

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



RALPH J. TOTTEN

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(See page 259)

Vol. VII JULY, 1930 No. 7

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. VII, No. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1930

The Paris of the Balkans

By J. RIVES CHILDS, *Consul, Bucharest, Rumania*

I

IF THIS were a conventional tale of adventure in a European capital, there would be, of course, the dashing diplomatic secretary with waxed mustachios, an English accent and a high powered car; a nobleman of the country, who proves a cad; and a princess incognito.

But as life is made up of reality as well as romance, this plain tale has to do with such unprepossessing characters as an American Consul with a lean income and the accent of the prairies; an unpretentious American business man, and a cabaret queen having her origin from simple people.

The fame of Bucharest as the Paris of the Balkans has spread up and down the earth and those Americans, who pray that they may go to Paris when they die, no doubt conclude their devotions with the wish that, if purgatory must prepare the way, it be vouchsafed them in the Balkan Paris.

Business men, travelers and wayfarers, whoever they may be, find that in the Balkans all roads lead to Bucharest and, once there, are not content to leave it to others to judge whether or not the proverbial comparison of Bucharest with Paris is apposite or not.

II

Rob Compton, European sales manager of an American firm and sometime officer in the A. E. F., came into Bucharest with a portfolio of contracts under the arm and a guide to the Paris of the Balkans in his pocket. Having added to his stock of contracts and concluded his business investigations (with the help of the Consulate, of course, as will appear in time in a report of the

concrete results of trade promotion work), Mr. Compton sought again counsel of the Consulate.

Sloughed off now was his business-like manner, the confident speech, and gone even was the little gold pencil which had followed upon paper the words of the Consul in previous interviews.

"I am leaving tomorrow for Constantinople," he began as he took a seat and gazed nervously about him as if he were observing the interior of the room for the first time.

"Very successful trip, thanks to the excellent contacts given me by you. Mr. Popescu should prove a first rate agent. Knows something of American methods of doing business and has some really keen ideas on promoting our line. I've done far better than I anticipated."

He lit the cigarette proffered him.

"I get a kick out of a tough job like I used to get in the old trench raiding parties in the Argonne. You think and have a feeling for nothing else but the job at hand; in France, it was a darned sure thing you would or you were bumped off then and there. I suppose the old idea has persisted with the men who came out of the Army. You were in the Army, weren't you?"

"Eightieth Division, 359th Infantry."

"In Paris much?"

"Paris! Heavens, yes! Four months there after the Armistice. Know it better than any city in the world. What I might say of Paris would be platitudinous. The doughboy summed up the incapacity of anyone to put a proper estimation of the city into words when he said, 'Some city.'"

A growing light of sympathy appeared in the sensitive grey eyes of Compton. He settled himself a little deeper in his chair.

The reminiscent silence was broken by Comp-



ton. His hand shook slightly as he crumpled his cigarette in an ash tray.

"Paris, yes, what a city. Was there myself with the military police at old Rue St. Anne after the Armistice. I know parts of that city the boulevardier never dreamed existed. In fact I saw too much."

He hesitated, ceased speaking and after an embarrassing interval, resumed the conversation abruptly. "They say this little burg is the Paris of the Balkans, anything to it?"

"There are a couple of cabarets in town; the women follow the Paris styles; and some of the waiters in the restaurant speak French."

"I haven't been in a cabaret—well, for seven years, not since I left Paris. Whaddya say we look them over."

The regulations of the Consular Service are silent as to cabarets, and the accounts and returns of consuls take no account of expenditures on behalf of the entertainment of visiting Americans. The regulations do speak, however, of the necessity on the part of foreign service officers to familiarize themselves with the customs of the country.

The Consul glanced at the clock and took a survey of his desk.

"Seven o'clock and nothing of pressing importance that can't be done as well tomorrow. We'll go to the Alcazar, it's the best."

He shuffled up the manuscript pages of a report on the market in Rumania for American cuspidors, of which there had been composed only the introductory sentence, "Despite an economic backwardness in comparison with the United States, spitting has not become widespread in public in Rumania," and took an apologetic farewell of his day's labor.

He straightened up his shoulders as he followed Compton from his office and gave his straw hat the least bit of a tilt as he emerged out of doors. Whatever the regulations may say, consuls have but rare occasion to familiarize themselves with the customs characteristic of the country, so far as they may be found displayed in cabarets.

III

It is a pity that in a tale of the Balkans so little opportunity is had for the introduction of that color and atmosphere which have so distinguished fact and fiction published of the region. The characters, however, in the persons of an American consul and an American business man are hardly such as lend themselves to colorful atmosphere. Few consuls have the wherewithal to give occasion for intriguing incidents and have still

less the time to cut figures in the gay social life of a European capital. As for the American business man, he takes his cue and awaits the moment until his fortune is made before stepping out before the footlights of romance to sign the only disadvantageous contract of which he was ever guilty, embodying the terms of the dowry demanded by his titled son-in-law.

If hope is entertained that color may be found in the Alcazar cabaret of Bucharest, Paris of the Balkans, that hope must end in disillusionment.

A dancing palace where a liquid denominated champagne brings the price of bootleg whiskey in the United States, rows upon rows of dazzling lights, and tables of unhappy looking people, the Alcazar is but a mirror of the night life of Paris, Berlin, London, and New York. The language overhead is the only difference and, for a novelty, there is a gypsy orchestra which alternates with the inevitable jazz band. The waiters bear the same bored expressions as in L'Abbe Theleme, the Faun, or the Embassy Club, and there is the same smell of stale cigarette smoke, and the same strenuous effort displayed on the part of visitors to escape from an ever-depressing sense of reality.

The formal program began on the evening of the visit of Compton and the Consul with an Apache dance done after the brutal realism of the Grand Guignol tradition. It was well done, a bit too well done.

Compton rapped a cigarette impatiently upon the table. "That girl knows what she is doing. I've been in dives in Paris where the real thing was not so well performed. Looking for A. W. O. L. men who had gone bad and run amuck."

The girl was a slender lithesome thing of extraordinary grace and the Consul fell to wondering whether that part of her features, which were concealed by a mask, were as indicative as the unconcealed mouth and chin of the delicate character of the artist as manifested in her dance.

"She is a clever thing," Compton was observing. "I wonder she isn't on the stage. Where do these girls come from anyway?"

"They are on a regular circuit which they travel. Some come from Berlin, some from Paris, and some even from England. From Budapest they come on to Bucharest on their way to Constantinople. Some have been on the stage and lost their voices. I shouldn't wonder but what that was the case with this one."

The air was becoming closer in the hall. A bottle of champagne had been desperately consumed by Compton, and the din of the music, and the elemental impulses given play by the dance, made the time ripe for confidences.



"Funny, you know, Consul, I married such a girl in Paris, just such a girl as you see there.

"I used to make a regular beat in Montmartre and I had men, plain clothes men, patrolling all the cabarets and dance halls and dives in that section.

"There was a place I passed every night called 'La Sauterelle,' a place for late suppers and an entertainment of sorts. I never went inside until one night one of my men, who always took a look in for suspects, began to rave about a new performer, a girl who was doing a one-act turn which was packing the house with patrons, and high class patrons, every evening.

"You remember how the popularity of such places in Paris changed in those days. A place that was popular one month was dead the next. None of them had a license to operate and when they were closed by the police and put out of business for a day or two, the crowd drifted elsewhere.

"The upshot of it was that I took a look at the place myself one evening. After that I had a table reserved for as long as that girl was on the program. Julie was her name, Julie Duclos. Of course, that was not the name under which she was playing. The proprietor of the place was glad enough to stand in with the American military police and he made us acquainted.

"She was a shy thing and didn't like Americans. Found those she had met too rough and ready. She had the fine sensitive character that any true woman has—whether French or American, it doesn't matter—and she invited the respect which any good woman commands. Came from a small bourgeois family in the north, broken up by the war. Taking care of a sister in a convent in Meaux when I met her.

"Not to make a short story longer, we were married at the Mairie—that phrase always amused me—and everything went smoothly for a time. It always does until the psychological and inevitable clash comes between two personalities. I had to be away from home a great deal of the time on account of my work, in the day and sometimes during the night.

"Julie began to fret for something to occupy her—she had given up 'La Sauterelle' when we were married. She had the dramatic bug, 'the longing for artistic self-expression'—I don't know where she picked up that phrase, probably from one of the biographies of stage celebrities she was interminably reading.

"What is a man to do when a woman wills? I had to give in and let her pick up an engagement. She had a talent, no doubt of that.

"Then, curious enough—how such a thing could be accounted for, I can't tell because I had never been jealous of her before we were married—but an insane suspiciousness took hold of me. God knows how, and began to seize upon me and torture me like the digging of a knife into the flesh, once she had gone back to 'La Sauterelle.'

"The green-eyed monster had me and I couldn't shake him off. I began to make Julie's life miserable with my reproaches. I even had 'La Sauterelle' watched by one of my men until she found it out. I had nothing to base my suspicions on; but that didn't make the pain easier, perhaps even worse.

"Then she left me—as suddenly as she had come into my life. Mailed me a letter from Marseilles, an exquisitely worded note, as only the French are capable of, declaring she wouldn't allow herself to spoil my life. You can fill in the rest.

"I have never seen nor heard from her since."

He added softly, "I've a pretty warm spot in my heart for the girls who struggle for a living in such places as this. They are not all bad, you can bet."



Photo from H. P. Starrett

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, GENOA, ITALY

(The offices of the Consulate General occupy two floors in this building, the one where the large flag is shown and the one above)



The noise of the orchestra and the shuffling of many feet had faded out of hearing during Compton's recital. The lights had been dimmed and an unnatural silence seemed to settle over the hall where only the faint tinkle of a glass or plate was occasionally heard.

Out of the silence, a God-given silence surely, the voice of a human toad was heard, such a voice as distinguishes many who frequent the night clubs of the world.

"Would Madam care to accompany me?" there was to be heard in French.

There was a faint remembrance on the part of the Consul of a woman who had taken a seat at an adjoining table. It must have been from her that there came indignant expostulation.

The stranger continued, scorn added to his voice, "Madam is unduly sensitive for a girl of the cabarets."

Pushed back suddenly was the table at which Compton was seated with the Consul as the former arose and turned to face the interlocutor.

An arm of a plain American business man executed a parabola in the semi-darkness and a clenched fist came in contact with a movable chin, while a man with the voice of a human toad went down for the conventional count.

There was a crash of chairs, a dull thud, screams of half a dozen women, and the cry of excited voices for the lights to be turned on full.

As the lights came on there was an instant of silence in reaction to the blinding glare and then, above the excited hum of conversation there was a shout, "Julie."

"Rob."

IV

There is a dance tonight at the Legation where all the dashing diplomats and princesses are present.

There is romance truly; but it is only plain unvarnished life that a consul in the Paris of the Balkans has to chronicle.



STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL AT BATAVIA, JAVA

Seated, left to right: J. G. Groeninger, Consul; Coert du Bois, Consul General; Dale W. Maher, Consul. Standing, left to right: Oerok, Tjoo, Lim, Miss Henrietta Kappel, Mr. Van der Kop, Asikin, Koc, Miming, Nio, Abdoella and Mian

Uniforms

The question of uniforms for American Foreign Service Officers is a delicate one to discuss because of a popular feeling or prejudice against any such display, which might be regarded as repugnant to republican ideals. As, however, two correspondents have recently forwarded historical material on the subject, the following notes or extracts are here given without comment.

One contribution so received is an article that appeared in *Scribner's Monthly Magazine* in 1876, entitled "Our Diplomates and Consuls," from which the following quotations are made; unfortunately the name of the writer is not given but he states that he "had some personal experience of the duties of a diplomatic agent" having been "in charge of the Legation at The Hague as Charge d'Affaires." He said:

"The grotesque side of American diplomacy has always been its dress. In the early days there was not as much simplicity in this respect as many are inclined to believe. For some time after Jefferson's administration, the Department of State, in its circular to our foreign ministers, informed them that with 'certain books, papers, and documents necessary or useful in the discharge of the duties of their mission,' they would receive an engraved design of the uniform worn by United States ministers at foreign courts on occasions when full dress was required, and that the expense of 'presents to the menial attendants at court and of the public functionaries,' at their presentation and other established occasions, usually Christmas and New Year's Day, would be allowed as contingencies. Some of the plates, showing the pattern of dress, embroidery, and buttons, are still in the possession of the Department, or were not long ago."

A search was accordingly made to see if the plates so mentioned were "still in the possession of the Department," and it is pleasing to be able to say that they are. Attached to these plates, yellowed by age, was found a written memorandum stating that they related to "The Dress of an American Minister, as fixed by the Mission to Ghent," and the date appended was "Department of State, November 6, 1817. Reproductions of the plate—necessarily reduced in size and separated into portions so as to conform to the dimensions of this publication—are given herewith.

The earliest issue of "Standing Instructions to Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States," which unfortunately bears no date but is bound in a small volume immediately in front of an instruction of August 1, 1801, after referring to the act of Congress relative to Consuls passed on April 14, 1792, says:

"The Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States

are free to wear the uniform of their Navy, if they choose to do so. This is a deep blue coat, with buff facings, linings and cuffs, the cuffs slashed, and a standing collar; a buff waistcoat (laced or not, at the election of the wearer), and buff breeches; yellow buttons, with a fowl anchor, a black cockade, and a small sword."

The next instruction on the subject is one dated August 8, 1815 (which is also found in the General Instructions to Consuls and Commercial Agents, issued by the Department of State on July 1, 1838), and reads as follows:

"The consular uniform, prescribed in the Standing Consular Instructions, is abolished, and the following substituted, viz:

"Single-breast coat of blue cloth, with standing cape or collar, and 10 Navy buttons in front; one button on each side of the cape, four on each cuff, four under each pocket flap, and one on each hip and in the folds; two



AMERICAN MINISTER'S COAT

Fixed by the Mission to Ghent, November 6, 1817



on each side in the center, and one on each side of the same at the lower extremity of the skirts.

"The front (from the cape down to the lower extremity of the skirts), cuffs, cape, and pocket flaps to be embroidered in gold, representing a vine, composed of olive leaves; and the buttonholes to be worked with gold thread; the buttonholes corresponding with the width of the embroidery, which is not to exceed 2 inches in any part.

"Vest and small clothes of white, and Navy buttons; the former to have 10 in front, and 4 under each pocket flap. With this dress, a cocked hat, small sword, and shoes and buckles are to be worn. The hat to be furnished with gold loop, gold tassels, and black cockade, with gold eagle in the center; added to which, it is to be understood that the mountings of the sword, and shoe and knee buckles, are to be of gold, otherwise gilt."*

The text of the Memorandum of the Dress of an American Minister, as fixed by the Mission to Ghent, dated November 6, 1817, reads as follows:

"A blue coat, lined with white silk, straight standing cape embroidered with gold, single breasted, straight or round buttonholes, slightly embroidered. Buttons plain, or, if they can be had, with artillerists' eagle stamped upon them (*i. e.*, an eagle flying with a wreath in its mouth, and grasping lightning in one of its talons). Cuffs embroidered in the manner of the cape; white cassimere breeches; gold knee buckles; white silk stockings; and gold or gilt shoe buckles. A three-cornered chapeau bras, not so large as those used by the French, nor so small as those of the English. A black cockade,

to which lately an eagle has been attached. Sword, &c., corresponding.

"The Secretaries have the same costume, with the exception that their coats have less embroidery than that of the Minister.

"It is usual, at all European courts, on what are called gala days, such as birthdays of the Sovereign, marriages of Princes of his family, and other extraordinary occasions, for the foreign Ministers, as well as other persons of distinction connected with the court, to appear in uniforms more splendid with embroidery, than upon occasions of ordinary levees, drawing rooms, and diplomatic circles. A decent respect for the usages of the Courts, and a suitable compliance with forms there established, make it proper that the Minister of the United States should adopt this custom and wear on those occasions a coat similar to that above described, but embroidered round the skirts and down the breasts, as well as at the cuffs and cape—all the other parts of the dress remaining the same. The coats to be distinguished as the *great* and the *small* uniform. There should be a white ostrich feather, or *plumet*, in the Minister's hat, not standing erect, but sewed round the brim.

"All the persons attached to the Legation wear the same uniform as the Secretary, and need to have only one."

The Consular Regulations of 1896, paragraph 452, apparently bring the matter up to date, and read as follows:

"*Consular Uniforms.*—Diplomatic officers are forbidden by statute to wear any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by law. Consular officers are not authorized by law to wear any uniform, and the prohibition imposed by statute on diplomatic officers is hereby extended to consular officers. It is provided,

* A portrait of Daniel Brent, American Consul at Paris, 1833-41, wearing this uniform, appeared in the American Consular Bulletin, May, 1922, Vol. IV, p. 131.



EMBROIDERY FOR AMERICAN MINISTER'S COAT
As fixed by the Mission to Ghent, November 6, 1817



however, that all officers who served during the rebellion as volunteers in the Army of the United States and have been honorably mustered out of the volunteer service shall be entitled to bear the official title and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they held, by brevet or other commissions, in the volunteer service. They may also, on like occasions, wear the distinctive army badge of the corps or division in which they served. These provisions are held to apply to consular officers whose service and discharge from the Volunteer Army bring them under its terms. R. S. 1226, 1688."

The foregoing paragraph appears without change in the Consular Regulations, annotated, as revised April, 1929.

It is understood that a specimen of an old consular uniform is on exhibit in the National Museum. Search there for further information will be made.



(Above) SECRETARY'S COAT
As fixed by the Mission to Ghent, November 6, 1817

(Right) EMBROIDERY FOR SECRETARY'S
COAT

As fixed by Mission to Ghent

FURNITURE WOODS

In view of the surprise of some officers at the decision to furnish American-owned buildings abroad with furniture of American manufacture, it is of interest to note that in the *Congressional Record* of June 19, 1930, during the discussion in the House of the second deficiency appropriation bill, Representative COLLINS, of Mississippi, member of the Committee on Appropriations, called attention to specifications of African and Honduras mahogany in an advertisement by the War Department for bids on certain furniture of American manufacture. In opposing the use of foreign woods, Mr. COLLINS said:

"If we did not have in the United States domestic woods which are used successfully and are as suitable as the foreign woods which are specified, there might be some logical reason for disregarding almost entirely our native woods. When, however, as is actually the case, we have in the United States a number of furniture woods which, from the standpoint of appearance, finish, quality, strength, durability, and design are as suitable or superior to African mahogany, the question immediately arises as to why these native woods are not being given their due consideration. Among these native woods are birch, gum, maple, oak, and black walnut."

Mr. COLLINS further said that "it is an established fact that the hardwood industry in the United States is in a depressed state. Many mills are closed down. Those running are operating on a reduced production basis. Many employees are accordingly out of work or have had their earnings reduced, with resultant loss to their communities. Notwithstanding, here is a case in which a Government department, supported by appropriations of public funds, is purchasing a product in which it requires the use of foreign raw material, with loss to a domestic industry and its employees. The policy of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the War Department in calling for foreign woods at the expense of domestic woods is contrary to a fundamental principle recognized by other Government departments and generally throughout the country."

"Mr. BLANTON: The gentleman will remember that in the Sixty-seventh Congress I made a fight against the Navy doing this identical thing, buying all mahogany chiffoniers, chiffettes, chiffes, chiffothis, and chiffo-that, every bit of it solid mahogany for naval officers.

(Continued on page 269)





Photo from Wm. McNeir Collection
THE OLD NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING, 15TH ST. AND PA. AVE., 1820-1866

Homes of the Department of State

VII

The picture this month is the next in the series of State Department buildings, from the William McNeir collection, and shows the old Northeast Executive Building, at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., which was the home of the Department of State from early in 1820 to November, 1866. Mr. McNeir was given this picture by Thomas Ridgate, who found it in the attic of the old building. It will be observed that the picture was taken shortly before the building was taken down to make room for the north wing of the present Treasury Department, for the rest of the new building had at that time been erected.

This street corner in Washington is said to be in some respects unique, in that more distinguished people daily pass by it than anywhere else in this country or even abroad. The sunken gardens which now adorn the north front of the Treasury were not made until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

W. B. Bryan in his "History of the National Capital," said, speaking of the period just prior to 1820: "The situation became so acute in the public offices that less than two years after the rebuilding of the department buildings, the President, in his annual message, called the attention of Congress to the lack of room to carry on the public business. A committee of the House, after reading statements from the heads of the departments, came to the same conclusion and reported a bill providing for the erection of two buildings similar to the two flanking the White House and to be located directly to the north of them. These were in design the same as the older structures but were somewhat larger and had, in addition, on the north fronts, porticos with freestone pillars, which were thought to be an attractive feature."

Jonathan Elliot, in his "Historical Sketches of the Ten Mile Square" (Washington, 1830), said: "At the distance of about 200 yards, on the east of the President's house, are situated two buildings for the Departments of State and of the Treasury; and at the same distance on the west are two others for the War and Navy Departments. These buildings are all of the same dimensions and construction; they are 160 feet long and 55 wide, of brick, two stories in height; they are divided in their length by a broad pas-

sage, with rooms on each side, and a spacious staircase in the center. The two most northerly buildings are ornamented with an Ionic portico of six columns and pediment. . . . The grounds about these offices have been graduated and planted of late years, and the shrubbery begins to present a pleasing appearance."

W. Q. Force, in his "Picture of Washington for 1850," said, speaking of the Northeast Executive Building, "the first floor is occupied by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury at the east end, and the Second Comptroller of the Treasury at the west end. On the second floor are the apartments of the Secretary of State and his suite; also the library of the Department, containing some ten or twelve thousand volumes."

John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State when the move to this new home of the Department was made, and thereafter followed a long line of distinguished Secretaries, the last to occupy this building being William H. Seward (1861-9).

Harper's Weekly for December 15, 1866, had an interesting picture of this home of the Department and said "It has been the scene of Secretary Seward's labors throughout the war. . . . It was here that Seward's mysterious little bell tinkled so portentously to secessionists and their sympathizers." That last remark excites one's curiosity, but possibly it had reference to Seward's activities in ordering arrests of all those suspected of giving aid or comfort to the southern cause. We read that hundreds, aliens as well as citizens, were so arrested and imprisoned on his orders.

The north wing of the present Treasury Department bears on its exterior wall on Fifteenth Street a tablet, erected on April 30, 1929, by the Kiwanis Club of Washington, in cooperation with the Committee on Marking Points of Historic Interest, with the following inscription:

"Friendship between the United States and Canada was developed and strengthened by the signing of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, on August 9, 1842, in the old State Department Building which stood on this site. This treaty established the northeastern boundary between the two countries."



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. VII

JULY, 1930

No. 7

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Journal is published monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, and is distributed by the Association to its members gratis. The Journal is also open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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BINDER

A Necessity to Those Who Would Preserve Each Copy of the American Foreign Service Journal

It has been suggested that in view of the difficulty, and in some places the expense, of binding the JOURNAL suitably and uniformly, it would be well to offer subscribers a suitable and inexpensive binder in which the issues could be bound annually.

A binder of artistic design, made of artificial leather, with the title suitably embossed, and with a locking device requiring no punching of holes, can be provided for \$1 each, postpaid; but before placing an order for a supply of such binders, it will be necessary for the JOURNAL to receive word from a sufficient number of officers that they desire binders. A brief notice to the Editor, mailed at the earliest opportunity, will be appreciated.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the Lists of Changes of Duties and Stations of Officers of the United States Public Health Service, received since the June issue of the JOURNAL, the following have been noted:

Surgeon T. J. Liddell. Relieved from duty on June 30, at Berlin, Germany, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. May 22, 1930.

Surgeon Robert Olesen. Relieved from duty at Belfast, Ireland, and assigned to duty at Berlin, Germany, to arrive between June 20 and 30. May 24, 1930.

A. A. Surgeon W. W. Hoyt. Relieved from duty at Cologne, Germany, and assigned to duty at Genoa, Italy, on July 1, 1930. May 24, 1930.

Surgeon E. A. Sweet. Relieved from duty at Southampton, England, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Vienna, Austria, to assume charge of activities at that port. June 10, 1930.

In view of the retirement of Consul General Gabriel Bie Ravndal from active service on June 1, 1930, a reception was given in Berlin, Germany, on May 21, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. Ravndal to afford their many friends, both American and German, an opportunity to testify to the high esteem and regard in which Mr. and Mrs. Ravndal were held. The American Ambassador, Honorable Frederic M. Sackett, presided, and virtually the whole American colony in Berlin attended. Mr. Sackett read a letter from Secretary Stimson thanking Mr. Ravndal for his work during the 32 years he had been in the service.

Mr. Ravndal plans to take a two-months' fishing and tramping trip in Scandinavia and Finland, and then return home.



ITEMS



The garden party given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Stimson at Woodley on May 27, was attended by many high Government officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps and officers of the Department of State. The Secretary and Mrs. Stimson received their guests on the lawn of Woodley which stretches down toward a wooded valley beneath. Among the guests were two former Secretaries, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and Mr. Kellogg.

The Service will be interested to learn that Mr. Castle arrived in San Francisco on June 19 and left immediately for Washington where he resumed his duties as Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. G. Howland Shaw, Counselor of Embassy at Istanbul, sailed for his post on June 18. Prior to his departure Mr. Shaw took a few weeks leave of absence which he spent in Boston, New York and Washington, making a study of certain sociological problems in which he is interested.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew has been spending several weeks in the United States, chiefly at Boston. Just prior to his departure for Istanbul on June 18 Mr. Grew spoke to a luncheon gathering at New York regarding an endowment for the American Hospital at Istanbul. Among those who attended this luncheon were several New York financiers and business men interested in the Near East.

The *Washington Star* of June 4 carried the following story regarding Minister Nelson T. Johnson at Peiping:

"The American Minister to China has just made a big hit with the people to whom he is accredited by announcing that he intends to ride in rikshas as long as he is stationed in Peiping. He says he finds it a lot more comfortable to travel in these ancient man-drawn carts than in a modern motor moved by gas. The Minister likes the conveyance all the better because he enjoys talking Chinese to the native who pulls him along at a gay trot."

Diplomatic Secretary Julius Holmes has arrived in the United States from the Legation at

Tirana, Albania. Before proceeding to his home in Kansas, where he will pass his leave, Mr. Holmes spent a few days in Washington.

Fishermen in the Service will be interested to learn that Consul Orsen N. Nielsen, now assigned to the Division of Eastern European Affairs in the Department, is spending two or three weeks of his leave along the trout streams of Sullivan County, N. Y. Next month the *JOURNAL* hopes to be able to publish some pictures of Mr. Nielsen's catches.

Mrs. J. Thayer Gilman, wife of Consul Gilman, now assigned to Jerusalem, is now in the United States at her home in Mount Holly, N. J. Mr. Gilman expects to join her later in the year to pass their leave in Maine.

Consul and Mrs. Warwick Perkins have been spending their home leave at Baltimore, where a daughter was born to them early in June. Mr. Perkins sailed for his post at Danzig at the end of June and Mrs. Perkins will follow within a few weeks.

Frederic Simpich, now on the editorial staff of the *National Geographic Magazine*, is away on a seaplane survey trip to the West Indies and South America. Starting early in June, their giant flying boat *Argentina*, sighted on the way from Key West to Cuba, a great sinister waterspout. After graphically describing the scene, Simpich said, "twenty years ago my tramp steamer in the China Seas ran from a waterspout; now, in a plane that could fly 127 miles an hour, we impudently played tag with one and took its picture."

Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, who entered the Department of State in 1919 and who for several years has been Assistant Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, was confirmed by the Senate on June 12 as a Foreign Service Officer of Class 3, a Consul and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. It may be of interest to the Service to note that Mr. Gilbert is the fourth officer of the Department to be appointed a Foreign



Service Officer under the provisions of section 5 of the Rogers Act. Previous appointments have been as follows: Consul General Frank P. Lockhart on April 15, 1925; Consul James E. McKenna, on April 20, 1925; and Diplomatic Secretary and Consul Henry Carter, on November 12, 1929.

Mrs. Felix Cole, wife of the Consul General at Warsaw, Poland, is spending a few weeks with her family in New Jersey. She will leave for Warsaw about the middle of July in order to make ready to leave for Mr. Cole's new post at Frankfort.

Consul General Paul Knabenshue, Jerusalem, arrived in the United States early in May. He is spending his leave of absence chiefly in New York City and expects to return to his post the first of July.

Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, who has recently been confirmed by the Senate as American Ambassador to Japan, has had long experience in the Far East. In 1904 Mr. Forbes went to the Philippines as a member of the Philippine Commission. From 1904 to 1908 he served as Secretary of Commerce and Police in the Philippine Government, then for one year as Vice Governor, and from 1909 to 1913 as Governor General of the Islands. In 1919 he returned to the Philippines on a commission appointed by President Harding and recently he headed President Hoover's commission to Haiti.

The following quotation from an article by Frederick William Wile, which appeared in the *Washington Star* of May 25, 1930, will be of interest to members of the Service:

Appointment of Hanford MacNider, Iowa banker and farm owner, as American Minister to Canada is the latest indication of President Hoover's systematic plan to reorganize the country's diplomatic representation abroad. The plan has been quietly but steadily carried out during the first 14½ months of the Hoover administration, with the result that today there are no fewer than 24 "non-career" men in the major foreign posts, as compared to 27 "career" men. Mr. Hoover has appointed 17 new non-career diplomats and promoted 9 career officers.

It is in Latin America, largely as the result of his pre-inaugural good-will mission, that President Hoover wants to have American envoys of special qualifications, headed by the ability to speak Latin languages. His first break with the diplomatic "career" rule in that region came when he appointed Harry F. Guggenheim, brother of the mining engineer and aviation promoter, to be Ambassador to Cuba. Guggenheim spent his early manhood in South America and speaks Spanish fluently. To Bolivia the President sent another "non-career" man in the person of Edward F. Feely, who came under Mr.

Hoover's notice as a foreign attaché of the Department of Commerce. Feely learned business diplomacy as the Department's agent at Buenos Aires.

The Service will be interested in learning that the Senate on June 18, 1930, passed H. R. 10919, "for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States . . . who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of Government funds and/or personal property by reason of theft, warlike conditions, catastrophes of nature, shipwreck, or other causes." This bill has already been passed by the House of Representatives, to which the bill has been returned for concurrence in certain amendments proposed by the Senate. The report accompanying H. R. 10919 said, among other things, that "nearly all of these cases unfold a chapter of adventure, a story of sacrifice and privation to serve the United States."

Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, a Foreign Service officer of Class IV, was designated, by Departmental Order, No. 491, of June 12, 1930, as Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs, effective on that date, to succeed Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, who has been assigned as Counselor of the American Embassy at Mexico City.

The Department of State, on June 19, 1930, gave special commendation to Mr. John Farr Simmons, American Consul and Chief of the Visa Office, Department of State; Mr. Dana G. Hodgdon, American Consul and Assistant Chief of the Visa Office, Department of State; and Mr. Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., Assistant in the Visa Office, for excellent work in connection with the recent visa fraud cases, which made possible the conviction of Morris Baskin and others. The Secretary of State wrote each of these officers the following letter:

"The Department desires to commend you heartily for your excellent work in connection with the recent visa fraud cases. The energy, loyalty, and efficiency displayed by you (Mr. Simmons) and by Messrs. Hodgdon, Cochran, and Cumming, made possible the conviction of Morris Baskin and others and is in keeping with the best traditions of the Department and the Foreign Service."

During his visit to the United States, Consul Walter A. Foote visited the following-named cities for trade conference work: New York (three visits), Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Akron, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), San Francisco, Los Angeles,



New Orleans. The following work was accomplished: Interviews with heads or export managers of firms, 279; newspaper and trade magazine interviews, 16; addresses to chambers of commerce and other similar organizations and colleges, 10; radio addresses, 2.

ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON

Fifty-nine members of the American Foreign Service Association and two guests, Mr. Addison E. Southard, American Minister Resident in Ethiopia, and Mr. Nathaniel B. Stewart, American Consul General in Barcelona, attended the Association's last lunch of the season at the Hotel Washington on May 21, Assistant Secretary of State Carr presiding.

After the plentiful and well served repast, Mr. Carr spoke to the Association of the things it had to be thankful for, specifically the appropriation increase of \$2,500,000 and the Foreign Service Buildings Bill. Mr. Keith Merrill, Chief of Foreign Service Buildings Office, introduced by Mr. Carr, explained interestingly the work of his office, the way it preserves its contacts with Congress, where interest in the erection of Foreign Service buildings remains keen, and the office's architectural and other policies. He spoke particularly of the adaptation of the American colonial type of building to foreign sites and surroundings and of the use of American furniture, which appears to appeal strongly to those "on the hill"; and stressed the services of Representative Porter, who was about to agitate for a large new appropriation for extension of the Foreign Service building program. Of the \$10,000,000 already appropriated \$9,000,000 had been allocated, Mr. Merrill said, work was to be begun at Shanghai this summer and bids for Yokohama would soon be requested. Eight other projects were in progress.

Mr. Carr confirmed and endorsed Mr. Merrill's tribute to Representative Porter and sketched the growth of the building program from the \$150,000 Lowden appropriation 11 years ago to the existing satisfactory situation. He then introduced Mr. Southard as one who had been promoted out of the classified service, yet remained in it, and was present to tell what he thought of the Service from inside and out.

Mr. Southard, basing his remarks on five assignments, several of which he characterized as "museum posts," declared that he was prepared to say that every post in the Service, even Aden, his second, was interesting if approached in the

right attitude, and that none were "impossible." He gave a very vivid description of his present post, Addis-Ababa, expressing pleasure in his probable early return thereto in such terms as to oblige him to add that the statement was not inspired by the gentlemen at his right and left at the top table—Mr. Carr and Mr. Byington. New members of the Service were obviously encouraged by Mr. Southard's experience.

The lunch was in the nature of a farewell to a number of officers about to return to the field, but having at the moment (3 p. m.) to return to work at the Department they were unable formally to express their regrets at leaving the "center of the universe," Washington.

A. W. FERRIN.

LADIES LUNCHEON

There was another pleasant gathering of the ladies of the Foreign Service on Friday, May 23, 1930, when a luncheon was given at the club house of the American Association of University Women. Mrs. Homer M. Byington, the chairman of the new committee, gave an interesting talk on her impressions of a Zeppelin raid while she was in England during the war. Mrs. Briggs, who recently returned from Lima, Peru, recounted the story of her journey by air in Peru. Mrs. Carr and Mrs. Mahin talked of their personal experiences of journeying through the air in Europe.

The ladies present were: Mesdames Alling, Adams, Boal, Briggs, Byington, Butler, Ballantine, Bigelow, Carr, Caldwell, Clark, Converse, Chipperfield, Holcombe, Hickerson, Hamilton, Ingram, Imbrie and guest, Josselyn, Kelsey, Murray, Murphy, Moffitt, McEachran, Mahin, Pinkerton, Putnam, Peck, Reed, Robertson, Stewart, Simmons, Swalm, Smith, Wheeler, Wright, and Miss Young.

AZORES AIRPORT

Consul William H. Hunt, at St. Michael's, Azores, writes that the item on page 152 of the April issue of the JOURNAL is misleading. An inquiry made by him discloses that the Achada Aviation Field at Terecira, Azores, is V-shaped and covers an area of about 118 acres, the total cost of which, including purchase of the land, is estimated at about \$98,000, and not \$5,000,000. Soldiers of the garrison at Angra were employed in leveling off most of the field.



CONSULAR CONFERENCE AT LONDON, APRIL 28 AND 29, 1930

Seated: Consul W. J. Doty, Assistant Commercial Attaché Fox, Consul General G. E. Chamberlin, Acting Commercial Attaché Renshaw, Consul General Albert Halstead, Consul General T. D. Boreman, Consul General Philip Holland, Consul General J. K. Davis, Mrs. Egerton, of the Commercial Staff of the Consulate General at London
 Standing: Consul R. M. Brooks, Vice Consul H. V. Cooke, Consuls A. J. McConico, R. B. Macatee, J. B. Young, A. B. Cooke, N. P. Davis, A. R. Thomson, J. K. Bruins, Vice Consul P. C. Seddickum, Consuls Harold D. Finley, J. J. C. Watson, Vice Consul H. Armistead Smith, Consuls W. J. Grace, D. A. Willson, and Mr. Alfred Nutting of the Consulate General at London

News Items From the Field

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

Notables passing through Southampton during May included Senator and Mrs. George H. Moses en route to New York in the *Olympic*, Senator Guy D. Goff en route to New York in the *George Washington*, Ambassador Robert Woods Bliss from New York in the *Majestic*, Mrs. Sol Bloom and her daughter, Miss Vera Bloom, from New York in the *Leviathan*, Minister Ralph H. Booth in the *Leviathan* en route to Copenhagen, Mrs. Albert Halstead and Miss Margaret Halstead in the *Leviathan* returning to London, Mrs. John Corrigan, Jr., in the *Homeric* for New York, Donald Renshaw, Acting Commercial Attaché in London, en route to New York in the *George Washington*, and Surgeon General Hugh S. Cummings in the *Berengaria* for New York.

Consul General and Mrs. John K. Davis, London, spent May 3 in Southampton. They met friends passing through on the *Lapland*, which was in port a few hours.

Consul Harry Campbell, Birmingham, sailed for New York in the *George Washington* May 9. He will spend a few weeks in America before proceeding to his new post at Bombay.

Vice Consul F. Willard Calder, Southampton, recently went to Plymouth for a few days to take charge of the Consulate during the temporary absence of Consul A. B. Cooke.

Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Halpin recently arrived at Southampton, where Dr. Halpin has taken up his duties as U. S. Public Health Surgeon, replacing Dr. E. A. Sweet. Dr. Halpin has recently had assignments at Manila, Hong Kong, and Honolulu.

Mayor Thomas H. H. Wheeler, of Dorchester, England, and party of four aldermen sailed in the *Berengaria* May 24 to participate in the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Celebration at Dorchester, Mass.

The S. S. *Republic* arrived at Southampton on May 24 with 112 members of the Twenty-seventh Division Veterans Association as well as 156 Gold Star mothers, all en route to London.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS,

MADRID, SPAIN

Upon the departure of Consul Richard Ford from Sevilla to take up his new duties in the Department, a dinner in his honor was given on April 7, attended by approximately 50 persons, constituting the entire American colony then in the city. As a testimony of the appreciation in which he was held a suitably inscribed watch was presented to him.

Gov. Thomas E. Campbell, Commissioner General of the United States to the Ibero-American Exposition, expressed the great regret which his leaving brought and the appreciation of Consul Ford's services while in charge of American activities during the Commissioner General's absence from the city.

Consul Ford stopped over a day in Madrid en route to the United States.

Ambassador and Mrs. Laughlin entertained at tea on May 12 the American delegates to the International Railway Congress, then in session at Madrid.

Recent callers at the American Consulate in Madrid included Mr. Charles Winter, Royal Hungarian Consul General at Montreal, and Mrs. Winter; Col. George Crouse Cook, United States Army Reserves; Señor Rafael Villanueva, member of the House of Representatives of the Philippine Islands; Mr. Milton Bronner, European manager of the Newspaper Enterprise Association of America; Mrs. Charles C. Thiel, mother of Consul Cyril L. F. Thiel, Liverpool; and Miss Richards, sister of Vice Consul Raymond O. Richards, Sevilla.

Mr. Keith Merrill, former Consul at Madrid and now Chief of the Foreign Service Building Office, visited Madrid and Tangier during May in connection with his duties of inspecting Government-owned buildings and prospective embassy buildings and sites. He was accompanied by Mrs. Merrill.

Officers who have served at Madrid will regret to learn of the death, on May 5, of Dr. J. G. Edwards, long a resident of the city. Although a British subject, he received his professional education at the University of Pennsylvania. He was



president of the British-American Club at the time of his death.

CONSUL M. L. STAFFORD.

MILAN, ITALY

Vice Consul James W. Gantenbein arrived from Washington on Easter Sunday and reported for duty on the following Tuesday.

Consul and Mrs. Homer Brett spent Easter Sunday in Turin visiting the family of H. B. M's Consul, Leonard Parish, with whom they were colleagues in Bahia, Brazil.

Vice Consul Linton Crook will sail for the United States on the Dollar Liner *Van Buren* on May 13 on a vacation which will be divided between Washington, D. C., and Anniston, Ala.

Mrs. John W. Garrett came up from Rome to attend the Toscanini concerts in Milan on May 8 and 9 but the Ambassador could not come because of his approaching departure for the United States on leave. The British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Graham and Lady Graham accompanied Mrs. Garrett.

Miss W. Wellborn, of Washington, spent the months of April and May in Milan as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Brett, and returned to the United States per S. S. *Pennland*.

Miss Josepha Otten, of the American Consulate, has asked for home leave and expects to sail for the United States in October.

Mr. Norman Kane was in Milan arranging for offices for the customs representative of the Treasury Department, which will be transferred from Florence to Milan as of May 12, 1930.

Assistant Trade Commissioner John M. Kennedy is in charge of the Milan office of the Department of Commerce, the Trade Commissioner, Mr. De Forest Spencer, being absent in the United States on leave accompanied by his family.

CORRESPONDENT—UNNAMED.

Corriere Diplomatico Consolare, of Rome, April 30, 1930, commenting on Consul General Byington's appointment as Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, in the Department of State, said:

"The name of Byington enjoys the greatest popularity among us, as he resided in our country for about 20 years uninterruptedly and as he spent

many years at the head of the American Consulate General in Naples, which he held with an efficiency, simplicity of manner, and a cordiality which enabled him not only to win the esteem but also the affection of all who came in contact with him. Having an admirable knowledge of the Italian people and their language he truly left an indelible mark in the history of the better understanding between the United States and Italy, and innumerable instances are recited to characterize his kindness, his intelligence, and his sincere desire to be of assistance in Italo-American relations, even outside of any merely bureaucratic procedure.

"When Mr. Byington left Naples he was shown such demonstrations of esteem and affection as can never be forgotten."

VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Albert H. Washburn, former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria, died unexpectedly in Vienna on April 2, 1930. Mr. Washburn, for whom a high diplomatic post is said to have been in store, is survived by his widow, Mrs. Florence Washburn, and a son, Lincoln Washburn. The death of Mr. Washburn was a sudden and severe blow to the Viennese and to the American colony of Vienna amongst whom he had won a place of great esteem. Mrs. Washburn and her son, Lincoln, have left Vienna for America.

The new Minister to Austria from the United States, Mr. Gilchrist Baker Stockton, arrived in Vienna on May 4, 1930, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Mildred Churchwell. Mr. Stockton was born in Jacksonville, Fla., August 20, 1890. He is a collateral descent of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Stockton graduated from Princeton in 1914, was Rhodes Scholar at Christ Church, Oxford, from 1914-1917. He was a member of the United States Commission for Relief in Belgium, 1915-1916; special assistant to the American Ambassador at London, 1916-1917; chief of United States Mission to Austria American Relief Administration, 1919-1920.

Mr. Thomas M. Wilson, diplomatic inspector for eastern Europe, has been in Vienna for the past few weeks.

The Consulate General is to remove on July 1 from its present location at I, Stock im Eisenplatz 3. Its new quarters, which are more commodious than the old, will be on the fashionable Kaernt-

nerstrasse, the Viennese Avenue de l'Opera, across from the beautiful Staatsoper.

The system of intense examination of immigrants now in effect at certain Consular offices in Europe is to be inaugurated in Vienna in the coming July. There will be at the Consulate General an immigration inspector and a United States Public Health Surgeon, who will act as technical advisers in immigration cases.

The American University Club of Vienna has taken over new headquarters in the Hotel Bristol. Many members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps are also members of the club.

VICE CONSUL JOHN W. SCOTT.

MEMORIAL DAY IN FRANCE

Ambassador Walter E. Edge made the principal address at the annual commemoration ceremony held at the American cemetery of Suresnes, near Paris, on May 30.

At the Talence Cemetery, Bordeaux, Consul L. Menninger presided at the ceremonies in honor of the American soldiers buried there. The prefect of the Gironde Department and the mayor of Bordeaux were present.

Vice Consul Fred H. Houek, at Cherbourg, made a memorial address and decorated the four graves of sailors killed in the battle between the *Kearsage* and the *Alabama* off the French coast in the Civil War. The Maritime Prefect and other local officials participated in the ceremonies.

THIRD TOUR OF AMBASSADOR EDGE

Pursuant to his plan of visiting the principal industrial regions of France, examining their situation and problems, and forming contacts with their leading personalities, Ambassador Walter E. Edge, accompanied by Consul General Leo J. Keena and others of the official party, journeyed into the north of France on June 5, 6, and 7, 1930. They visited the locomotive works at Lille, an American harvester machine plant at Croix, upholstery and wool textile factories at Roubaix, and a lace-making establishment at Calais.

Receptions by Departmental, municipal, and business representatives were tendered the Ambassador and his party in the cities mentioned. In addition they were entertained at luncheons or banquets by the Chambers of Commerce of Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Calais.

This tour, even more than the others to the south and east of France, served to bring into

relief the commercial problems, to the solution of which the Ambassador had addressed himself. Presidents of the local Chambers of Commerce voiced their opposition to increased American tariff proposals affecting exports from their districts and expressed fears of aggressive American economic warfare. In his replies, Mr. Edge defended briefly the traditional protective tariff policy of the United States, observed that revision was necessary to insure adequate safeguards against lower costs of production in other countries, minimized the effects of the tariff as an obstacle to French exportation, and mentioned other conditions as causes of the present world depression in industry and trade.

Mr. Edge expressed the conviction that through the numerous frank discussions with French industrial leaders of the north, misunderstandings had been removed and the atmosphere cleared for better relations.

Ambassador and Mrs. Edge on May 16, 1930, entertained with a garden party at the Embassy the American consular, military, and naval officers in Paris, and their wives.

—Consul Damon C. Woods.

ALGIERS, ALGERIA

Prof. Frederic T. Bioletti, Agricultural Explorer, Foreign Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, called at the Consulate. Consul Heizer accompanied him to the oases of Laghouat and Ghardaia, 600 kilometers south of Algiers in search of vines and certain kinds of fruit trees.

O. S. HEIZER.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Consul General Palmer attended the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council at Los Angeles, May 21 to 23.

Vice Consul James R. Riddle is relieving at Fernie while Consul Brand is enjoying home leave of absence, and following that detail will take charge at Edmonton during the absence of Vice Consul Loren.

Mr. Arthur H. Geissler, former minister to Guatemala, recently called at the Consulate General, being one of the first American tourists to visit British Columbia by airplane this year.

Consul General Palmer delivered the Memorial Day address this year at the annual ceremony held



After occupying quarters in the Pacific Building for almost 20 years, on August 1 the Consulate General will move to a commodious suite in the Marine Building, a new, modern office building now being completed and in which American capital is extensively interested. The offices of the Consulate General will overlook the harbor and a picturesque vista of the Gulf of Georgia, distant islands and timbered mountains.

CONSUL H. S. TEWELL.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

During April arrangements were completed for the removal about August 1 of the Shanghai Consulate General to the Kalee Hotel Building, which will be occupied for about two years, during which time a new consular building, costing about \$750,000, will be erected on the present Government site. In addition to the consular staff, the United States Court for China, the Treasury Attaché and part of the Legation staff from Peiping will also be housed in the Kalee Hotel Building.

Consul R. L. Smyth, of the Shanghai Consulate General, will relieve Consul D. C. Berger at Swatow for about one month in May and June to enable the latter to take simple leave of absence.

CONSUL J. E. JACOBS.

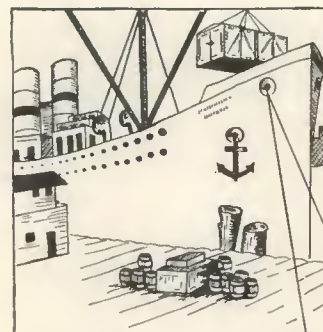
BIRTHS

A son, Owen Hartley, was born on May 7, 1930, at Asuncion, Paraguay, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. John Bernard Faust.

A son, William Robert, was born on June 8, 1930, at St. Catherine's, Ontario, to Consul and Mrs. Howard K. Travers, of Palermo, Italy.

MARRIAGES

Wainwright-Cutts. Married at Epiphany Church, at Washington, D. C., on June 2, 1930, Vice Consul John Tillotson Wainwright and Miss Alice Cutts. Mr. Wainwright, who is now assigned as Vice Consul at Habana, is the son of Mrs. Clement Biddle, of Philadelphia. Miss Cutts is the daughter of Colonel Richard Malcolm Cutts, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Cutts.



Recent removals (within 12 months) of Foreign Service Officers by means of Security (Steel) vans have been made from:

Portland, Oregon,	to	Helsingfors
Jacksonville, Florida,	to	Vienna
Washington, D. C.,	to	Madrid
Washington, D. C.,	to	Prague
Rye, New York,	to	Stockholm
New York, N. Y.,	to	Sofia
Baltimore, Maryland,	to	Rome
Lisbon	to	Lima
Warsaw	to	Philadelphia
Washington	to	Malaga
Madrid	to	Vancouver

We appreciate information as far in advance as possible regarding anticipated removals, as it materially helps us in moving our vans.



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NECROLOGY



WILLIAM STANLEY HOLLIS

The sudden death of Consul General Hollis on June 8 was a painful shock to his many friends in Washington. In October, 1927, he had a serious illness while on duty at Lisbon, and returned early the following year to Washington, where for many weeks he lay in a precarious condition in the Naval Hospital. As soon as his health improved somewhat, he was assigned to duty in the Department, and since then he has struggled manfully against physical weakness and ill health. His work latterly has been translating the Portuguese Navigation Laws, which bristled with technical terms, and preparing a handbook on Portugal and her colonies, for which work his long residence there so well qualified him; and during all this time his quiet ways, courtly bearing, and patient endurance of ill health have endeared him to his associates.

Mr. Hollis was born at Chelsea, Mass., April 4, 1866, the son of Capt. George Fearing Hollis, U. S. N., and his wife, Eliza. He was educated at public schools and privately in Chelsea and Arlington, Mass. He entered the U. S. Naval Academy in 1883, but was forced to leave in 1884 owing to an injury to his eyes from a gun accident. In 1889 he was appointed Clerk in the American Consulate at Cape Town, his father

then being Consul there. He became Consular Agent at Port Natal in 1891, and the following year Consul at Mozambique, where he served until January 6, 1898, when he was transferred to Lourenco Marquez; while holding that post he was also temporarily in charge of the Consulate at Pretoria. On May 31, 1909, he was appointed Consul at Dundee; but in December, 1910, he was promoted to be Consul General at Beirut, where he served until 1917. Upon the entry of Turkey into the World War, he had charge of the interests of France, Great Britain, Russia, Belgium, Italy, Roumania, Montenegro, Serbia and San Marino; he also acted as gerant of Consulates General, Netherlands, Bulgaria, Denmark, Portugal, Argentina, and Spain, and was charged with the protection of interests of Uruguay, Panama, Ecuador, and Cuba. Those must indeed have been busy times, for we also read that Consul General Hollis acted as the head of the American Red Cross at Beirut and distributed a great quantity of relief amongst the naturalized Americans, French, British, Italians, Russians, and Syrians, and furthermore assisted thousands of Christians and Jews to escape from that country to a place of safety. Finally in July, 1917, he brought a party of consular officers and other citizens out of Turkey. After that he served on various details in Europe, and then was temporarily detailed to the Department of State until April, 1918, when he was assigned to London. He was the representative in London of the U. S. War Trade Board and a member of the Allied Blockade Commission; he also acted as Commercial Adviser to the American Embassy, and for various brief periods was in charge of the Consulate General. He was transferred to Lisbon and took charge of the Consulate General on October 1, 1920.

He was married on March 9, 1898, to Lena Cogswell Hobbs, of Dorchester, Mass., by whom he had one son, Theodore P. His second marriage on May 18, 1918, was to Alice Davidson, of Dundee, Scotland, by whom he had a son, James G.

The interment was made in Arlington Cemetery on June 11, 1930, Consul General Hollis being accorded full naval honors. Besides members of the family and friends there was a considerable number of officials from the Department of State and the American Foreign Service in attendance.

Sincere sympathy is extended to the widow and bereaved family.



Photo by H. J. Moss, Halifax.

EDWIN N. GUNSAULUS

It is our sad duty to record the sudden death on June 11, 1930, of Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Foreign Service Officer Retired. Mr. Gunsaulus had a few days previously left his home in Washington, in perfect health apparently, to visit relatives in Columbus, Ohio, and on the afternoon of June 11 a message was received by Mrs. Gunsaulus saying that her husband had just had a fatal stroke of apoplexy. The news was a painful shock to all friends of the family, and they can accordingly appreciate the severity of the blow to the widow and family, to whom sincere sympathy is extended.

Edwin Norton Gunsaulus was born in Mount Liberty, Ohio, December 15, 1859. He was the son of Dr. Calvin and Eliza (Norton) Gunsaulus. He had a public and high school education, after which he engaged in newspaper work at Mount Gilead, Ohio, and later at Centerburg, Ohio, where he served one term as mayor. He was owner and editor of the *London (Ohio) Times* from 1887 to 1900. On February 1, 1900, he was appointed (after examination) Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil; while there his first wife died, and he was transferred on November 13, 1901,

to Toronto, Canada; he next served at Cork, Ireland, from March 8, 1905, to June 22, 1906, when he was sent to Rimouski, Quebec, where he served for two years; on June 10, 1908, he was appointed to Johannesburg, Transvaal, and remained there until July 12, 1916, when he was promoted to be Consul General and sent to Singapore; July 1, 1920, he was assigned to Halifax, Nova Scotia; and on October 3, 1923, he went as Consul General to Wellington, New Zealand, serving there until his retirement on December 13, 1924. He then came to reside in Washington, and acquired a home at 106 Thornapple Street, Chevy Chase, where a warm welcome was ever extended to his many friends. The little circle of retired Foreign Service Officers now living in Washington feel particularly a sense of deep personal loss.

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Mr. Gunsaulus was first married on March 28, 1888, to Harriet N. Mitchell, of Lock, Knox County, Ohio, and they had four children: Paul Mitchell, Edwin Norton (now Vice Consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island), Eleanor (married and now living, it is believed, at Singapore), and Frederick Knox (deceased). His second marriage was to Maud Schooley, of Toronto, Ontario, on July 6, 1910, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth N.

Interment took place at Mount Gilead, Ohio, on June 16.

Sincere sympathy is extended to William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, Department of State, in his recent bereavement. Mrs. Ethel Atalanta McNeir, who had been in ill health for some time past, died at her home at 1844 Monroe Street, N. W., Washington, on June 6, 1930. Mrs. McNeir was well known in Washington and New York, for her work with various charitable organizations, notably the Animal Rescue League and the Home for the Blind here and the Seamen's Rescue League in New York.

Mrs. McNeir's interest in seafaring men came naturally, for her father, the late J. C. Young, was captain of the ship *Dunham*, and she was

born at sea. Nearly all her life was spent in Washington and vicinity, her parents living in Alexandria.

Charles Mason Mitchell, Foreign Service Officer retired, died on June 16, 1930, of heart disease, at the home of a friend, E. Vail Stelbins, 110 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York City.

Mr. Mitchell, who was 71 years old, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., and made his debut on the stage at the age of 18 years, at the old Broadway Theater, New York, and for 25 years was engaged in theatrical work as actor and later manager. During that time he played with such noted actors as Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, Kyrle Bellew, Mme. Modjeska, Mary Anderson, Richard Mansfield, and Mrs. James Brown Potter. He volunteered his service to the Canadian Government during the Riel Rebellion, and as Chief of Scouts received a medal for the capture of Big Bear, a noted chief. He traveled through South America and the South Sea Islands, living for some time in Samoa, where he became an intimate friend of Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. Mitchell enlisted during the Spanish War in Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and was severely wounded at Santiago. On July 23, 1902, Mr. Mitchell was appointed,

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after examination, Consul at Zanzibar; Commercial Agent at Campbellton, March 8, 1905; Consul at Chungking, September 8, 1905; Consul at Apia, May 1, 1908; assigned to Queenstown, April 16, 1920; and finally to Malta, December 27, 1921. He retired from the Service in 1924 and went to live at Hollywood, Calif., where he appeared in motion pictures. His widow, Mrs. Edna Ellis Mitchell, and brother, Col. James Brady Mitchell, survive him, and to them sincere sympathy is extended.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication May 17, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since May 10:

Henry B. Day, of New Haven, Conn., has been confirmed as Vice Consul of Career and as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and assigned as American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Paul R. Josselyn, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, American Consul, now assigned to the Department, has been assigned as Consul at Shanghai, China.

Hugh F. Ramsay, of Franklin, N. Y., now American

Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, assigned American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

Sheridan Talbott, of Bardstown, Ky., now American Consul at Kobe, Japan, assigned American Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Non-Career

Robert William Harding, of Toronto, Ontario, now serving as clerk in the American Consulate at Toronto, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at that post.

Released for publication May 24, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since May 17:

Ralph A. Boernstein, of Washington, D. C., now American Consul at Malmo, Sweden, assigned American Consul at Naples, Italy.

Edward A. Dow, of Omaha, Nebr., now American Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, assigned American Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.

James Clement Dunn, of New York City, First Secretary, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at London, England.

Elbridge Durbrow, of San Francisco, Calif., has been confirmed as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and as Vice Consul of Career and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and assigned as American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland. His assignment as Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, has been cancelled.

Robert Harnden, of Berkeley, Calif., now American Consul at Tampico, Mexico, assigned American Consul at Malmo, Sweden.

H. Livingston Hartley, of Boston, Mass., American Vice Consul now assigned to the Department of State, assigned Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Clarence E. Macy, of Denver, Colo., now American Consul at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, assigned American Consul at Tampico, Mexico.

Carl D. Mcinhardt, of Brockport, N. Y., now American Consul at Shanghai, China, assigned American Consul at Tsinan, China.

Leslie E. Reed, of St. Paul, Minn., now American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, confirmed as American Consul General and assigned in that capacity to Montevideo, Uruguay.

Edward F. Stanton, of Los Angeles, Calif., now American Consul at Tsinan, China, confirmed as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and designated as Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China.

Non-Career

Alfonso F. Yepis, now serving as Clerk in the American Consulate at Guaymas, Mexico, has been appointed as American Vice Consul at that post.

Released for publication June 7, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since May 24:

F. Lamot Belin, of Waverly, Pa., now serving as First Secretary of Embassy at London, England, has resigned.

Culver B. Chamberlain, of Kansas City, Mo., now American Consul at Yunnanfu, China, assigned American Consul at Canton, China.

Felix Cole, of Washington, D. C., now American Consul General at Warsaw, Poland, assigned American Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.



John K. Davis, of Wooster, Ohio, now American Consul General at London, England, assigned American Consul General at Seoul, Korea.

Albert E. Kane, of New York, assigned as American Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has resigned.

James E. McKenna, of Boston, Mass., now American Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Harold B. Minor, of Holton, Kans., now American Vice Consul at Tampico, Mexico, assigned American Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia.

R. Henry Norweb, of Elyria, Ohio, now serving as First Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at that post.

Frederick F. A. Pearson, of New York City, now serving as Second Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria, has resigned.

Harry E. Stevens, of Alameda, Calif., now American Consul at Shanghai, China, assigned American Consul at Yunnanfu, China.

Louis Sussdorff, Jr., of New York City, now serving as First Secretary of Legation at Riga (also Tallinn and Kovno) has been designated Counselor of Legation at that post.

Merritt Swift, of Washington, D. C., now serving as Second Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at that post.

Avra M. Warren, of Ellicott City, Md., now American Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, assigned American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Charles D. Westcott, of Philadelphia, Pa., American Consul now assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands.

John C. Wiley, of Indianapolis, Ind., now serving as First Secretary of Legation at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated Counselor of Embassy.

Warden McK. Wilson, of Indianapolis, Ind., now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at that post.

Non-Career

James Monroe Hill, of Louisville, Ky., now serving as Vice Consul at Liverpool, England, has resigned.

John H. Fuqua, of Chicago, Ill., now serving as Clerk in the American Consulate at Dundee, Scotland, has been appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Brockholst Livingston, of Oakmont, Pa., now serving as Vice Consul at Bradford, England, appointed Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq.

Julian K. Smedberg, of New York, now serving as Clerk in the American Consulate at Lyon, France, appointed Vice Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

NOMINATIONS

The following executive nominations were received by the Senate on the dates indicated:

May 26:

Hanford MacNider, of Iowa, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada.

June 13:

Ralph J. Totten, a Foreign Service Officer of Class 1, serving as Minister Resident and Consul General at Cape Town, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Union of South Africa.

June 17:

Edward A. Dow, now a Foreign Service Officer of Class 3 and a Consul, to be a Consul General.

CONFIRMATIONS

The following executive nominations were confirmed by the Senate on the dates indicated:

June 4:

William R. Castle, Jr., as Assistant Secretary of State.

Edward F. Feely, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Bolivia.

As Consuls General: J. Klahr Huddle, Joseph W. Ballentine.

As Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service: John Farr Simmons, Taylor W. Gannett, Calvin H. Oakes, William E. Flournoy, Jr., Albert H. Cousins, Jr.

As Foreign Service Officers, unclassified, and as Vice Consuls of Career: Taylor W. Gannett, Calvin H. Oakes, William E. Flournoy, Jr., Albert H. Cousins, Jr.

June 12:

David E. Kaufman, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Siam.

H. Percival Dodge, as Consul General and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Prentiss B. Gilbert, as Foreign Service Officer of Class III, Consul and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

June 17:

W. Cameron Forbes, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan.

NEW OFFICERS

The Electoral College of the American Foreign Service Association, chosen in accordance with the articles of Association, was composed of the following members:

Twelve Consular: D. F. Bigelow, H. M. Byington, J. K. Caldwell, J. G. Erhardt, J. D. Hicker-son, C. B. Hosmer, R. D. Longyear, J. F. McGurk, Keith Merrill, Jas. J. Murphy, Jr., J. F. Simmons, Jas. B. Stewart.

Six Diplomatic: P. deL. Boal, Jas. C. Dunn, A. B. Lane, J. T. Marriner, D. G. Munro, R. M. Scotten.

The Electoral College met on June 11, 1930, and elected the following officers for the year commencing July 1, 1930:

President, Ralph J. Totten; Vice President, G. Howland Shaw. Executive Committee: Homer M. Byington, Pierre deL. Boal, Walter C. Thurston, Orsen N. Nielsen, James J. Murphy, Jr. Alternates: Charles S. Winans, Richard Ford, Richard M. de Lambert.



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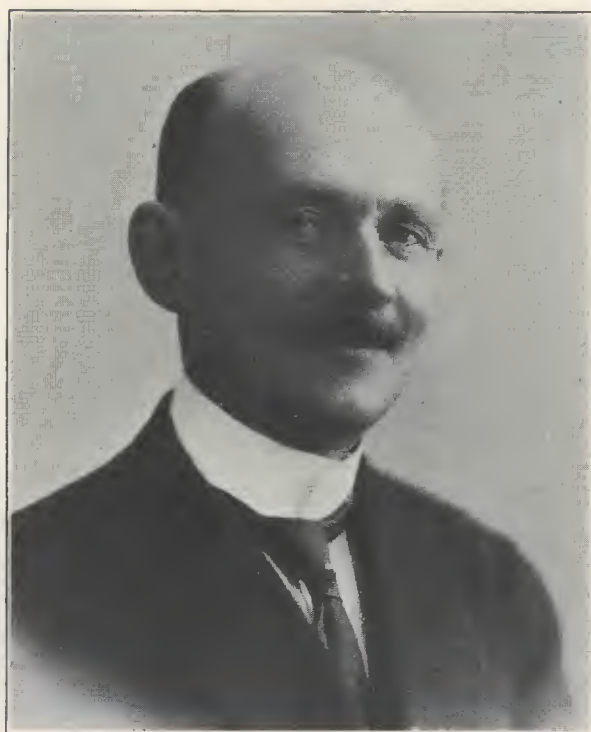
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HARRY TUCK SHERMAN

Vice Consul Sherman Celebrates Fortieth Anniversary of En- trance Into the Consular Service

On July 1, 1930, Mr. Harry Tuck Sherman, Vice Consul at Antwerp, will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his entrance into the Consular Service. In some ways this anniversary is unique, and there is probably no other officer in the Service today who entered as early as July 1, 1890,

and who is still on active duty. It is probably unique also in the sense that he has passed practically all his service at one post.

Mr. Sherman entered the Consular Service at Antwerp on July 1, 1890, as a Clerk, and on January 1, 1891, was asked to retire, as the funds appropriated for the Department's use for consular services were exhausted. Reappointed on July 1, 1892, as soon as another appropriation became available, he was again retired on June 30, 1893, when the entire personnel of the Consulate General at Antwerp was changed following the advent of a new administration in Washington.

Mr. Sherman then became active in newspaper work as European representative of New York, London, and Chicago papers, and eventually became part owner of two newspapers, of which he also acted as editor and publisher. One of these newspapers is now the leading daily in Antwerp, but Mr. Sherman severed his connection with it and with newspaper work when, in September, 1901, he was appointed Deputy Consul General at Antwerp. His service in the Consular Branch has been continuous since that date.

When in 1906 the reorganization of the Service took place, he was in the first group of subordinate officers who were designated by President Roosevelt for examination. On being informed that, if the examination were passed successfully, the successful candidates would not be permitted to remain at one post but would have to be available for service at any part of the world, Mr. Sherman was obliged to decline this opportunity to enter the career service in which he could undoubtedly have made much headway. He had a family of three small boys, whom he wished to give every opportunity, and he knew that with the salaries then prevailing and with frequent changes of post they would inevitably suffer. The Department, therefore, granted his request to remain as a non-career officer at Antwerp for the purpose of educating his children.

The outbreak of the World War brought increased responsibilities on the Consulate General at Antwerp until it was closed on March 31, 1917. Mr. Sherman had for years been a well-known figure in the city, but the many and important activities of the Consulate General during these years of the occupation brought him into special prominence, and he was able to perform many useful services not only to our own Government and citizens but to the nationals of the belligerent Governments. On leaving Antwerp he was assigned in Queenstown, Ireland, and later to the Consulate General at London, where he remained until the end of the war.



As soon as the Department reopened our consular establishments in Belgium, he was reappointed Vice Consul at Antwerp, and in February, 1919, opened the office and remained in charge until the arrival of the new Consul General. He has remained at Antwerp, and it is the heartfelt hope of his many friends in the Service that he will have many more years of usefulness and happy service there.

The Consulate General at Antwerp during the period from August 4, 1914, to March 31, 1917, was in charge of British interests, and for the services which Mr. Sherman rendered in that connection a despatch was sent by the British Government to the Department of State expressing very gratifying appreciation of the services which he had rendered. In 1921 the King of the Belgians, keeping in mind the services which Mr. Sherman had rendered during the occupation, as well as the many ways in which he has been useful during his long residence in the country, conferred upon him the decoration "Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne."

He is held in very high esteem not only in Antwerp but throughout Belgium. He has become a part and parcel of the life of that great trading city, but has retained his Americanism and his enthusiasm for all that is American. He and Mrs. Sherman have achieved the thing which they set out to accomplish. He has made for himself a happy, contented and useful career in the service of our Government, and together they have brought up their three sons in such a way that they can rise up and call them blessed. His oldest son is a Vice Consul in Switzerland, his second son is in business in Antwerp as a representative of American interests, while his third son is now in the United States with one of our leading banking institutions studying banking methods. His invariable good humor, his pleasant smile, and his inexhaustible fund of stories are a tradition in the Service, and all of us who know him and have learned to appreciate him take the opportunity of this fortieth anniversary of his entry into the Service to congratulate him on a successful and unique career in our Government service and to express the hope that he will be able to continue for many years more at the post which he has learned to love and where he is loved and respected.

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VICE CONSUL ANGELO BORAGINO

Consul General H. P. Starrett, at Genoa, Italy, writes that on May 13, 1930, Mr. Boragino completed 30 years of service as a consular officer and 30 years of service at Genoa. He served there successively under five Consuls and five Consuls General from Consul James Fletcher, who died at his post in 1901, to the present incumbent. That number includes Mr. Richmond Pearson, former Minister to Persia.

It is of interest to note that Vice Consul Boragino is still in vigorous health and performs his duties efficiently. The JOURNAL extends its felicitations and best wishes.



Photo by J. Yandel, Madrid.

ARTURO G. CARDONA

When on May 15, 1930, Mr. Arturo G. Cardona, Clerk in the Consulate at Madrid, resigned his position he lacked only one month and a half of serving 15 years. He entered the service of the Consulate on July 1, 1915, under Consul Robertson Honey.

The succeeding officers stationed at Madrid and the many American visitors to the Consulate will remember Mr. Cardona not only for loyal and valuable work but for cheerful and intelligent assistance of a more personal nature. More than one visitor who had seen the interior of a Spanish jail owed his early release to Mr. Cardona's unofficial intervention with the local authorities.

Mr. Cardona is a graduate of the University of Madrid and, in addition to his own language, is proficient in English, French, and Italian. His contacts with the official and professional life of the Spanish capital proved of irreplaceable value to the Consulate, and at times to the Embassy as well. He remembered about everything that had

taken place in the office during his term of service and his mind was a card index of consular business. His helpfulness to callers had formed the subject of numerous letters of commendation and of wide comment, some of which reached the Department.

Mr. Cardona leaves to accept a very attractive position with the Associated Press.

M. L. S.

LINTHICUM BILL

The JOURNAL for June, in an extra sheet, reported the passage by the House of Representatives of the Linthicum bill for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service. This bill was reported out of the Senate Committee on June 11 with an amendment which consisted of the Moses bill for the reorganization of the Foreign Service. In speaking of the amended bill before the Senate, Senator Moses stated:

"Mr. President, under ordinary circumstances this bill should go to the calendar. The amendment which the committee adopted unanimously, however, is the bill for the reform of the Foreign Service which was passed by the Senate unanimously in the last Congress, but which failed of passage in the House of Representatives. The House has now passed a bill reclassifying the clerks in the Foreign Service, and upon consultation with those who are interested in the measure I am informed that if we can have the speedy adoption of the amendment which the committee has proposed we can send the bill at once to conference and probably get action upon it even though so few days remain during the rest of this session. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered at the present time."

Before the measure was voted upon Senator Moses assured the Senate "that the amendment is in exactly the same form of words, with one minor exception, as the bill which unanimously passed the Senate at the last session." The amended bill was thereupon voted upon and passed by the Senate.

On the following day, June 12, the amended bill was returned to the House where unanimous consent was asked to take it from the Speaker's table, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. The following debate then took place on the request for unanimous consent:

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I notice by the RECORD that the Senate has taken that bill, properly described by title, and placed thereon an amendment that is not germane. On this salary provision bill they have added a general reorganization of the Foreign Service.

That policy of the Senate which they indulge in just as often as they think they can get by with it is a highly undesirable policy from the legislative standpoint. This unrelated matter has not been considered by this House.



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We are asked to permit two or three conferees to go over there and consider, not an amendment, but a bill of much more importance than the bill which we sent to them. It is not the proper way to legislate, and I feel that I must make a point of order against that amendment.

Mr. LINTHICUM. This bill passed the Senate about a year ago—the one the gentleman speaks of.

Mr. CRAMTON. But this House has never had a chance to consider that bill. I do not say that I am necessarily against that bill, but I do assert that the House and Senate are coordinate legislative bodies, and that there is a proper way for legislation to be considered, and that it is not a proper way for the Senate to add an important bill as an amendment to a minor bill.

Mr. TEMPLE. The gentleman knows that the request for unanimous consent was to disagree to the Senate Amendments and ask for a conference.

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; and then what happens? Either three or five Members of the House go over and consider this important legislation, with never any chance for this House to discuss it, with never any chance for this House to decide whether or not it wants to amend that legislation. It is asking that three or five Members of the House go over to the Senate and in conference there determine this legislation. I make the point of order that the Senate amendment is not germane to the House bill.

Mr. BLANTON. The point of order made by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Cramton) ought to be decided at this time. Otherwise it might be considered as waived.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There can be no point of order. The bill is not yet before the House. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to delay the consideration of the bill. If those who will be the House conferees are prepared to assure the House that this nongermane amendment will not be agreed to, then I will not insist on my objection.

Mr. LINTHICUM. We will agree that the House shall have an opportunity to pass upon it.

Mr. CRAMTON. It has to be disagreed to. We are not going to legislate in that fashion.

Mr. DYER. That is not a free conference.

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The amended bill therefore remained on the Speaker's table and at the time of going to press it had not come up for consideration on the regular calendar.

(NOTE: The text of the Moses bill, as well as several letters and articles with respect to its provisions, will be found in several numbers of the JOURNAL for 1928 and 1929.)

On June 16, 1930, the Senate received a message from one of the clerks of the House in which it was announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H. R. 9110, requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that Mr. Temple, Mr. Fish, and Mr. Linthicum were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

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TO THE DIPLOMATIC AND
CONSULAR SERVICE

This action of the House was laid before the Senate on June 18, when Senator Borah moved that the Senate insist on its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate. This motion was agreed to and the Vice President appointed the following conferees: Mr. Moses, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Harrison.

COMMERCIAL WORK FOR MAY

The increases in all lines of commercial endeavor on the part of consular officers noted in the volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from consular officers during the month of April continued in May. Since the circular instruction of the Department, dated March 24, 1930, entitled "Co-ordination of Commercial Work" was placed into effect on April 15, 1930, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and northern Ireland the trade work prepared in that area does not show in the totals listed below. A comparison is, therefore, not offered with the corresponding month of the preceding year, but the material received in May is indicated as follows:



	1930
Reports	1,379
Trade Letters	4,762
Trade Lists	164
World Trade Directory Reports.....	3,308
Trade Opportunity Reports	277

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during May, 1930, rated EXCELLENT:

Antwerp, Consul Walter S. Reineck; *Cairo*, Consul George Wadsworth; *Dresden*, Consul General in Charge Arminius T. Haerberle; *Frankfort on the Main*, Consul Edward A. Dow; *Habana*, Consul Harold B. Quarton; *Harbin*, Vice Consul Paul M. Dutko; *Lourenco Marques*, Vice Consul W. Quincy Stanton; *Monrovia*, Consul Clifton R. Wharton; *Paris*, Consul H. Merle Cochran, Vice Consul Carlton Hurst, one each; *Rotterdam*, Consul Carol H. Foster, Consul Egmont C. von Tresckow, one each; *Singapore*, Vice Consul William W. Butterworth, Jr.; *Vienna*, Consul General Ernest L. Harris; *Zurich*, Consul General Lewis W. Haskell.

Trade letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received during

the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT: Amsterdam; Belgrade; Berlin (5); Bordeaux (2); Bremen; Buenos Aires; Calais; Frankfort on the Main; Havre (2); Izmir; Madrid; Milan; Montreal; Nanking; Newcastle on Tyne; Rio de Janeiro; Rosario (3); Rotterdam (2); St. John, New Brunswick; Saloniki; Shanghai (2); Wellington.

Inadvertently there was omitted from the April issue of the JOURNAL the credit of EXCELLENT to Consul Egmont C. von Tresckow, at Rotterdam, for a report submitted by him, and received by the Department in March.

SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of May the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Consul H. T. Goodier, Vancouver; Vice Consul Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., Cape Town.



DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS

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LOS ANGELES CONVEN- TION

The Seventeenth National Foreign Trade Convention, held at Los Angeles between May 21-23, inclusive, was attended by approximately 1,800 delegates. The Service will regret to learn that O. K. Davis, the secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, suffered a slight stroke at Los Angeles and was unable to be present during the convention. A speedy recovery, however, is promised for him.

James A. Farrell was chairman of the convention, and papers were delivered and addresses made by the following business men, among others: Henry P. Robinson, of Los Angeles; George P. Auld, formerly Accountant General of the Reparations Commission; Paul R. Mahony, executive vice president, International B. F. Goodrich Corporation, New York; Will H. Hays, president, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.; and Edward N. Hurley, president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association; Edward A. Sumner, vice president, American Chamber of Commerce, Paris; and Thomas W. Simmons, president, Simmons Aircraft Company. The Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, William L. Cooper, was in charge of a delegation that included Commercial Attachés Dye, Watkins, Allport, Bohan and Ackerman, and Trade Commissioners Houghton, Squire, Steintorf; District Managers Blalock, Bittner, Mace, and Bretherton, and Messrs. Furness, King, and Montgomery, division chiefs. The United States Chamber of Commerce was represented by the manager of the Foreign Commerce Department, Mr. Edward L. Bacher.

As reported in the last issue of the *Bulletin*,

the Department's delegates consisted of Messrs. Hengstler, Erhardt, Palmer, Bowman, Huston, and Foote. They were particularly active in connection with the Trade Adviser Service and the official report prepared by the Department of Commerce stated that "it can be said without fear of contradiction . . . that the Commerce and State Department men contacted more delegates than at any previous convention." Much of the success the Consular representatives had in conferring with business men was due to the orderly manner in which James H. Smiley, the Los Angeles district manager and formerly Trade Commissioner at Tokyo, arranged all appointments and provided acceptable desk space. Consuls Foote and Huston were particularly active, since the West Coast is, of course, especially interested in the markets of the Far East. At the Trade Promotion Dinner, Consuls Erhardt and Huston spoke, as did Director William L. Cooper, Commercial Attaché Allport, and Trade Commissioner Squire. Since approximately 90 percent of all World Trade Directory reports now on file with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been prepared by Consular officers, an excerpt from the speech delivered before a session of the convention by Mr. H. G. Brock, a vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, will be of interest:

"One of the most important developments in the last decade has been the truly phenomenal expansion of the work of the Commerce and State Departments of our Government, in all forms of trade promotion, including the gathering and dissemination of commercial intelligence. The representatives of these departments abroad have been developed into trained gatherers of commercial information. . . . There is now placed before the exporter a very complete picture of any foreign dealer's organization, which helps to determine the value of the dealer as a distributor, and also to form a basis for a credit investigation in rating the buyer as a credit risk. There is probably no other organization in this country or abroad, either of a governmental or a private nature, which has such a vast amount of foreign trade data. Ten years ago, this division had in its files reports on about 150,000 foreign dealers. Today the files contain reports on approximately 415,000 firms scattered all over the world. The references contained in the reports are not only bank and commercial references supplied by the foreign dealers, but include also the names of concerns in this country for which the foreign dealers are acting as exclusive sales agents."

A feature of the convention was the presentation of a talkie taken on the Embassy grounds at Tokyo, depicting Ambassador William R. Castle in conversation with Mr. Kyucho Hijikata, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and Baron Takuma Dan, secretary of the Mitsui Trust Company. Mr. E. W. Frazar, president of Frazar and Com-



pany, at Tokyo, in a speech at the banquet referred in glowing terms to Mr. Castle's work.

Clarence H. Matson, a genial and cordial friend of the Service, had the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce act as host to the representatives of the Government at a breakfast at the offices of the chamber. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Erhardt spoke briefly there.

In conference with the district managers, Mr. Hengstler arranged for the more expeditious routing of Consular officers for trade conferences in the United States. The care with which this recently enlarged activity of Consular officers must be conducted is best indicated when it is pointed out that a recently returned Consular officer was interviewed in one tour by 279 American firms and 16 newspaper and trade magazines, in addition to which he delivered 10 public and 2 radio addresses.

In sum, the Department's representatives were again reassured that American business men are greatly interested in the trade work performed by its Consular officers and are appreciating increasingly its scope and utility. Mr. Farrell referred to the assistance which the Department had always rendered to the National Foreign Trade Council, and he commented particularly upon the invaluable help the Council had received from Mr. Carr in 1913 when first organized.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Walter L. Miller, chief of the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in a communication dated June 12, 1930, gave the following personal notes of their field representatives:

Among the various changes in personnel and new appointments contemplated by the Bureau for July 1 are the following:

Mr. E. A. Kekich, formerly of the Helsingfors office and recently of the New York District Office, is to be the Commercial Attache in charge of the new office at Belgrade, assisted by Mr. E. G. Eichelberger, as Assistant Trade Commissioner.

Mr. R. C. Long, formerly at Sao Paulo and the Galveston District Office, will head the new office at Lisbon, Portugal, with Mr. F. E. Huhlein as Assistant Trade Commissioner.

The new office at Bangkok will be in charge of Mr. F. S. Williams, formerly at Shanghai. Mr. Joe D. Walstrom, at one time with the Guatemala Office, will be the Assistant Trade Commissioner at Bangkok.

Mr. G. O. Woodard is to be transferred from Shanghai to open the new office at Hongkong.

Mr. O. M. Butler, formerly in charge of the Manila and Detroit offices, will succeed Mr. Tewksbury, re-



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signed, as Automotive and Aeronautics Trade Commissioner to South America, with headquarters at Buenos Aires.

Trade Commissioner H. A. Burch, who is returning from London for the Boston District Office, will be succeeded by Mr. William L. Kilcoin, formerly of Johannesburg.

Assistant Trade Commissioner William P. Sargent has been transferred from Toronto to Ottawa to succeed Mr. A. H. Thiemann who is resigning from the Service.

Mr. R. H. Henry will go to Havana as an Assistant Trade Commissioner.

"MURDER IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT," by "Diplomat." 253 pp. New York: Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith. \$2.

This thrilling detective story has a twofold appeal to our readers, first because of the scene or setting of the mysterious murder of an Under Secretary of State, and second because of the secrecy as to the author who signs himself "Diplomat." It is said, however, that the author is "well known to two continents as a diplomat and author," and "while he is not at this time an officer in the American Foreign Service, he is prominent in diplomatic circles at Washington and his identity is concealed for obvious reasons."

One review describes the book as "a satirical exposé of the workings of the Department of State, with thinly disguised thumbnail portraits of many who have recently been prominent in diplomatic life at the national capital." It would be more correct, however, to say that the writer has concocted an amusing yarn with several unusual features, but has not drawn his characters entirely from life, and has, with the dramatic license of a humorist, given a fanciful view of various departmental and Service workings.

As to the authorship, one thing is obvious; it is evidently his first adventure into such a field of literature, and the surprise will therefore be greater when his identity becomes well known.



A POLITICAL BOOK SHELF

By JOHN CARTER

A book which should be made compulsory reading in the Foreign Service is George Sylvester Viereck's "Spreading Germs of Hate" (Horace Liveright). Mr. Viereck was prominent in German propaganda in the United States prior to our entry into the war, but when his account of war-time propaganda appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* anonymously, it was so fair and objective that no one suspected him of its authorship.

Mr. Viereck gives an amusing and a thoroughly documented account of German, British, French, Irish, and American war-time propaganda. He tells for the first time the inside story of the warning notice to passengers embarking on the *Lusitania*. He remarks that British propagandists after the war admitted they had overdone the trick and had embarrassed their own policy by the anti-German hatred they had stirred up in America. He intimates that the current British propaganda in the United States is dedicated to keeping the United States from recognizing the Soviet Government.

The effect of this book is to make one profoundly skeptical of the object of every book written by a foreigner for publication in the United States. Judged by this unfair test, there is scarcely a book which is not propaganda in some form of another. For example, Bainbridge Colby's "The Close of Woodrow Wilson's Administration and the Final Years" (Mitchell Kennerley) is sheer, undiluted Wilsonian propaganda. It is not, however, propaganda in Viereck's sense of the word, as concealing its origin

or its object. H. G. Wells is another open propagandist. His "The Autocracy of Mr. Parham" (Doubleday Doran) is a political novel dedicated, broadly, to an attack on the "personified nations" and the "historical sense" of professional diplomats, and, in particular, to an assault on the traditional British policy towards Russia. It is another Wellsian sugar-coated pill. Sir Ernest J. P. Benn's "About Russia" (Lippincott) is more objectionable. The author pretends to be aiming against British recognition of the Soviets; its appearance here recalls one of Mr. Viereck's conclusions. Sir Ernest has never been to Russia, but he has toured the Baltic States and he concludes that the Russians are a bad lot and that their economic system is ridiculous. As this system is now underselling Swedish matches, Finnish timber, Canadian wood pulp, American anthracite, and Anglo-Dutch oil in the markets of the world, Sir Ernest's criticism will not be taken very seriously outside of the United Kingdom.

Two German books also bear the propagandist stamp. Rudolf Olden's "Stresemann" (Dutton) is a plea for the continuation of the Stresemannian policy of peace and reconciliation. Gen. Von Seeckt's "The Future of the German Empire" (Dutton) is a theoretical political study of the elements involved in Germany's future resurrection.

One thing can be said for propagandist books: They are readable. The reverse is generally true of books of fact. Paul M. Warburg's "The Federal Reserve System" (Macmillan) is a case in point. It is complete, authoritative, and unbiased, but it is in two volumes and it weighs pounds and pounds. Here is the truth. Who will take the time or the trouble to read it?

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PROTECTION CASES

J. E. Bristow, an American citizen, was kidnaped by bandits in the State of Nayarit, Mexico, on March 9, 1930. As soon as the consulate at Mazatlan was advised thereof it brought the matter to the attention of the appropriate Mexican authorities and authorized Vice Consul E. W. Eaton to proceed to the scene. The Vice Consul secured the cooperation of the local military authorities and the assistance of persons familiar with the mountainous terrain where the captive was being held, and otherwise exerted his best efforts to establish contact with Mr. Bristow. On April 9 he was released in good condition. The leader of the bandits was subsequently reported to have been overtaken and killed by Mexican troops.

Leonard B. Cassidy, an American employe of the United Fruit Company, was kidnaped on April 15, 1930, by discharged laborers at El Hule, Oaxaca. Consul Leonard G. Dawson, at Vera Cruz, took immediate steps to obtain the cooperation of the military authorities in his district and kept in close touch with the case. Cassidy was released unharmed the following day. The kidnapers were subsequently reported to have been captured and killed by Mexican soldiers.

George E. Purnell, an American citizen, was kidnaped by bandits in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, on April 20, 1930. Consul Raleigh A. Gibson, at Guadalajara, took up the matter at once with the local military authorities, who rendered all possible assistance and cooperated with the Consul. Two days later Purnell was released. One of the kidnapers was subsequently reported to have been captured and killed by Mexican soldiers.

Messrs. Eaton, Dawson, and Gibson were commended by the Department for their tact and resourcefulness in handling the situations above recited; and the American Embassy at Mexico City was in due course instructed to express to the Mexican Government this Government's sincere appreciation of the services rendered by Mexican military authorities in bringing about the release unharmed of the American citizens involved.

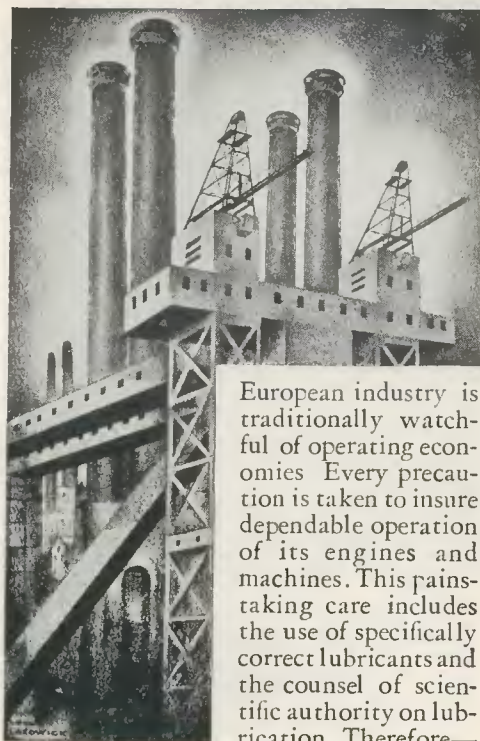
FURNITURE WOODS

(Continued from page 243)

This was as far back as the Sixty-seventh Congress that the Navy started this whole thing, and I then blocked them from getting the money.

"Mr. COLLINS: I remember the excellent fight the gentleman then made."

After remarks by Mr. McCLINTIC (of Oklahoma)



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Mr. COLLINS added: "I have here maps showing the States where gum and birch and other suitable furniture woods are grown. Every one of these woods can be stained just the same as mahogany is stained, and there is not a man in this House who can look at a piece of furniture made of those woods and tell the difference between those woods and mahogany. . . . Before this bill is passed I shall offer an amendment requiring the War Department to use, in the purchase of furniture, native American woods rather than African and Honduras mahogany. It is the stain that gives it the fine appearance which it has. Mahogany is a light wood."

SPORTS

By ROBERT B. CONSIDINE, *Department*

On May 24, 25, and 26, Washington—or, more precisely, the Chevy Chase Club—was the scene of a match between the Mexican and American Davis Cup teams. The occasion was the final round of the American Zone. The winner, the American team, has since embarked for Europe to tackle the winner of the European Zone for the right to challenge France for La Coupe Davis.

"Speaking of Tennis," a column in the *Washington Post*, sounded a pessimistic note before the Mexicans arrived as to the general worth of a match between the two nations. It stated that the contest would be important only if Calvin Coolidge played for the United States against Delores Del Rio for Mexico. But, the article pointed out cautiously enough, the ex-President would be likely to demand a dollar a stroke.

Things turned out differently. Ricardo Tapia, Jr., 21-year-old student of medicine at the University of Mexico, rose to his full height of 5 feet 4 inches to stop the absolute rout of his team. After Borbolla had succumbed feebly to George Lott, at 6-0, 6-0, 6-0, in the first match of the first day, Tapia waxed brilliant against Wilmer Allison and yielded to the American satellite only after leading 4-2 in the fifth and final set.

Allison and Van Ryn, champions of Wimbledon and the Davis Cup matches of 1929, set out after Llano and Unda with a vengeance in the doubles. The Mexicans never stood a chance with the hard-hitting Americans. Allison's overhead smash simply had the spectators yelling. From any position in the court he was able to annihilate the ball.



The third day's matches, while in the nature of an anti-climax, inasmuch as America had copped the necessary three tallies, brought out nearly the same crowd as had the succeeding days' encounters. Frederico Sendel, 19-year-old Mexican alternate, battled gallantly, but ineffectually, against the mountainous Johnny Doeg. Doeg's stunning service had the Mexican in a perpetual cold sweat. Van Ryn rushed through Tapia with surprising ease, never allowing the lithe little fellow to get his smooth stroking going.

Arthur Bliss Lane, of the Department, entertained the players at a luncheon at the Metropolitan Club before the first day's matches.

Optimism cavorts in the American sport pages over the chances of recapturing the Davis Cup. It seems to be pretty well decided that that renowned thespian, William T. Tilden, will forsake his decision to quit Davis Cup competition and will combine forces with those youthful aces, Lott, Doeg, Allison, and Van Ryn, when they lock racquets with the French. Much of the optimism exudes from the fact that La Coste is definitely out of tennis for the present. Besides Jean Borotra has suffered a number of set-backs lately. Cochet, however, remains the world's greatest.

Sports writers with a mathematical flair figure it out thusly: Tilden will beat Borotra. Cochet will beat Lott. Allison and Van Ryn will beat the French doubles team. Then Cochet will beat Tilden, tying the matches at 2-2. Lott and Borotra will take the court—and here lies the tale.

Not near enough attention has been paid to Japan. Most experts have overlooked the fact that America must first play the winner of the European Zone, which should prove to be Japan. Tacky Harada is again in action this year and appears to be going better than ever. He has twice defeated Cochet.

Japan is also much stronger in doubles, long a vulnerable spot in that country's tennis armor. Abe, a Japanese regular, has suddenly become one of the world's greatest foursome players. So it seems to me that the tennis experts gathered around the hot stove should first play Japan before they beat France.

A Sidney, Australia, agent of the Sports Department, Consul Joel C. Hudson, heliographs the following:

"For officers in the field it is often very interesting to know such as the baseball scores in the world series or the football scores during the season. If the JOURNAL could include small items such as these, do you think it would be of

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sufficient interest to remunerate anyone gathering the information?

"Another small hope, rather than suggestion. Often, in Washington, Foreign Service officers, unless acquainted there, are at a loss for exercise. I am thinking, as an example, of myself. I am very fond of tennis, although by no means a first-class player. If some one in the Department could be of any aid to a visiting officer in getting a game in tennis or golf, I am sure that the said visiting officer would be very grateful. I realize, however, that this is placing a lot upon the individual in the Department upon whom the duty of making arrangements might fall."

I am certain that this matter of exercise for visiting officers could be arranged. An idea comes to mind to leave one place always open on the State Department's tennis team in the Departmental League. This way the officers could have both exercise and competition. And as for golf, a number of elites—not impregnable—function in the Department. It should be a simple matter to break in."

Consul Carol H. Foster mines no words in the following triple priority sports note:

"The season of the American Bowling Club

of The Hague ended in a blaze of enthusiasm Friday night, May 9, at the alleys of the Nieuwe Doelen, The Hague. When the bowling began four men had season scores ranging between 97 and 97.6. Technical Adviser Wren, of the Rotterdam Consulate, had a score of 99.3. He would lose, if any of his four leading competitors made a big score and he a low one for the evening. But Mr. Wren more than held his own, actually improving his own average; and none of the others scored high. So he carried off the honors for the year with an average of 99.4 for 96 games played. He also came second with his individual game score of 179. The winner, Mr. J. T. Patterson, representative of a large American feed and fertilizer firm, scored 180 one evening.

"As a reward for his nerve and skill, Mr. Wren was presented with a fine cut glass and silver decanter. According to rumor, it was appropriately filled with grape juice.

"P. S.: If this is published, an extra copy for Mr. Wren!"

Mil Shipley promised us a rousing account and explanation of the annual Departmental Golf Tournament—an account of his own fine play and an explanation of why the Department



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finished in what is sometimes known as the storm cellar. But with a total irresponsibility he has taken two weeks vacation. Just one of the miseries of holding a responsible position on the JOURNAL!

Jupiter Pluvius seems to be doing everything he can to keep immaculate the fair name of the Department in tennis. Three matches in the Departmental League have been postponed because of the old gent's tactics. But as one who helped to drag down the Department to last place, during last season's play, I can not refrain from bragging that so far we have yet to lose a match.

The only thing of notice in the realm of baseball is the big trade whereby the Nationals got rid of "Goose" Goslin for Art "Whataman" Shires, the much-ballyhoo'd disciple of the up-right pronoun. Risking a terrifically bad pun, it looks like a case of "Out of the frying pan, into the 'l're."

Mr. Considine, with becoming modesty, fails to report that early last month he won the singles title in the City of Washington tennis championship. This is the second important District title he has gained in a year, having

won the Public Parks crown last summer. He was presented with the Jock McLean Trophy for one year and a silver loving cup for permanent possession.

Bob Considine followed up this victory with winning the doubles in the City tournament, pairing with Tom Mangan. This gave Considine and Mangan their second successive double championship of this tournament in two years and entitled them to a set of new cups donated by the Washington Tennis Association.

LETTERS

(This column will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the Editor from members of the Association on topics of general interest. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing merely the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL, or of the Association.)

Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 26, 1930.

DEAR MR. INGRAM:

I have been wondering whether it has been brought to your attention as editor of the JOURNAL that the Yale University Press is really making a magnificent and useful gift to some of our Foreign Service establishments. I recently received a letter here stating that at the April meeting the President and Fellows of Yale University formally approved the action of the Yale University Press in sending to this Consulate General a copy of each of the more important works published by the Yale Press in recent years in the fields of govern-

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ment and international relations. President Day, of the Yale Press, further states that the gift of these publications to the library of the Consulate General is being made in memory of Mr. Taft (Yale, 1878) and of Dr. Hadley (Yale, 1876). The list of titles transmitted covers some ninety volumes. It is assumed that this Consulate General is not the only one which is being so favored by the Yale University Press and that these same volumes are being sent to a number of other Foreign Service establishments.

It seems to me that this action on the part of the Yale Press is a splendid initiative which will be appreciated by all of us who have the future of the Service at heart. The young men who are now entering the Foreign Service are, for the most part, a very eager lot, who really desire to make for themselves a career of usefulness to our Government. It is a great misfortune that although the Service is now really a profession, just as much as law and medicine, we are just beginning to develop special courses in our universities in preparation for the profession. There is a great dearth of books on the practice of foreign relations, and the young man preparing for the career, or who is spending his first years in the Service, often has no access to the books which would help him to form an adequate background. This is one of the reasons why it has been so difficult to build up as rapidly as possible in the Service the highest type of professional background which we all recognize as essential.

And it is not only a question of the younger men. I sometimes fear that some of us who give a great deal of lip service to what we call the career, and who are very free to offer criticism of one kind or another, are not so much interested as we should be in building up

our own background and in increasing our professional usefulness. There are a good many of us who are very quick to condemn a medical practitioner for not keeping up with the times while we ourselves may be doing practically nothing in the way of professional reading. Of course, the fact that we live away from home and are a bit out of contact can be used as an excuse for not being familiar with certain professional literature. The JOURNAL has been doing its best recently to indirectly stimulate our men to read the right kind of books by publishing well-selected lists from time to time.

The initiative of the Yale University Press will go a great deal further. It is going to place these books under the hand of our Foreign Service officers and remove all reasonable excuse for not doing a proper amount of professional reading. The service which the Yale Press is rendering is probably greater than it knew, and we all owe them a distinct expression of gratitude.

I thought that you might want in some way to mention in the bulletin the initiative of the Yale University Press.

Believe me,

Cordially and faithfully yours,

GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH,
American Consul General.

Sheffield, England, June 4, 1930.

EDITOR, AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR: I wish to thank you very much for the publication of my letter dated April 10, 1930, under the title "Can You Assist?"

There was a typographical error in the printing of it. "Maitland," was spelled "Haitland."

Consul Thomas McEnelly, Barcelona, has kindly sent

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



me the name of a Spanish textbook, *Historia Critica de España*, which, I understand, covers the constitutional history of that country. At my request he is obtaining a copy for me.

I have still to hear from Germany and Italy.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM J. GRACE.

Alexandria, Egypt, May 20, 1930.

EDITOR, FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR: In the May number of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, under the column entitled "Letters," I have noted with much interest and sympathy an extract of a letter from Mrs. Hilda Willrich, widow of the late G. Willrich, Esq., who died on December 1, 1925, after having been retired under the Rogers Act on July 1, 1924, having reached the age limit.

As the JOURNAL stated in publishing the same, "The plea for consular widows was so ably presented" that it would be helpful to give the letter wider publicity. There is no doubt, however, that the same sentiments are entertained by every Foreign Service wife and by every Foreign Service officer on behalf of his wife.

Aside from the viewpoint presented by Mrs. Willrich, is it in consonance with the wealth and prestige of our Government that the widows of its officers, whether in active service or retired, who have shared the lot of their husbands under all possible combinations of circumstances and many of whom are responsible to a large extent for the success of their husbands, should be left without provision upon the deaths of the latter?

Sincerely yours,

H. EARLE RUSSELL,
American Consul.

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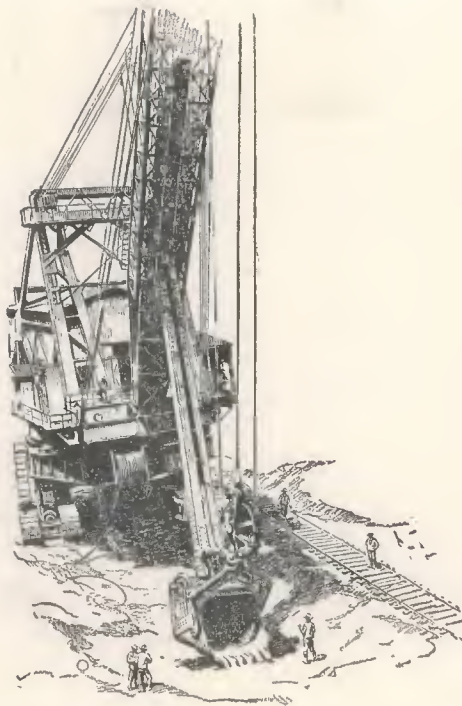
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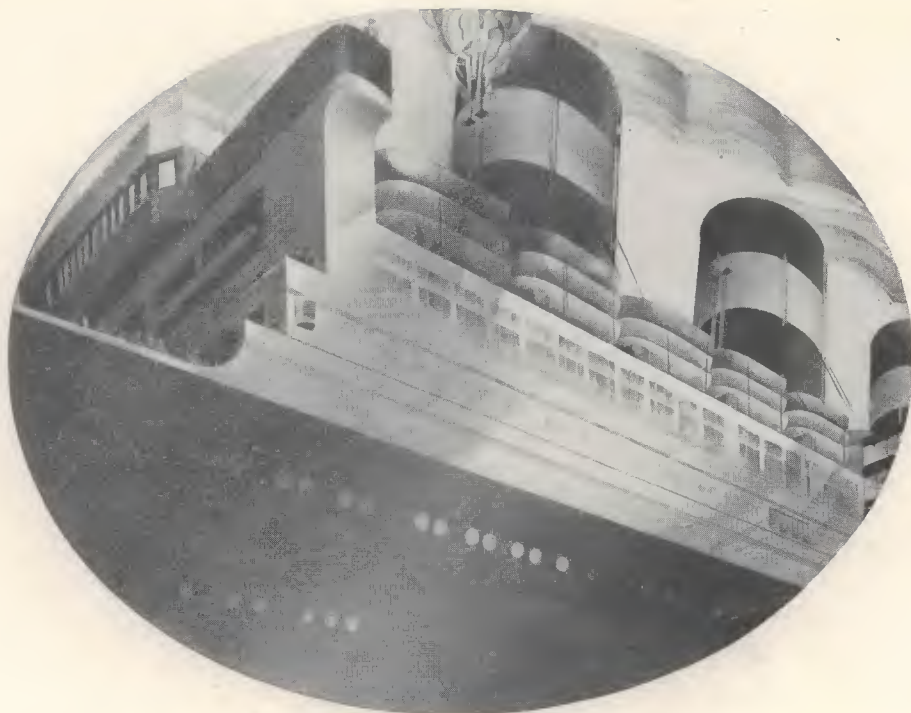
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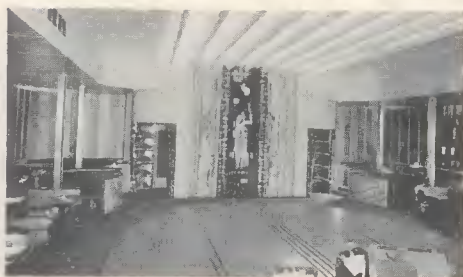


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