dr. Eckener and other friends among officers and passengers. For the second time he had the unique experience of issuing a bill of health and visacing an alien crew list for an airship. In 1924 he signed the first such document ever issued when the "ZR III," now the "Los Angeles," left Friedrichshafen for the United States.

Each office in the Department was furnished with sufficient membership cards to allow the personnel the privilege of enrolling in the Red Cross through the medium of the various divisions of the Department. The receipts therefor were turned over to the Chief Clerk's Office for recording and transmission to the Red Cross. The Chief Clerk added in his circular that it was felt that the spirit which actuates the Red Cross will be reflected by the personnel in their hearty response to the annual roll call.

The grand old game—often indulged in by officers newly assigned to posts—of "cleaning up after my predecessor," received a rough jolt in the issuance of the new Form No. 280. The move is highly commendable.

Consul Emil Sauer, Toronto, has been elected a member at large of the Pi Gamma Mu fraternity. This is a social science honor society, the object being to stimulate studies in social service. Mr. Sauer and Prof. W. B. Lane, of the University of Toronto, are the only Toronto members, but there is a possibility that a chapter of the fraternity will be founded in Toronto. Leroy Allen is president, and among the prominent members in the United States are Commander Richard E. Byrd, Prof. Irving Fisher, Senator R. S. Copeland, Gov. H. Byrd, Va., and Miss Jane Addams.

Consul Gamon writes from London:

I am enclosing herewith a letter which has just been received and which may be of interest to those in the Service who occasionally tire of good deeds. Anyhow, the dog was not mine!

"Dear Sir:—

This is a letter of Confession and Restitution.

Sometime during 1916, I was an Engineer on the Steamer "M———," and we were

at C. several times. I think that you were the American Consul there at that time. At that time I did not claim to be a Christian. If I am not mistaken, you had a little dog that used to hang around the Dock there, I think that you called the dog "Consul."

I am now a Christian, and I am writing to you confessing that I stold that dog, and brought him home. God has forgiven me for stealing that dog, *But*, as a Christian, I must make a confession, and restitution if necessary. I want you to forgive me for stealing that dog, and if restitution is necessary; just let me know the value of that dog, and I will pay you for him.

May God Bless You,

Yours for a clear conscience before God and man,"



Harris & Ewing.

HERNANDO DE SOTO

Died November 4, 1928



## Scilcet "Homeri"

On an affidavit form recently presented at the Manchester Consulate the following appeared:

England	} ss: HOMERIC.
(Country)	
Lancaster	
(County or other political division)	
Manchester	
(Name of office)	

The following letter has also been received at Manchester:

Dear Sir

We would like to be put back for twelve months as things are very bad in Newbedford so we will not keep the appointment Wednesday 10 Oct. My wife father is also very bad in health and she says she like to see the last of him before going abroad Kindly let us know what we can do Yours Truly

Consul General Albert Halstead was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by The Pilgrims. at the Hotel Victoria, London, on November 7.

Consul Digby A. Willson, Bristol, recently won the Captains' Cup at the Hanbury Golf Club, making the round in 69, with a handicap of 9, par on the course being 73.

Entrance was forced into the United States Consulate offices at Zagreb during the night of November 18. The rooms were found to be in confusion with the contents of desks scattered about, but money in the drawers was not touched.

It was thought that the intruders were trying to get possession of the Consulate seals to fabricate false passports.

## FROM MADRID

Capt. P. C. Grening, director for Europe of the United States Shipping Board, and Mr. A. J. O'Neill, district director at Barcelona, were recent callers at the Madrid Consulate.

The fortnightly conferences of representatives of the Government in Madrid were resumed at the

Embassy upon the return of Ambassador Hammond and staff from San Sebastian.

Consul Maurice L. Stafford has been elected president of the American Luncheon Club of Madrid.

Consul Austin C. Brady returned to his post at Malaga on November 6 after 30 days' leave during which time the office was in charge of Vice Consul Raymond O. Richards.

## BIRTHS

A daughter, Dawn Marguerita, was born on September 5, 1928, at Stuttgart, Germany, to Consul and Mrs. Conger Reynolds.

A daughter, Margaret Helen, was born on September 23, 1928, at Florence, Italy, to Consul and Mrs. Ilo C. Funk.

A son, Jacques R., was born on September 10, 1928, at Athens, Greece, to Consul and Mrs. Edwin A. Plitt.

A son, Stewart Ross, was born on February 20, 1928, at Harrow, England, to Clerk and Mrs. Herbert Stewart Beers.

## MARRIAGES

Waller-Hollis. Married at Dresden, Germany, on September 10, 1928, Mr. Parks Hollis and Miss Kathryn Theresa Waller. Mrs. Hollis is the sister of Consul George P. Waller.

Barndt-Cochran. Married at Buenos Aires, Argentina, on September 29, 1928, Vice Consul Leo Francis Cochran and Miss Sophie Cecilia Barndt.

## NECROLOGY

Capt. John L. Frisbie, said to be the oldest ex-member of the American Consular Service, died at Nice, France, on October 19, 1928, at the age of 91. Captain Frisbie was born in Ontario County, N. Y. After the Civil War he engaged in the printing and publishing business at Hillsdale, Mich., and on July 8, 1878, was appointed American Consul at Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. In 1881 he was transferred to Rheims, France, and served there until 1886, when, on the appointment of his successor by President Cleveland, he returned to his home in the United States.





Mr. Hernando de Soto, American Consul at Leipsig, died after a protracted illness in that city on November 4, 1928, as a result of distended bronchial tubes, chronic inflammation of the lungs, and general weakness. The remains were cremated for burial in the family plot at Dresden.

Mr. de Soto's record of service, since June, 1889, is one of the longest in the Consular Service. Among his many assignments in the field were Chemnitz, Dresden, Petrograd, Warsaw, St. Gall, Paris, Riga, Palermo, Berlin, and Leipzig. It is interesting that he held commissions to Warsaw three times—as Vice Consul in 1902, as Consul in 1907, and again from 1914 to 1917, when war was declared between the United States and Germany, Warsaw being then in German occupation. From the outbreak of the war until the summer of 1921 Mr. de Soto was in the Department in the Passport Division.

Mr. de Soto leaves a widow.

A cable was received in Washington November 3 telling of the death in Geneva, at the age of 72, of Miss Elizabeth Ruhamah Scidmore, of Washington, sister of Consul General George H. Scidmore, who was at Yokohama for many years. Mr. Scidmore died in 1922. Miss Scidmore was widely known as the author of a number of works on the Far East. She had lived for the last five years at Geneva, where she gave much of her time to a study of the League of Nations, of which she was an earnest advocate. In Geneva, as in Washington, her salon was a meeting place for distinguished Americans.

Possibly the most lasting monument in Washington to her memory will be the cherry trees along the Potomac Basin, which she was instrumental in having brought here and planted. Among her literary works she is best known for "Jinrikasha Days in Japan," published in 1890. For many years she had lived in Japan, where she devoted herself to cementing the friendship between Japanese and American women.

Born in Madison, Wis., October 14, 1846, she came to Washington as a foreign secretary of the National Geographic Society. Her education was obtained at the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown, in private schools, and Oberlin College.

Her literary works included "Alaska, the Southern Coast, and the Sitkan Archipelago," 1885; "Jinrikasha Days in Japan," 1890; "Guide to Alaska and the Northwest Coast," 1890; "Java, the Garden of the East," 1897; "China, the Long-lived Empire," 1900; "Winter India," 1903, and "As The Hague Ordains," 1907.

Miss Scidmore was decorated by the Emperor of Japan for her services to that empire. She was the last of her immediate family.

Dr. Albert H. Putney, 56 years old, director of the School of the Political Sciences of American University and professor of law in National University, died of heart disease on October 22, 1928, at his home in Washington.

Dr. Putney who for several years was head of the Near East Division of the State Department under President Wilson, had been seriously ill with heart trouble and complications. He underwent an operation at Garfield Hospital about three weeks ago.

Born in Boston, he attended private and public schools of Massachusetts, preparing for college at Newton Center high schools. He was graduated from Yale in 1893, later studying law in Boston University, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1895. He later received the degree of doctor of civil law at DePaul University, Chicago, and the degree of Ph. D. at the American University.

Since 1914 he has been professor of law in National University here, uniting his services in this law school with his duties of the State Department from 1913 to 1920, and since 1920 with his varied duties as professor and administrative officer in the American University.

Dr. Putney was chief of the Near East division of the State Department for seven years, including the period of the World War. He prepared official memoranda of the first importance in regard to several of the smaller nations of Europe, as a basis for recognition by the Government of the United States. In 1925 the Czechoslovak government decorated Dr. Putney with the Order of the White Lion, the highest decoration which can be conferred upon a noncitizen of that republic.

Dr. Putney was a Mason, having been accorded the degree of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor. He was a member of the Press Club of Chicago, of the National Press Club of this city, and was the author of many works on law and government. His most pretentious publication is Putney's Law Library of twelve volumes.

A cable was received at the Department on November 20 that Mrs. George Wadsworth died at Cairo, Egypt, early in the morning of that day. She was taken to the hospital on the 17th suffering from strepto-diphtheria.

Those who know Commercial Attaché Charles E. Herring will regret to learn of his mother's death on November 13, at Berlin.



Preston Kumler, 50 years old, State Department official and Washington clubman, died on the night of November 21, at Washington from injuries received about three hours earlier in an automobile accident.

Mr. Kumler, a bachelor, was born at Evansville, Ind., in 1877. He was educated at Yale and Harvard Universities, being graduated from the former in 1900 and by the latter's law school in 1903.

After admission to the bar, he began to practice his profession in Chicago, where he remained for 15 years, and was, for a time, the law partner of Edward Burling, a former general counsel of the United States Shipping Board, who now has offices in Washington.

Mr. Kumler served in the American Army during the war as a captain and later a major of infantry. Following the war he served as a member of the Hoover relief corps in Russia, with which country he was familiar from former visits and study.

It was owing to familiarity with Russia that Mr. Kumler became connected with the State Department in 1922, holding the position of drafting officer in the Eastern European Division. The funeral was held from Mr. Burling's residence in Washington on November 22.

## HAMILTON CABELL CLAIBORNE

The second break in a remarkable group of young men came on August 25, when Hamilton Cabell Claiborne, then serving as Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, suddenly fell while fishing in a small Bavarian stream. Death must have occurred instantly—he had been in his usual health previously—as his chauffeur, having seen him fall, ran to him immediately and found that he had already ceased to breathe. He leaves a devoted wife and little girl, and a wide circle of friends, who admired his qualities and predicted a brilliant development of his career. He joined the service on March 24, 1915, served with notable efficiency at Bradford, London, Havre, Bucharest (in the legation), Frankfort-on-the-Main, in charge of the Consulate General, and in the Department of State.

While Claiborne made his mark everywhere, after leaving London on the conclusion of the war, I do not doubt that he himself would have agreed that his richest and fullest professional years were passed in the British capital where, as I have already suggested, a truly remarkable group of

young men were then assembled in the Consulate General, the first of whom to pass off the scene was Ripley Wilson. All the others are succeeding, as I would expect them to succeed, in various parts of the world.

The London Consulate General, during the war, was a very interesting place. It was suddenly called upon to deal with a number of matters up to that time quite unknown in our consular practice, and the young men then constituting the staff took up their many emergency tasks with a zeal, loyalty, skill and spirit of cooperation beyond all praise. There were German, Austrian and Turkish interests to be looked after, there were American citizens to be listed and enrolled for military service, there were thousands of soldiers of American birth in the British or Canadian armies who were to be gotten out and then into our own army, there were gun crews of our convoyed ships to be paid, transferred and ministered to, there was all the nitrate of soda required for the manufacture of explosives to be bought, there were detailed records of submarine sinkings to be made, there were thousands of seizures of goods and ships and the succeeding prize court cases to be looked after, and other things I do not think of at this moment. It was a time for the development of character and ability and no one stood the test better than Claiborne. I do not remember that he was ever really angry except on one occasion, and I do not wonder, when the word "deserter" was applied to him. It came about this way:

Each of the young men of whom I have been writing was of military age, and each one, Claiborne among the first, had endeavored to enlist in our army, only to be informed by the Department of State that resignations would not be accepted as the civilian services must be maintained. When these young men found their applications rejected, they then begged that they might be mobilized and as soldiers in uniform assigned to the very same tasks they were then performing. I have never yet understood why this reasonable request, which would have cost nothing in principle or money, was refused, especially as the petitioners were as certainly engaged in winning the war as millions of others and were being bombarded by night as well. However, it was, and, what was worse, at this juncture, by some extraordinary error, Claiborne's name was drawn at Richmond, Va., and he was noted there as a "deserter." That was the occasion when he lost his temper. Within five minutes of receiving the news he had found an American recruiting officer and was getting into our army as fast as possible, Department of State or no Department of State. It was only with the





connivance and sympathy of the general then commanding our forces in London that I eventually got him back again where he was much more needed.

As a working officer he possessed a quiet competence which was truly admirable. Given a complicated task or report to handle, he took his instructions with care but without superfluous inquiries. Nothing more would be heard from him on the matter until, within a surprisingly short time, he would come to say that the affair was concluded, or to lay a finished report—and his reports were indeed finished—on my desk. He was equally fine in dealing with a numerous public, often irritable and unreasonable. Here he was invariably the Virginia gentleman, patient, polite, brief, sympathetic, firm and effective, with the happy gift of sending people away satisfied.

He was a model public officer, but it was during the after hours, at times of relaxation, that I loved him best. He could tramp for hours through the English country and, if no other were available, find plenty of companionship among the birds or trees. I think that he always cherished an ambition to retire some time to the Blue Ridge Mountains, where he hoped to find a wilder nature than that of England. He had an extraordinary love of home, and before his marriage, when I first began to know him, always maintained a comfortable little apartment where he could and did receive his friends with a simple hospitality and courtesy not easy to forget. On such occasions there was sure to be plenty of good talk, for, under a quiet exterior, he had a ready flow of conversation interspersed with dry humor which he reserved for his friends and, in spite of the difference between our ages, it is in that capacity that I chiefly like to think of him. The service, indeed, has lost one of its very attractive and promising officers, one who was most highly valued by those who knew him best.

ROBERT P. SKINNER.

## ROBERT LANSING

(Continued from page 392)

ice to those who do not belong to the wealthy class of our citizens."

Mr. Lansing believed, however, that the bill did not go far enough and should have consolidated the Department and the Foreign Service. He did not share the view of a young diplomat that this would add a "backdoor to the Service." he said:

"If there is a criticism, it is that the bill failed to include in its general scheme of consolidation certain officers of the Department of State, such as chiefs and assistant chiefs of bureaus and divisions, assistant solicitors, drafting officers, and, in fact, all officers who do not belong to the clerical force. It would have improved the bill if such officers had been graded and made eligible for transfer to the Foreign Service, whenever it seemed advisable to send them into the foreign field. It would unquestionably improve the efficiency of the departmental organization and give them a proper standing not only with foreign diplomats but also with the members of our Foreign Service."

It goes without saying that Mr. Lansing favored a career in the Foreign Service. Although in the later years of his private life, he felt that the Service was somewhat out of joint with the business life of America, and he began to wonder whether after all Service men did not need experience and training which they could not obtain from Service life alone. He felt that the problems which Service men have to deal with were not problems arising within the Service but rather out of the political and economic life of the nation, in which career men have little opportunity to take part or to obtain practical experience. He offered no remedy, although he was clear as to the symptom.

Whatever were his later views, while he was Secretary of State, he tried to undo the earlier wholesale appointment of inexperienced men to diplomatic posts. Mr. Lansing was the first Secretary of State to establish, so far as was then possible, the practice of advancing Service men to heads of missions. During his incumbency, he recommended the appointment of Hoffman Philip as Minister to Colombia; Hugh S. Gibson, Minister to Poland; William W. Russel, Minister to Dominican Republic; Maxwell Blake, Agent and Consul General to Morocco; John W. Garrett, Minister to the Netherlands, and H. Percival Dodge, Minister to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croates and Slovenes.

A modest beginning, it is true, but the practice was later recognized in principle by the Roger act, and has now become common.

Mr. Lansing demanded of his associates character and loyalty, ability and tact, as these were bound in the bundle of his own life. This is shown by his relations with President Wilson in handling the gravest and most delicate questions arising when the world was at war and in a welter of blood. From the time he became Secretary of State until the making of peace in Paris, Mr.



Lansing worked in the closest relation with President Wilson. Hardly any important action was taken without a discussion of the subject between them. Conferences were had frequently, often every day, sometimes several times a day, lasting from half an hour to two or three hours, not to mention conversations over the private telephone between their offices, and communication by numerous letters and memoranda. They worked shoulder to shoulder in carrying the great burden of responsibility and endeavored with infinite pains to find the best solution of the novel and intricate questions which pressed upon them. And throughout, Mr. Lansing sought not to allow "the prestige of his country to be either dimmed or abated."

## OLD MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

The following marriage certificate, issued at the Consulate at Tahiti in 1868, was recently exhibited at the office at Ensenada, Lower California, in connection with the issue of an immigration visa:

MARRIAGE OF HOWARD TRAFTON  
WITH EETUA O. PAROO

Consulate of the United States of America at the  
Society Islands, Tahiti, December 25, 1868

*Be it known to all whom these presents shall come,* That on this day personally came before me the undersigned Consul of the United States at the Society Islands, Howard Trafton, a citizen of the United States, born at Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, temporarily residing at Tahiti and Eetua O. Paroo, a native of Raiatea, and after being duly sworn by me on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God and duly examined presented themselves to be joined in marriage.

And after being examined and finding no legal objection to the marriage of said parties and having myself satisfied that marriages solemnized by the United States Consul at the Society Islands are legal and binding under the local laws of the said Society Islands if solemnized among Americans or Americans and foreigners in presence of the witness whose signatures are hereunto annexed I have united in the bans of holy matrimony the said Howard Trafton with said Eetua O. Paroo.

In the witness whereof I have set my hand and affixed the seal of the Consulate the day and year first above written.

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,  
*United States Consul.*

Signatures of married parties:

HOWARD TRAFTON.

EETAU O. PAROO.



THE CONSULATE AT ROTTERDAM



## SIDELIGHTS ON DIPLO- MACY

Mr. William Phillips,  
American Ambassador,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

If I am not asking too much of you, please save all the Canadian stamps that you receive and send them to me, for I am a stamp collector.

I suppose it's fine to be an ambassador and know all the news from home and of Canada. Maybe some day I'll be one.

Yours truly,

L. C.

Mr. William Phillips,  
American Ambassador,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Words cannot express the heartfelt gratitude which accompanied your letter of June 15. The stamps are very satisfactory and suitable for my collection.

With the money enclosed, buy yourself a good cigar.

Yours truly,

L. C.

## HOPPING TO HEAR

The American Councilar:

Dear Sir:

As. I intend going to the states this fall. I would like to know all papers. that I. would need Before going to —, also. to go to the states for I would like to know.

Hopping to hear from you in the near futur.  
lovingly



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THE CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

DEAR SIRs.—The messengers of the Canadian National Telegraphs wish you a merry Xmas and a prosperous New Year.

The messengers are:

2. M. Banyard.
3. H. Hadden.
4. L. Stock.
5. W. Tallman.
6. C. Leverington.
7. F. Shea.
8. G. Stanley.
9. R. Mueller.
10. B. Diwell.
12. J. Towers.
14. E. McGuinness.
16. N. Bickestaffe.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

DEAR SIRs.—The staff of the American Consulate thanks the messengers of the C. N. T. for their hearty good wishes and wishes you all a

merry Xmas and a prosperous New Year.  
The members of the staff are:

1. I. Green.
2. D. MacRobbie.
3. M. Bannerman.
4. E. MacNaughton.
5. H. Summers.

## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since October 13:

Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., now Consul General, Oslo, will resume his inspection tour of Western Europe, having been relieved by Consul General Thomas H. Bevan.

Robert O'D. Hinckley, now Vice Consul, Colon, Panama, reassigned Third Secretary, Panama, having been relieved by Vice Consul Charles F. Payne.

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London, England  
Los Angeles, California  
Manila, Philippine Islands

Mexico City, Mexico  
Montreal, Canada  
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
Panama  
Portland, Oregon  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
Rome, Italy  
San Francisco, California  
San Juan, Porto Rico

Sao Paulo, Brazil  
Seattle, Washington  
Shanghai, China  
Soerabaya, Java  
Sydney, New So. Wales, Australia  
The Hague, Holland  
Tokio, Japan  
Toronto, Canada  
Valparaiso, Chile  
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John S. Mosher, now Vice Consul, Canton, assigned as Attaché to the Legation, Peking.

John Carter Vincent, now Vice Consul, Hankow, assigned as Attaché to the Legation, Peking.

Mr. Lewis Clark, who was serving as an Attaché to the Legation at Peking, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Canton, China.

Mr. John K. Davis, First Secretary of the Legation at Peking, has been given a recess appointment as American Consul General and assigned to the Consulate General at London, England.

Mr. Samuel S. Dickson, Third Secretary of the Legation at San Salvador, has been assigned to the Legation at Bogota, Colombia. His assignment to Lima, Peru, has been canceled.

Mr. Dudley G. Dwyre, now on duty in the Department, has been assigned as American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Mr. James C. King resigned as American Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Mr. Richard M. de Lambert, Third Secretary of the Legation at San Jose, has been assigned to the Legation at San Salvador.

Mr. Clarence J. Spiker, now American Consul at Nanking, China, has been given a recess appointment as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and assigned to the Legation at Peking as Chinese Secretary and Second Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Edwin F. Stanton, now serving at Canton, China, has been assigned as American Consul at Tsinan, China.

The following have been appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, and Vice Consuls of career, and assigned to Foreign Service School:

Frederick P. Latimer, Jr.

Mannix Walker.

Ralph Miller.

Norris B. Chipman.

James B. Pilcher.

Horace H. Smith.

Sheldon T. Mills.

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Mr. Ernest B. Price, now assigned to Tsinan, China, has been assigned as American Consul at Nanking, China.

The following have been appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, and Vice Consuls of career, and assigned to the posts appearing opposite their names:

Raymond A. Hare, at Constantinople.

Edward S. Maney, at Tampico.

Cecil W. Gray, at Buenos Aires.

Gaston A. Cournoyer, at Nuevo Laredo.

These four men are now serving at the posts named in the capacity of non-career Vice Consuls.

George Alexander Armstrong, Vice Consul, Zurich, Switzerland, assigned Vice Consul, Nice, France.

Leonard G. Dawson, Consul, Messina, Italy, assigned Consul, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Raleigh A. Gibson, detailed Consul Tenerife, Canary Islands, assigned Consul, Guadalajara, Mexico.

Lewis W. Haskell, Consul General in Charge, Algiers, Algeria, assigned Consul General, Zurich, Switzerland.

Oscar S. Heizer, Consul in Charge, Jerusalem, Palestine, assigned Consul, Algiers, Algeria.

J. Lee Murphy, detailed Consul, Nice, France, assigned Consul, Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Benjamin Muse, Second Secretary, Paris, France, assigned Second Secretary, Lima, Peru; assignment as Second Secretary, Habana, Cuba, canceled.



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Alexander K. Sloan, Consul, Maracaibo, Venezuela, detailed Consul, Budapest, Hungary.

Alan F. Winslow, First Secretary of Embassy, Mexico City, has resigned.

John Q. Wood, of Hawaii, now Consul, Vera Cruz, Mexico, assigned Consul, Messina, Italy.

Lewis Clark, attached to the Legation, Peking, to remain; his assignment as Vice Consul, Canton, canceled.

Hernando de Soto died November 4, 1928, while serving as Consul at Leipzig, Germany.

Stokeley W. Morgan, Foreign Service Officer, now detailed to the Department, assigned Counselor of Embassy, Mexico City.

W. Mayo Newhall, Jr., Vice Consul, Tientsin, assigned Vice Consul, Canton, China.

The following officers now detailed to the Department for instruction in the Foreign Service School have been assigned:

Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., Vice Consul, Cape Town.

Robert Y. Brown, Vice Consul, Baghdad, Iraq.

William P. Cochran, Jr., Vice Consul, Auckland, New Zealand.

Robert D. Coe, Vice Consul, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Monroe Hall, Attaché to the Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

Arthur R. Ringwalt, Vice Consul, Shanghai, China.

Julius Wadsworth, Vice Consul, Caracas, Venezuela.

Carlos J. Warner, Vice Consul, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

John B. Faust, Vice Consul, Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Williamson S. Howell, Jr., First Secretary, Mexico City, assigned First Secretary, Paris, France.

Gustave Pabst, Jr., Third Secretary, Berlin, Germany, assigned Third Secretary, Habana, Cuba.

W. Maynard Stapleton, Vice Consul, Sydney, Australia, assigned Vice Consul, Melbourne, Australia.

Thomas C. Wasson, Vice Consul, Melbourne, Australia, assigned Vice Consul, Sydney, Australia.

### *Non-Career Service*

Marshall I. Mays has resigned as Vice Consul, Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr. Thomas Ewing Moore, resigned as American Vice Consul at Luxemburg, Luxemburg.

Donal F. McGonigal, Clerk in the Consulate General, Beirut, Syria, appointed Vice Consul there.

C. Clarence Frick has resigned as Vice Consul, Munich, Germany.

John M. Vebber has resigned as Vice Consul, Asuncion, Paraguay.

## NOT BLOWING HIS OWN TRUMPET

From A..... N....., son of L. J.... R....,  
M.... M...., Punjab.  
24.6.28.

Sir:

The sorry and extremely painful receipt of yours letter June 21, 1928, is hereby honoured.

Although I have got the great thunder-bolt from the heaven, yet I have burning desire to cast the last dice, perhaps the Most high may smile on me, poor, beneficently. Suffice of obliging has been showered on me. And by His elements or Beings I am batter down as the surging foam of a great sea.

You will take me for a bandy and obstinate, too, and, but really this is after all from a charred flesh and blood of one of the searcher of Hearts. Now I have the honour to beg and impress a point on his honour's mind, that may fascinate you or not, but I'd try my utmost and move the heaven to say you "Yes" for, "to love and please God is to smile on his beings."





(Further, Sir; it depends upon your own sweet will.)

I am not one of those money-makers, or anything else, but from the core of my hearts I should say that by George, I am a broad-minded and a great inter-coursing young man of pleasing habits.

I am not blowing my trumpet but, only to press your mind and hand's nerves by my ashey and uneffectable words, only and only to say the word "Recommended."

Dear Sir, for how long will you say "Cannot." (You will reconsider me a great rascal and having a dot in the brain too, well sir, (your's is sway) you may call me by any names.)

Speaking truth, I should say (in my private opinion) it will take my spirits away in the hell or Heaven, and there I'd if I could complaint of you before the Almighty Father.

Did Christ gather this to say to benign and generous heart "NO?"

Do you think that because I have been given birth in the *Asiatic barred zone* (this cuts my every nerves) (shows you really a cold-blooded) therefore I cannot be permitted to the United States.

Well I do not ask you as a permanent resident (as his Majesty pens) but permit me very kindly to say you the love-laden and encouraging word "Yes" only for a few years.

After that if I'd be some use to you, you may reside me more or not.

But it is the taste, have it too, where you have tasted so much and one taste won't sour your delicate heart. Your honour will think that the nonsense is blurring out. Yes indeed I am turned mad by somebody's a great cuts or slips of words or pen or memory. I think you won't think take anything amiss, for I have said my say, take, sir, as a anything as I am lying in your hands. My life is hanging on a thread.

Sir, if his majesty pleases and will penetrate the mystery of my poor words, then perhaps your heart's stone shift to one side and thereby I may read the engraved word "permitted."

Only at that time I'd say myself a very fortunate person or fortunist, fool-picked, and I would give myself the airs of a greatest Lord.

One thing more. I have secured a good many testimonials from my perivous benevolent, kind, teachers and profs. in the college. If his majesty pleases to attack them with one of my application it will amount to me a heavenly and divine sympathy. I am an expert master of harmonium and organ. I hope for a dead certainty that his majesty will grant me at all events. May I repeat, and will you kindly back me up, say me in

such a way that "my life may extinct or not," if you won't move yourself to mercy. I must make the best of what I have. I think and assure that at that time his majesty's indignation was excited to the highest pitch.

'Ud you go on saying "No" and I to brace the nerves to please you if I could. Dear Sir, you should call a spade a spade, I have pursued so much and so frankly because my inward conscious (upon my faith) whispers me that "they" are free frank and generous, therefore write them in anyway and anything. The die is cast. I assure myself that this time his honor (in King's name) won't reject me rather mingle me in the dust. You would think, how the knave is nimble? But really I have much tried my best to lay my heart before you, further, sir, is my fate.

Again I sit here in calm and hope to wait your kind note of "permission."

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient

A.... N....

N. B.:—I don't think his majesty will try his utmost to betray me in your newspaper, so as to think, how humble are the Indians before you and you keep them at your arm's length.

## WINDOWS AND DOORS

Sir,

My boy want doo unless I'll let him go to the States. Now we have, my Brother and myself, tried to pass him by the way of the Amerukan-Citizen-Family emigration clause-window, but we had no success in this as the Family relation has proved not tight enough /Nephew clause/. We where advised to pass along the usual quote doorway.

So I beg therefore you may be pleased to put my boy down on the quote register for Suisse emigrants and informe, if you please, as to the propable date when he could make ready for the Land of his dreams.

The boy is a healthy and strong 16 years old lad, likes horses as much as a motor car. Writes, reads, and counts fluently french, knows German and is trying hard at present to master the difficultys of the Star besprangled Banner Country language.

Please find enclosed my brothers guaranty deed.

Your obedient and faithfully.



## FROM THE NETHERLANDS

R. Henry Norweb, the First Secretary of the Legation at The Hague, is now in the United States on leave with Mrs. Norweb. They have been visiting Cleveland and before returning to Holland at the end of November will probably extend their trip as far as California and the Pacific coast.

The military attaché at Brussels, Maj. Edwin M. Watson, U. S. Army, who is also accredited to The Hague, paid a visit to The Hague on October 8 and 9, accompanied by Mrs. Watson. Mrs. Watson is a pianiste of some repute, playing in public under the name of Frances Nash, and while on this visit to Holland gave concerts in Amsterdam and The Hague.

During the summer the American Consulate General at Amsterdam was unusually busy, due to the occasion of the Olympic games. It was especially busy from the date of the official opening on July 28 until the end of August. Many American visitors to the games called at the Consulate General. The presence in the harbor of the S. S. *President Roosevelt*, which brought the American

teams, and their friends, also considerably increased the work at the Consulate General.

On September 24 Consul General A. Gaulin and Mrs. Gaulin, of Paris, accompanied by Consul A. C. Frost and Mrs. Frost, passed through Amsterdam, and called at the Consulate General. They visited Volendam and other places of interest in and around the Dutch metropolis. While in Holland they also visited the Consulate at Rotterdam.

On September 25, 1928, at the Palace in Amsterdam Consul General Chas. L. Hoover was presented to Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. This took place at the soiree or "Avondfeest," which is given by the Queen each year during her official visit to the capital.

Mrs. Hoover, the wife of Consul General Chas. L. Hoover, of Amsterdam, has returned after a prolonged visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Russell, Jr., of Paris and Washington. She was accompanied by her son, Mr. Wilford Hoover. During their stay in France they did considerable motoring, especially through the Midi, visiting Toulouse, Carcassonne, and other places of interest. They also spent a month at La Baule, on the coast of France, and a month at Saint Vincent de Cosse, Dordogne.

Mrs. E. B. Field, Jr., mother of Vice Consul Pattie H. Field, returned to Amsterdam from New York in July. Vice Consul Field's vacation was spent, with Mrs. Field, in touring the countries of Central Europe, the Balkans, and Greece. While in Czechoslovakia they visited Baron von Ofenheim at Schloss Jaispitz, where they had the good fortune to witness a hunt, conducted with all the ceremony customary among the nobles of that country.

Vice Consul Ellis A. Johnson, of Copenhagen, who spent the major portion of his vacation in the Netherlands, principally at the seashore, visited the Consulate General while in Amsterdam.

Mr. Benjamin B. Hill, Tobacco Specialist of the Department of Commerce, concluded his last visit to the Netherlands before returning to the United States by short visits to the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Consulate.

On October 4, 1928, Capt. Thomas Drake, skipper of "The Lone Sea Rover," visited the Consulate General at Amsterdam. Captain Drake

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is making a world tour alone in his 36-foot boat, and is three years out of Seattle. He expects to complete his tour in about four or five years. Asked if he desired to sign on or discharge any of his crew he replied "No, that he had picked up two stowaways at his last port in the form of a lady and gentleman rat, but that he had gotten rid of them without consular assistance." He said this was done, however, only after a stiff fight, especially on the part of the lady.

Consul Edward A. Dow, who has been in charge of the Rotterdam Consulate since November 2, 1924, recently received instructions to proceed to Frankfort-on-the-Main to take charge of that post. Mr. Dow's departure will be regretted not only by his colleagues and his many friends but by those with whom he has come in contact during his stay at Rotterdam.

Among those present at the October meeting of the American Luncheon Club of Rotterdam were several officials of the American Legation at The Hague and Consul General Hoover, of Amsterdam. The speaker was Dr. Walter B. Ford, Professor of Higher Mathematics at the University of Michigan. Dr. Ford is beginning a series of lectures in Holland for the Carnegie Endowment for Peace. At the close of the luncheon a resolution was unanimously passed to offer a special farewell luncheon on October 25 to Consul Edward A. Dow, as an expression of appreciation and affection, as well as regret at his departure from Rotterdam.

Among recent visitors at Rotterdam were Messrs. Ralph Irving Schneider and Edward P. Cotter, of the Foreign Port Surveys, representing both the United Shipping Board and the Department of Commerce. Arrangements were made with the local authorities to show them the interesting features of the port. Later Mr. Schneider expects to return for a more extensive study of the Rotterdam Harbor system, similar to those recently concluded at Hamburg and Liverpool.

Vice Consul David C. Elkington, now stationed at Cobh, and Assistant Trade Commissioner Messenger of the London Office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were also recent visitors to Rotterdam. Vice Consul Elkington was accompanied by Mrs. Elkington, and while in Holland they were entertained by Consul and Mrs. Dow, Vice Consul Elkington having been stationed at Algiers during the period when Mr. Dow was in charge of that office.

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## FROM LONDON

On Wednesday, October 10, the ladies of the Commercial Section of the Consulate General entertained at a tea in honor of Consul General and Mrs. John A. Gamon. Mr. and Mrs. Gamon were presented with a Georgian silver cream pitcher, a parting gift from the officers at London and the members of the staff associated with Mr. Gamon.

Mr. Gamon, with his family, left for Marseilles, his new post, on Tuesday, October 16.

A recent caller at the Consulate General was Consul Carol H. Foster en route to his post at Rotterdam.

Consul General Albert Halstead arrived in London and assumed charge of the Consulate General on October 19. Mrs. W. R. Amon, daughter of the Consul General, gave birth to a baby girl in the American Hospital at Paris on Monday, October 15. Mrs. Halstead and Miss Margaret Halstead will be in London at the time the present is printed.

Consul Cecil M. P. Cross and family, Capetown, passed through London en route to leave in the United States.

Consul Edwin Carl Kemp, Danzig, spent several days of his leave of absence in London.

Consul Austin C. Brady, Malaga, and Mrs. Brady visited London during leave of absence.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Surgeon H. F. Smith. Upon the arrival of a relief officer, relieved from duty at Bergen, Norway, and directed to proceed to Palermo, Italy, for duty in the office of the American Consul.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. Y. Hollingsworth. Upon the arrival of a successor, relieved from duty at Palermo, Italy, and directed to proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty at the Hygienic Laboratory.

Assistant Surgeon L. R. White. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., about November 17, 1928, and directed to proceed to Bergen, Norway, for duty at the American Consulate.

Assistant Surgeon E. B. Archer. Upon the arrival of a successor, relieved from duty at Hamburg, Germany, and directed to proceed to Bremen, Germany, for duty at the American Consulate.





## WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES

The following are changes in military attaché personnel, occurring subsequent to memorandum from this office dated May 8, 1928:

Maj. Charles J. Allen, General Staff, has been detailed as military attaché to Peru and Bolivia, with station at Lima. He will arrive at his post about December 1.

Capt. Vernon C. DeVotie, General Staff, has been detailed as military attaché to Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador. He will arrive at his station, Bogota, some time in December.

Maj. Charles T. Richardson has been relieved as military attaché to Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. He is to be succeeded by Capt. Edmond C. Fleming, General Staff, who will arrive at Buenos Aires in November.

Maj. Harold Thompson, Cavalry, has been relieved as assistant military attaché to Mexico.

Capt. Winfred Houghton, Cavalry, who has been detailed to succeed him, will arrive in Mexico City about the middle of November.

Lieut. Col. J. Duncan Elliott, General Staff, arrived in Constantinople August 19, 1928, having been detailed to succeed Lieut. Col. Frederic H. Smith as military attaché to Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania.

Capt. Parker G. Tenney, Field Artillery, has been detailed as assistant military attaché to China and will arrive in Peking about November 1.

## CONSUL GENERAL MESSERSMITH LEAVES ANTWERP

Immediately upon learning of the assignment of Consul General Messersmith to Buenos Aires the people of Antwerp bestirred themselves to demonstrate their appreciation of his services on behalf of American-Belgian interests.

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<b>AUSTRALIA</b> Australian General Elec- tric Co., Ltd., Syd- ney; Melbourne; Bris- bane; Adelaide	<b>CHINA</b> Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai China General Edison Co., Shanghai	<b>ECUADOR</b> Guayaquil Agencies Co., Guayaquil	<b>ITALY AND COLONIES</b> Compagnia Generale di Elettricità, Milan (124)	<b>PARAGUAY</b> General Electric, S. A., Buenos Aires, Argen- tina	<b>SPAIN AND COLONIES</b> Sociedad Iberica de Con- strucciones Electricas, Madrid; Barcelona; Bilbao
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The first manifestation of an official character was that organized by the burgomaster and aldermen of the city at the historic town hall. Here the Consul General was officially received in the Salle Leys, where about 100 guests were assembled, including the chief officials of the city, the province and certain officials of the central government at Brussels.

The burgomaster, on behalf of the municipality, presented the Consul General with an illuminated address, reading in the Flemish language as follows:

"To George S. Messersmith, American Consul General and Dean of the Consular Corps, the Burgomaster and Aldermen desire to express their thanks and that of the whole population for the unforgettable services which he has rendered to the port and commerce of Antwerp and on his departure they wish him all good things."

It is to be noted that this is the first occasion on which a consular officer on leaving the city of Antwerp has been officially received at the town hall to receive the thanks of the city.

On the evening of July 30, 1928, the business community tendered a banquet in honor of the Consul General at which about 300 of the leading

business men of the country were present. As a souvenir of Antwerp, those who subscribed to the dinner presented the Consul General with a leather-bound chest containing an illuminated address, also an illuminated book, which the subscribers signed.

Prior to this dinner the American consular officers within the supervisory district of the Consulate General at Antwerp presented the Consul General with a silver bowl.

On August 2 the Rotary Club of Antwerp held a special meeting at the close of which the Consul General was informed that the club had made him their first honorary member and presented him with a silver souvenir.

On August 3 the foreign members of the staff of the Consulate General presented the Consul General with a desk set. Madame Andrade, the senior member of the personnel, who has been connected with the office for 27 years, acted as spokesman.

On the evening of September 4 the American Club of Antwerp gave a dinner and dance in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Messersmith at which they were presented with a silver souvenir.



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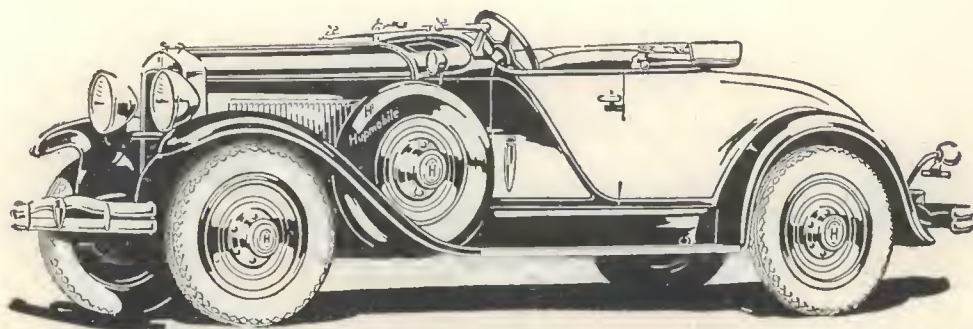


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## TENNIS MATCH

Members of the Diplomatic Corps Tennis Team scored a decisive victory over the State Department officers' squad on October 24 on the courts of the Chevy Chase Club, winning the annual team tournament 5 matches to 1.

John Simmons scored the lone victory for the Department of State in one of the two feature encounters of the event. He downed Maj. Georges Thenault, French Air Attaché, 9—7, 6—4. Major Thenault had battled to a 5—4 and set-point lead in the opener, but Simmons held his ground and ultimately pulled out of the hole to capture the set after it had been deuced three times. He overcame his opponent's 2—0 lead to win the second as well.

W. Bostrom, Swedish Minister and ex-champion of Sweden, proved that he has not lost his knack for claiming the long end of the score by trimming in straight sets over Robert Considine, No. 1 State Department netman and the second ranking player of the District as well as sharer in the Middle Atlantic States double crown. Mr. Bostrom defeated the youthful star, 6—2, 6—3. Deep drives to the corners and skill at half-volleying earned many points for him. He outed but one ball in the entire match.

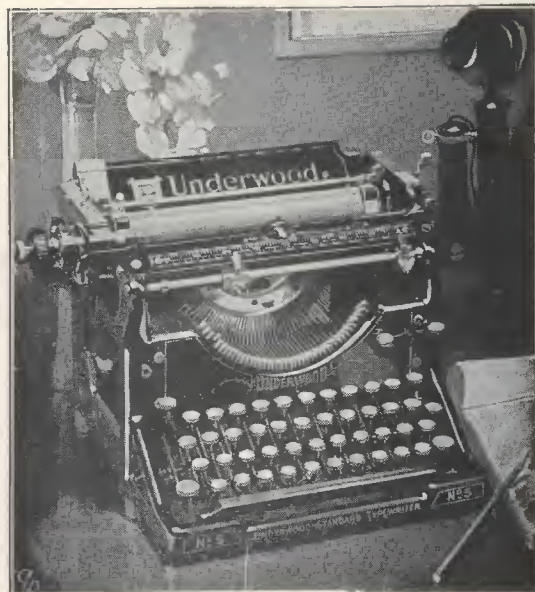
In the other singles, Manuel G. Martinez (Diplomatic) defeated M. Hall (State), 6—2, 6—4, and Don Ramon Padilla (Diplomatic), triumphed over Monnett Davis (State), 7—5, 6—1.

Two doubles matches rounded out the play, both won by the Diplomats. W. Bostrom and G. Thenault defeated R. Considine and J. Simmons, 6—2, 6—4 in this one, while M. Martinez and R. Padilla took the measure of M. Davis and M. Hall, 6—4, 6—4, in the other.

## GROUP INSURANCE

In a short time there will be sent to each member of the American Foreign Service Association an announcement by the Executive Committee concerning the group insurance plan which has been under formulation during the past year.

A definite plan has been devised whereby officers may obtain this group insurance. It is believed that every officer will want to consider carefully this plan, and it is desired that prompt answer be made to the committee's communication.



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## TRANSLATING BUREAU ESTABLISHED

By Departmental Order of October 18, 1928, the Secretary of State established a Bureau to be known as the Translating Bureau, of which Mr. Emerson B. Christie has been appointed Chief. Mr. Christie has at the present time four technical assistants.

The press release concerning the new bureau was as follows:

Translating in the Department of State is entirely different from similar work elsewhere. Documents relating to international negotiations as well as the embodiment of the result of those negotiations in the form of treaties and international agreements are constantly before the Department and the translation thereof requires more than a mere knowledge of word equivalents in various languages. The officers dealing with those translations must possess a knowledge of the correspondence relating thereto and must be able to sense the meaning thereof and convey that meaning either into English or into some foreign language. Consequently, the translating officers of the Department must have a knowledge of political, economic and financial affairs, as well as the knowledge of various languages, and in addition they must be able to handle the work with speed, accuracy and polish of style in order that the result of their work may be in such a form as to be included among the historical documents of our Government.

Following is the text of Departmental Order No. 455:

A Bureau is hereby established to be known as the Translating Bureau, to which the following duties are assigned:

Translation of communications in foreign languages referred to the Bureau by the White House.

Translation of diplomatic notes and such annexed documents as are of interest to the Department of State, from the Embassies and Legations in Washington.

Translation of laws, treaty texts, proceedings at international conferences, and other material of importance to the Department.

Translation or final review of translations of arguments and documents submitted in international conferences in which the United States takes an interest.

Translation or summarizing of letters and documents from foreign countries on Departmental





business such as claims and visa and passport cases.

The critical examination of drafts of foreign texts of bi-lingual and multilingual treaties to which the United States is a party, in order to ensure the closest possible adjustment to each other of the foreign and the English text. Conference, when necessary in this connection, with the Chief of the Treaty Division and the respective foreign diplomatic representative.

In addition to the foregoing classes of work, the Bureau will hold itself on call for such services as it may be in a position to render in connection with international conferences.

Mr. Emerson B. Christie, a Drafting Officer of the Department of State, is hereby appointed Chief of the Translating Bureau. The designation symbol will be Tr.

The foregoing order is effective as of April 16, 1928.

FRANK B. KELLOGG.

Department of State,  
October 18, 1928.

## COMMERCIAL

A total of 2,061 reports, of which 891 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of October, 1928, as compared with 1,700 reports, of which 738 were rated miscellaneous during the month of September, 1928.

There were 374 Trade Lists transmitted to the Department for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the month of October, 1928, as compared with 334 Trade Lists received during the month of September, 1928; 3,621 World Trade Directory Reports were received by the Department during the month of October as against 3,076 in September, 1928.

The Department received 3,639 Trade Letters during October, 1928, as compared with 3,963 in August, 1928.

## THE ELECTION

(Continued from page 379)

district of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., long represented by Martin B. Madden, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who died in April.

As a result of Tuesday's contest there will be eight new Senators as follows:

Delaware—John G. Townsend, Republican, who defeated Thomas F. Bayard, Democrat, candidate for re-election.

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Illinois—Otis F. Glenn, Republican, who defeated A. J. Cermak, Democrat, for the vacant seat of Frank L. Smith, who was never seated.

Maryland—Philips L. Goldsborough, Republican, who defeated William C. Bruce, Democrat, candidate for re-election.

Missouri—Roscoe C. Paterson, Republican, who defeated Charles M. Hay, Democrat, for the seat of James A. Reed, who was not a candidate for re-election.

New Jersey—Hamilton F. Kean, Republican, who defeated Edward I. Edwards, Democrat, candidate for re-election.

Rhode Island—Felix Hebert, Republican, who defeated Peter G. Gerry, Democrat, candidate for re-election.

West Virginia—Henry D. Hatfield, Republican, who defeated M. M. Neely, Democrat, candidate for re-election.

Texas—Tom Connally, Democrat, who defeated T. M. Kennerly, Republican, for the seat of Earle B. Mayfield, who was defeated for re-nomination.

All these new members of the Senate are Republicans except Connally of Texas. Six of the seven new Republican Senators won seats now

held by Democratic Senators, the only exception being that of Glenn of Illinois.

There will be one additional face in the Senate, but only during the few months remaining of the present Seventieth Congress. O. A. Larrazolo, Republican, defeated Juan N. Vigil, Democrat, for the unexpired term of the late Senator A. A. Jones, Democrat, of New Mexico, ending March 3.

Bronson Cutting, Republican, who has been serving by Governor's appointment to fill the vacancy, will re-enter the Senate for the full term beginning March 4.

There will be still another change in the Senate's personnel. Charles Curtis of Kansas, present floor leader, will continue to serve until Inauguration Day. He will then resign to be sworn as Vice President and presiding officer of the Senate. His successor will be appointed by the Governor of Kansas and will be a Republican.

Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton, carrying on the Republican campaign for Senator in New York, was defeated by the present incumbent, Senator Copeland, after a determined battle in upstate New York.

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



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