

Season's Greetings *FE - Mr. Hanson*

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DECEMBER, 1930

The Pilgrims at Southampton

By JOHN H. BRUINS, Consul, Southampton, England

"In all nations, history is disfigured by fable, till at last philosophy comes to enlighten man . . ."—*Voltaire*.*

THERE are many philosophers in Southampton. They all willingly admit that the Pilgrims of 1620 may have debarked finally from Plymouth. They are equally unanimous that had not chance and a rascally captain intervened "Southampton Rock" might have become a famous name in the annals of a great nation. For it was from Southampton that the Pilgrim Fathers planned to start on their great venture, and it was from Southampton that the first start was actually made. Thus do the two old towns of southern England vie with each other even to the present day for the honor of having nurtured the Pilgrim band. Thus in Southampton do people even now content themselves with the philosophy of what might have been.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to dwell at length upon the well-known religious motives or early peregrinations of the Pilgrims. The physical hardship of the "stern and

rockbound coast" of December, 1620, is a familiar Thanksgiving theme. But in Southampton, the Pilgrims are even now a frequent drawing-room topic of conversation. The year 1620 does not seem so long ago here as it does in America. Most of the incidents related may be readily verified from written records. In all, the Pilgrims emerge from the babble equally admired, far more human and less idealized than is the case in America. Let us look at them through the philosophy of Southampton's spectacles:

"I will harry you out of the land" was the threat of James I. A harsh word this, and he doubtless meant it. By forming a separatist congregation at Scrooby, England, in 1606 they were subject to severe persecution. In the words of William Bradford, they were "hunted and persecuted on every side . . . and ye most were faine to flie and leave their houses and habitations and the means of their livelehood." This was probably much less simple than ordering a moving van and vacating a modern six-room flat.

Then came the sojourn in Holland and the final decision to cross the Atlantic. But



Photo by J. H. Bruins.

MAYFLOWER MONUMENT
Southampton, England. Erected 1913

* Introduction to Voltaire's "Essai sur les moeurs et l'esprit des Nations, et sur les principaux faits de l'histoire depuis Charlemagne jusqu'à Louis XIII."



how to obtain the funds? The Pilgrims were chronically hard up. Such is the price of pursuing an ideal. What to do? Two members of the congregation, Carver and Cushman, were sent to England in September, 1617, to solicit assistance, armed with a "Declaration of Faith" skillfully drawn up by Robinson to conciliate opposition. The King was induced to give an informal sanction to the venture. The Virginia Company by June, 1619, had issued a patent authorizing the colony. But the money was not forthcoming. Solicitation from friends and possible sympathizers failed. The only alternative was to approach London merchants for an advance of capital on the basis of what might now be called a reciprocal trade agreement. Even this failed at first. Eventually some 70 "merchant adventurers" of London were assembled by one John Weston, and agreed to furnish the required capital, but on such high terms that it looked as though the new colony would be embarrassed financially for some time to come. With this capital the *Speedwell* was bought outright, with the intention of keeping it in the colony for trading and fishing. There was no money for two ships, so the *Mayflower* was leased only. In Southampton ships are judged mainly by their tonnages. The *Speedwell* had a gross displacement of 60 tons! The *Mayflower* was a comparative leviathan of 180 tons!

Some of the Pilgrims had arrived in Southampton in the summer of 1619, and consequently spent about 12 months here before debarking. There were frequent meetings in the room directly over the Bar Gate, which is still used as a courtroom. In this room, the Southampton philosophers tell us, occurred many discussions as to the nature and government of the future colony, including the drawing up in rough form of the

famous compact, which was later revised and signed in the cabin of the *Mayflower*. The Bar Gate is incidentally one of the four gates of the ancient walled town of Southampton. It now spans the city's busiest business street at its busiest point. It is a real traffic menace, but well protected by the "Ancient Monuments Preservation Act," against which the demands of modern traffic do not prevail.

At length, in the summer of 1620, the Pilgrim band was assembled, ready for the voyage from Southampton. But during the sojourn of many months their credit with several local merchants had become strained. Not all the Southamptonians of 1620 were philosophers! They wanted to be paid. John Weston and the "merchant adventurers" as well were claiming still higher terms. So the Pilgrims had to sell some of their kegs of butter to meet expenses, and were forced to start short of many necessities. A start was arranged for August 8. At the last moment, Captain Reynolds, of the *Speedwell*, reported a leak, and this caused a week's delay.

During the delay a valuable recruit was gained in the person of John Alden. It is not certainly known whether he was a native townsman. The family is understood to have belonged to Chipping Sodbury in Gloucestershire. Some of the members may have migrated to Southampton, since St. Michael's Church register shows, under date of "Apprell 30th, 1598" an entry of the burial of Rycharde Alden. At any rate, John Alden was a cooper at Southampton, and was hired as such by the Pilgrims for the voyage, with option to return to England if he so chose. Shipments of wine and tallow for England from France were received at Southampton in large casks in those days. For convenient distribution these commodities had to be transferred to smaller barrels. Consequently the



Photo from J. H. Bruins.

BAR GATE, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

South or inside view. The room directly over the center arch was used as a meeting place by the Pilgrims in 1619-1620, during their sojourn in Southampton



trade of cooper was then a popular and an honorable one at this port.

The *Mayflower* and the *Speedwell* sailed on August 15, 1620, from the Southampton West Quay. The scene is the subject of a large painting by Forestier (1920) now adorning the rooms of The Pilgrims Club in London. On the West Quay site now stands the Mayflower Monument (1913) bearing in a prominent position a memorial tablet to John Alden, the Southampton cooper, placed by his American descendants.

Unfortunately for the fame of Southampton, the *Speedwell* was not true to its name. Captain Reynolds evidently was afraid that in a stormy voyage the little boat might be left behind by the larger *Mayflower*. The *Speedwell* was overmasted and inclined to strain its hull. Reynolds determined to use his knowledge of the ship's peculiarities to frighten the Pilgrims into abandoning her. He had his chance when a westerly gale sprang up soon after they were out in the English Channel. The two ships put into Dartmouth Harbor, southern England, where the *Speedwell* was thoroughly overhauled. Guides on the little Dart River steamers now point out to visitors two main places of interest, (1) the house and estate of Sir Walter Raleigh, with its still flourishing variety of trees of Virginian origin, and (2) the hill near the Royal Naval Academy where the Pilgrims are said to have held prayer meetings. Dartmouth's churches evidently closed their doors upon these wayfaring separatists.

After a few days' stay at Dartmouth, the vessels set out once more. Reynolds was astute enough not to repeat his strategem too soon. He allowed the vessels to sail nearly 300 miles across the Atlantic before raising the alarm and declaring that the *Speedwell* must either return to port for repairs or sink at sea. After a depressing consultation on the *Mayflower*, a return was ordered and the vessels arrived at Plymouth about September 10. The *Speedwell* was again overhauled and found to have no serious leak. While the treachery of Reynolds was doubtless evident, he gained his end, since the Pilgrims would not trust the *Speedwell* any further and decided to abandon her. The ship was soon afterward sold in London, and, after a refitting, made many voyages in perfect safety.

So the *Mayflower* eventually sailed alone, and from Plymouth instead of from Southampton (September 16, 1620). After a long, stormy crossing of the Atlantic there were further difficulties. It had been the intention to land somewhere between the Hudson and the Delaware,

but fate again intervened. It is possible that the captain was secretly in the pay of the Dutch, who were establishing a colony on the Hudson and did not want rivals. At any rate, the captain professed to be unable to sail further southward against a contrary wind, and so, on December 21, a spot "fit for situation" was selected.

Legendary and not factual, the local philosophers say, is the story that the first man to set foot on Plymouth Rock was John Alden, the Southampton cooper.



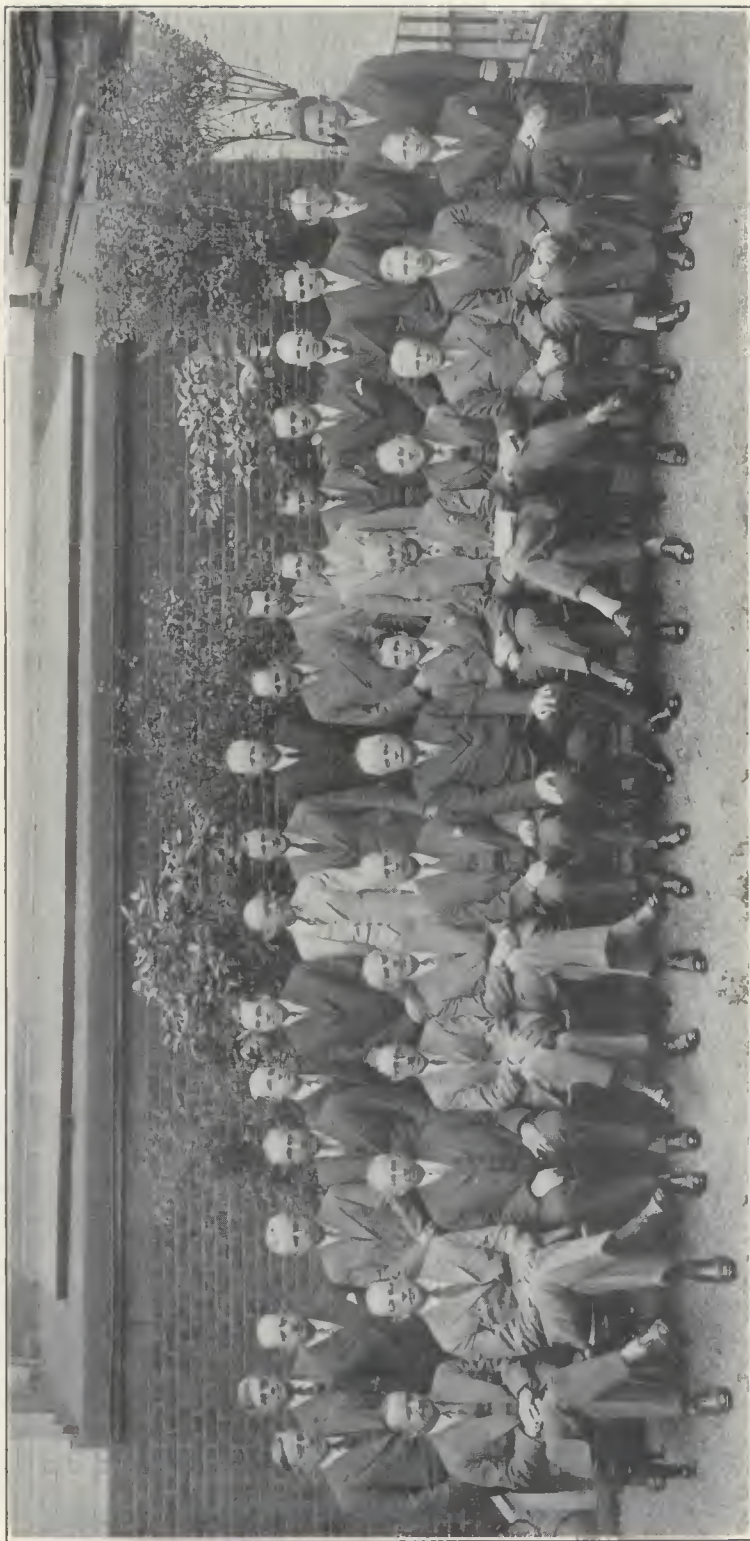
Photo from J. H. Bruins.

BAR GATE

Southampton, England (North, or outside the walls aspect). It formed the north gate to the ancient walled town of Southampton. See accompanying illustration of south aspect. The slots for the old portcullis are still plainly visible.

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rockbound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed.

Hemans.



CONSULAR CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION, LONDON, ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 22 AND 23, 1930

Front row, left to right: Consuls General Thomas H. Bevan (Oslo), North Winship (Copenhagen), George E. Chamberlin (Glasgow), Thomas D. Boreman (Belfast), Leo J. Keena (Paris), Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Consul General Halstead (London), Consul A. Dana Hodgdon (Department), Consuls General Marion Letcher (Antwerp), Philip Holland (Liverpool), Cornelius Ferris (Dublin), John Ball Osborne (Stockholm), and John K. Davis (London). Standing, left to right: Dr. W. C. Billings, Consuls Roy W. Baker (London), James B. Young (Southampton), Edwin C. Kemp (Havre), Lucien Menninger (Bordeaux), Vice Consul John F. Claffey (London), Consul M. L. Stafford (Madrid), Robert Harnden (Goteborg), Russell M. Brooks (London), Charles C. Broy (London), Vice Consul William N. Carroll (London), Consuls N. P. Davis (London), Carol H. Foster (Rotterdam), Harold Playter (Lille), Leslie E. Woods (Cobh), Vice Consul Daniel Miller (London), Consul Julian L. Pinkerton (Bergen), Vice Consul J. E. Callahan (London), and Mr. Leonard N. Castwell.



CONSULAR CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION, STUTTGART, GERMANY.
SEPTEMBER 26 AND 27, 1930

Front row, left to right: Consul General A. C. Frost (Prague), Consul W. J. Yerby (Nantes), Consul General Leon Dominian (Stuttgort), Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Consul General C. B. Hurst (Budapest), Consul A. Dana Hodydon (Department), and Consul General Lewis W. Hoskell (Zurich). Back row on steps, left to right: Consul Howard K. Travers, (Palermo), Consul Hugh H. Watson (Lyon), Consul Paul Bowerman (Zagreb), Consul Walter A. Leonard (Bremen), Consul George L. Brandt (Cologne), Dr. R. B. Holt, U. S. P. H. S., Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., (Naples), Consul General John A. Gamon (Marseilles), Consul General John E. Kehl (Hamburg), Immigrant Inspector Gerald Gaughan, Consul General Henry P. Starrett (Genoa), Vice Consul Hugh H. Teller (Stuttgart), Consul John Q. Wood (Strasbourg), and Consul Raymond H. Geist (Berlin).

THE second of the Consular Immigration Conferences in Europe was held at the Consulate at Stuttgart on September 26 and 27, 1930.

The conference was presided over by Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr, assisted by Consul Anderson Dana Hodgdon, Chief of the Visa Office of the Department, and was attended by the following officers:

From Germany—Consul General John E. Kehl, Hamburg; Consul General Leon Dominian, Stuttgart; Consul Walter A. Leonard, Bremen; Consul George L. Brandt, Cologne; and Consul Raymond H. Geist, Berlin. From France—Consul General John A. Gamon, Marseilles; Consul John Q. Wood, Strasbourg; Consul Hugh H. Watson, Lyon; and Consul William J. Yerby, Nantes. From Italy—Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Naples; Consul General Henry P.

Starrett, Genoa; and Consul Howard K. Travers, Palermo. From Austria—Consul General Ernest L. Harris, Vienna. From Hungary—Consul General Carlton B. Hurst, Budapest. From Czechoslovakia—Consul General Arthur C. Frost, Prague. From Switzerland—Consul General Lewis W. Haskell, Zurich. From Yugoslavia—Consul Paul Bowerman, Zagreb. Assistant Surgeon Richard B. Holt, U.S.P.H.S., and Immigrant Inspector Gerald Gaughan, technical advisers assigned to the Stuttgart Consulate, were also present at the first session.

Sessions were held in the morning and afternoon of Friday, September 26, and on Saturday morning, September 27, the last session being devoted partly to the discussion of general consular matters. At the close of the last session Mr. Carr and the attending consular officers visited the Consulate's visa bureau. In addition to the regular conference meetings two separate ses-



sions were held respectively by the consular officers stationed in Germany and in Italy.

Ample provision was made for the entertainment of the visiting officers and members of their families accompanying them. Those who arrived during Thursday afternoon had the opportunity of being the guests of the Wuerttemberg government at a performance of Aida at the State Opera on that evening. On Friday Consul General and Mrs. Dominian entertained at a tea attended by the President of State of Wuerttem-

berg, other government officials, and members of the local consular corps. In the evening the President of the State of Wuerttemberg and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Eugen Bolz, were hosts at a dinner tendered by the State government in honor of the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Carr and the members of the conference and their families. The Ministers of Finance, Education and Justice and the Mayor of Stuttgart were among those present.

HUGH H. TELLER.



CONSULAR CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION, WARSAW, POLAND, OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1930

Left to right: Consul W. W. Carcaran (Warsaw), Consul Harry L. Franklin (Warsaw), Consul A. Dana Hodgdon (Department), Consul Charles H. Heisler (Warsaw), Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Vice Consul John H. Madanne (Warsaw), Consul John P. Hurley (Riga), Consul General J. Klahr Huddle (Warsaw), Vice Consuls Carl Birkeland (Warsaw), Elbridge Durbrow (Warsaw), and Montgomery H. Calladay (Warsaw).

A CONFERENCE of certain Consular Officers was held at Warsaw on Wednesday and Thursday, October 1 and 2. The Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, presided at the conference and was assisted in its direction by Mr. A. Dana Hodgdon, Chief of the Visa Section of the State Department at Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr and Mr. and Mrs. Hodgdon arrived by train at Warsaw, coming from Berlin, at 6.30 o'clock on the evening preceding the conference. They were met by the Foreign Service officers on duty at the Embassy as well

as those assigned to the Consulate General, Counselor of Embassy, John C. Wiley and Consul General J. Klahr Huddle, welcoming the party on behalf of their respective staffs.

The conference was held in the large office room of the Consul General. Mr. Carr and Mr. Hodgdon alternated in outlining the Department's views with regard to the administration of the immigration laws as they relate to immigrants who face the possibility of becoming public charges in the United States because of present conditions of employment there.

Present besides Mr. Carr and Mr. Hodgdon

at the conference were: Consul General J. Klahr Huddle, Consul John P. Hurley of Riga, Consul Charles Heisler, Consul William W. Corcoran, in charge of the Visa Office at Warsaw; Consul Harry Franklin and Vice Consuls John H. Madonne, Montgomery Colladay, Elbridge Burbrow and Carl Birkeland.

LADIES' LUNCHEON

The ladies of the American Foreign Service met for luncheon on Tuesday, November 18, 1930, at the clubhouse of the American Association of University Women. This was the first meeting for luncheon this winter. Mrs. Byington, chairman of the committee, introduced Mrs. Purdy, wife of the Hon. Milton D. Purdy, Judge of the U. S. Court for China, who spoke of her experiences in China. The ladies present were: Mesdames Alling, Briggs, Byington, Boyle, Caldwell, Carr, Castle, Chipman, Coulter, De Lambert, Erhardt, Fisher, Hamilton, Hickerson, Hodgdon, Holcombe, Horton, Ingram, Jacobs, Lowrie, MacEachran, Matthews, McBride, Merrill, Murphy, Packer, Scott, Smith, Spruks, Stewart, Tait, Thurston, Washington, and Wilson.

PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIPS

Dr. Clarence P. McClelland, president of MacMurray College for Women (formerly the Illinois Woman's College), announced on October 24 the offer of a consular scholarship for the next academic year by Chester D. Pugsley, vice president of the Westchester National Bank, at Peekskill, N. Y., a trustee who is also maintaining two general scholarships for the year. The consular scholarship is open to children of American Consuls or Vice Consuls of Career and carries a cash stipend of \$200 and free tuition.

Mr. Pugsley also states that he is renewing for the next academic year the two scholarships at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and the one at Princeton, open to the sons and daughters of American Consuls or Vice Consuls of Career. The cash stipend will be \$200 each and tuition.

Attention might also be again called to the particulars given in the JOURNAL for September, 1929, of the 60 scholarships in international law established by Mr. Pugsley at Harvard University for persons in foreign countries nominated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of each respective country.



AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL CLASS OF NOVEMBER, 1930

Front row, left to right: Herbert C. Hengstler, William R. Castle, Jr., Wilbur J. Carr, Homer M. Byington, and James B. Stewart. Second row: W. D. Moreland, Jr., Frederic C. Fornes, Jr., William E. Scotten, Charles A. Hutchinson, Ralph J. Blake, Hayward G. Hill, Edmund J. Dorsz, William F. Cavcnaugh, Robert A. Acly, and George V. Allen.

Rescue Of Americans, Yenping, China

CONSUL JOHN J. MUCCIO, at Foochow, China, recently sent the JOURNAL some snapshots taken, as he briefly said, on his "trip up the Min River." As it could hardly have been a pleasure trip, inquiry was made, and the following report was furnished by the Far Eastern Division of Consul Muccio's successful expedition, the conduct of which had elicited the Department's commendation as displaying "resourcefulness, good judgment and the ability to subordinate minor matters which, if emphasized, might have interfered with the attainment of his main objective":

Mr. Muccio's problem arose from the detention of 16 American men, women and children at Yenping, a city 160 miles above Foochow on the Min River. These Americans were refused permission to proceed to Foochow, which city they desired to reach in response to the advice of the American Consul that they withdraw from the interior because of the exceedingly disturbed conditions.

The person responsible for the detention of these American citizens at Yenping was a notorious military bandit, Lu Hsing-pang. This general, commanding some 10,000 troops, had early in June revolted against the Fukien Provincial Government and had actually attacked the city of

Foochow. He was beaten off, but withdrew a short distance from Foochow and thus controlled all traffic on the Min River, the chief artery of communication in a very mountainous country.

The probable object of Lu Hsing-pang in keeping this large group of Americans in Yenping was to embarrass the Chinese authorities at Foochow and Nanking in case the latter attacked Yenping. The evacuation of the Americans from Yenping was the more urgent, as in the event that Lu's forces were badly defeated they would almost certainly become disorganized and would constitute a grave danger, over and above that arising from the presence of bandits and the conduct of military operations. The only course open was for Mr. Muccio to obtain a launch and bring out the American citizens himself. To do this he had not only to get the launch, but also to obtain military passes from the defenders of Foochow and



Photos by John J. Muccio.

Above: Duck Egg Rapids. Mr. Muccio says: "It took us one hour and a quarter to cover less than 50 yards. Had 40 coolies toiling at ropes along the shore; the two Diesel motors rocing." Side: Seven ladies and one man coming aboard of Gher Kou



its attackers as well. Both sides were determined that river navigation should cease, and Mr. Muccio's success in obtaining these passes is a high testimonial to his pertinacity and tact.

On July 18 Mr. Muccio commenced his journey, accompanied by the British Consul, who was similarly concerned for a number of his nationals. When only 6 miles above Foochow, Mr. Muccio was halted, and his launch was searched for a period of three hours. Continuing his journey for three-quarters of an hour, he was again halted and was ordered to return to the first stopping place. There he was required by the military to discharge considerable fuel oil, mail and medical supplies he was taking to the Americans at Yenping. Instead of protesting uselessly against this arbitrary and unreasonable order, Mr. Muccio again displayed good judgment by losing no time in complying with it, so that he might reach Yenping as soon as possible. During the remainder of his journey to Yenping Mr. Muccio was constantly halted and his launch searched.

At Yenping Mr. Muccio was able to obtain assurances that all the Americans would be permitted to travel to Foochow, but before commencing his return, he started on an even more perilous journey to Kienningfu, approximately 40 miles from Yenping, where there were five other American citizens. Escorted by 20 Chinese troops Mr. Muccio had proceeded 20 miles when he met these Americans and also several British missionaries who had started for Yenping the same morning. The dangers which Mr. Muccio fortunately escaped are evidenced by the fact that the escort of 20 troops guarding this party of Americans and British had that morning exchanged 150 shots with bandits on the shore of the river. Two missionaries in a near-by region had found it impossible to leave their station, because of the bandits who were searching for them. For the same reason the Americans in the Kienningfu district had been forced to seek refuge in mountain hiding places.

The entire party, consisting of 44 American citizens and British subjects, was safely escorted to Foochow. On the way Mr. Muccio rescued three American ladies and a Norwegian who had attempted to travel overland to Foochow, but had been forced back, because the entire surrounding country was filled with bandits whose main object seemed to be to capture foreigners.



Photos by John J. Muccio.

Side: Stop at Sing Kau for two ladies. Crowd gathered to see the first boats moving on the Min River in over two months. Above: Racing down the Min river. Note the American and British flags; also the American consular flag



Siamese Bathtub

By MARILLA C. COLE, *Frankfort-on-Main, Germany*

(In the event any of the people who may read this recognize themselves, they need not feel responsible. We all like to think of ourselves as little martyrs to the "Cause.")

IT WAS with mixed feelings that I stepped from the train in the city which was my "First Post." My fears, however, changed at once to sheer pleasure and relief when I entered the really delightful and spacious apartment which we had taken over "sight unseen" from our predecessor. Everything was beyond my expectation—except the bathroom. Heavens! The bath tub was one of those ancient zinc and copper affairs, now hardly to be found outside three feet high at one end and curved gracefully of some parts of further Europe. It was easily up to four at the other. It stood on high claw-like supports. Its color varied from grey zinc in spots to copper in others. An increasing width from foot to head gave it a suspiciously mortuary aspect. A visiting historian might have declared it *the* original tub in which Charlotte Corday stabbed the evil Marat during the French Revolution. We would have been inclined to doubt the visitor's identification, however. How could so precious a relic of French history have gotten so far from Paris? I also fear we would have taken as a joke any offer to negotiate the sale of the tub to a Paris museum.

One needed a step ladder to climb over the tub's edge, and once in it, one couldn't sit down, so narrow was it despite the slightly greater width at the upper end.

Our predecessor had spent a number of months' salary renovating the entire apartment, but he finally became financially weary of too much well doing and as the relic actually held water, he let it remain as a water catcher for the shower he installed.

The shower sufficed, but I was determined to have a nice new, white, shiny, bathtub and that, right away. As a matter of fact, I became more determined each day, but what with the thises and the thats which one always needs in a new apartment, alas, there was no money! So I budgeted a "bath tub fund" and figured that in a month or six weeks I would be able to indulge. Almost, I had enough money, when one day while "showering" I sat on the edge of the tub and before I realized, the foot flew up and the head part down and I slid to a most undignified posi-

tion between the wall and it, hands up and feet frantically waving in the air. Horrors! The bell I could hardly reach wouldn't ring and only my frantic calls for help brought the cook and maid to my rescue; one to balance me, the other to strain at the "other" end of the tub. That settled it. Money or no—I went shopping and picked out a perfectly gorgeous tub. Not speaking the language, though, I had to wait until my husband came home before I could settle the deal.

He arrived after what seemed to me interminable hours, and when he did it was with the news that a Consul, who had been on the post for a number of years, was transferred. Ah, yes, a farewell party—and the bath tub fund was reduced to its original zero.

Another month and my dream of pearly white was almost realized when a new Consul and his wife arrived. Introductory parties—but no bath tub!

The fund didn't grow so rapidly the next few months—curtains seemed more essential and insurance premiums seemed to have a way of making themselves known at the most inconvenient times—but at last (I was becoming a little unbalanced on the subject of bath tubs) dawned the day when my husband and I were to buy—not shop for—my heart's desire. But alas! Ere the dawn was noon, the announcement was made that the wife of a prominent member of the colony was to give a concert and that we were to give an "after the concert supper!" Now everyone knows that you can't feed 60 guests on white porcelain. A scrumptuous party—but no bath tub!

And then the horse-show team arrived, and so on far into the Consular night.

One day, one blessed day, a friend telephoned me that his company was enlarging its offices and that an apartment to be taken over had a splendid tub which he would let me have very inexpensively. I told him to send it up *right* away. It proved to be enormous. Six men staggered under its weight into the courtyard and deposited it there pending the arrival of the plumbers. I spent the day leaning out the window feasting my eyes on the Leviathan of white—the culmination of all my greatest expectations and incidentally keeping the dogs away from it and the amazed children out of it. I use "Leviathan of white" advisedly, because, when the plumber eventually



did come he said, alas, that it alone was far too heavy for the frail floor of the old house, not to mention the half a swimming pool of water required to fill the tub and that, unless we tore the whole place up and put in new beams, the people under us were apt to receive some day a surprise visit from one of us.

Talk about your white elephants! But how was I to know that bath tubs came in weights and sizes?

It stayed long in the court yard, a source of pleasure to the dogs and children, and of wonderment to the delivery boys and tradesmen, to me a mute reminder of the folly of a lack of knowledge about tubs. Finally, after days and days of search, I found a plumber who would credit me with "IT" against another and smaller tub. I lost about \$30 on the deal, but what was that, when I finally had a real tub—t, u, b—tub, in the bathroom—one that was shiny, milky white, inside and out, that held water, 'neverything.

I gave a tea and all my friends were taken to admire the new tub—empty, of course (no Earl Carrolling for us) and they really did admire it. Glorious thing, which I'd striven a year for! My sanity was restored and Life was Worth Living. We were a happy household at last.

And then—one week from the day the bath tub was installed, we were transferred to a new post.



Photo from J. O. Denby.

CHINESE BEGGAR

HAMBURG, GERMANY

SEPTEMBER 4, 1930.

WHAT YOUR CONSUL DOES IN HAMBURG

As of possible interest to JOURNAL readers, the following authentic requests have been received at this office within the last two or three months:

A professor from an institution in Kansas has written for a stork skin. A lady in New York has asked for the recipe for "Kartoffelklöse." A gentleman from West Virginia has asked that this office send him a short piece of wood to be incorporated in a sort of "International Cane," to be made up of the woods of various countries. (The Museum of Hamburg History kindly furnished two pieces of oak cut from a dugout found along the shores of the Elbe, the dugout having probably been in use when Hamburg was founded about 1,000 years ago.) A local moving-picture producer telephoned this office for one-half dozen fully clad American Indians. A young German boy brought a football to the office to be blown up.

All these requests were complied with, except the call for the half dozen Indians.

In addition, the local producers of "What Price Glory" had to have an American Army uniform. This was supplied by the undersigned. Although the scene of this play was laid on the western front, all the American uniforms appearing in the play were decorated with the Italian war cross and the Italian service ribbon.

CONSUL E. TALBOT SMITH.

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

October 29, 1930.

An American Women's Club has been formed at The Hague, and about 50 members have already joined. The object of the club is mainly social, but other lines will probably be developed later. A library has been formed and about 400 books are now available to the members. A regular business meeting will be held every third Friday in the month and a general luncheon for members and friends every first Thursday, at which time the American Men's Club holds its meeting in Rotterdam. Officers elected for the year are: Mrs. Gerrit J. Dickema, president; Mrs. Carol H. Foster, vice president; Mrs. J. F. Van Wickel, treasurer; Mrs. J. Kann, secretary; and Mrs. E. C. von Tresckow, publicity chairman. Mrs. Charles L. Hoover, of Amsterdam, was a guest of honor at the first luncheon.

MRS. E. C. VON TRESCKOW.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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

CONCISENESS

By DAMON C. WOODS, *Consul, Paris, France*

"Please excuse the length of this letter," wrote the French philosopher, Pascal, in closing a long epistle to his sister, "I did not have time to write a shorter one." Voltaire could be concise in a hundred pages but revision and compression are the desk tools of most authors.

In reporting for government bureaus, it is easy to be redundant while imagining one is comprehensive. Bulky reports carry their own weight but not always in a double sense. The writer who never uses 40 words when 400 will do as well can not hope to get many in print, for the printed word is for the reader. Reports and letters intended for the business man should, in particular, hew to the line of brevity and precision.

"Tell it in the headline; tell it in the opening paragraph, and then tell it in the story," is the newspaper man's advice to the young reporter. Consular reports may be made vividly interesting by observance of this rule. Sensational or exaggerated statements, however, are never necessary and always harmful. Hard facts, supported by figures and interpreted by concise comments, fitted into language shorn of all dross, and placed in logical, self-developing order, are what the business executive appreciates and utilizes. The facts can be got by inquiry and the style of presentation by intensive revision—unless one happens to be a Voltaire.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

At the last Session of Congress the Linthicum Bill, providing for the classification of clerical employes in the Foreign Service, passed the House and also passed the Senate, but with the so-called Moses Bill appended as an amendment thereto. During the final stages of the last Session of Congress an effort to submit the Linthicum Bill, with the Moses amendment, to a conference between the two Houses was unsuccessful because of objections that the House had never considered the Moses amendment, which was in itself an important piece of legislation. When the new Session of Congress opens on the first Tuesday in December these bills will be in precisely the same status explained above and they can be taken up and disposed of without duplicating the steps previously taken, if the Congress desires to take action upon them.



ITEMS



On October 24, 1930, the American School of the Air broadcast over the network of the Columbia an interview with the Secretary of State on the subject of "Public Service as a Career." In speaking of opportunities in offices other than elective the Secretary stated:

The Foreign Service, comprising our diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, offers an attractive career to those who have the qualifications necessary to represent the United States in foreign countries. Naturally the qualifications here are highly specialized, international law, world history and economics, and foreign languages being required. Selection for this career work is competitive and strictly on merit. Promotion is assured, with salary increases from time to time as advancement is made, and with pension provisions as well—something on the Army and Navy plan. The opportunity is great for those who qualify and have the ability and proper temperament.

* * * * *

Don't enter the public service if you are thinking principally of its monetary rewards. You can't get rich on your salary if you are to keep square with your conscience and your fellow citizens. Private business can, and as a matter of fact does, pay much more than the Government for work that is often less important and requires less expert and special knowledge. But what you may lack in financial rewards you will gain in the satisfaction of doing a good job in the interests of your fellows. Fortunately there are thousands of men and women throughout the country who reason thus.

I hope those of you who enter the public service as a vocation, no matter how low or how high your station, will always keep the example of their patriotism, ability, loyalty and self-sacrifice in mind and pattern your own work in their fashion. If you do the future of America is indeed safe in your hands.

Brigadier General John H. Russell, U. S. Marine Corps, who has served for nearly nine years as American High Commissioner in Haiti, sailed for the United States on November 12 on the

S. S. *Ancon*. General Russell has received letters from the President and from the Secretary of State expressing their appreciation for the valuable services which he has rendered to the Government. Soon after General Russell's departure, Dana G. Munro, until recently Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs of the Department, arrived in Haiti to assume his duties as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

One of the Washington newspapers relates the story that a cabinet member was recently alarmed in the dead of night by noises which he thought emanated from a burglar trying to break into his house. The police were summoned and upon their arrival were met by the butler who said, "False alarm! It was only one of Secretary Blank's chiefs of division trying to get an audience with him."

Mr. Tyler Dennett, Historical Adviser of the Department, has obtained several months' leave of absence during which time he will work on his new book on John Hay. Mr. Dennett also intends to revise and bring up to date his well known book "Americans in Eastern Asia." During Mr. Dennett's absence Mr. Edward C. Wynne is acting as Historical Adviser.

Mr. Harry A. McBride, until recently American Vice Consul at Malaga, has accepted a position on the permanent staff of the Department as assistant to Mr. Carr. It will be recalled that Mr. McBride resigned from the service in 1922, at which time he was a Consul on detail at the Department. Mr. McBride subsequently entered business in Malaga and while there accepted an appointment as Vice Consul.

The recent appointment of Mr. McBride to a permanent position in the Department, and the appointment of Mr. L. Lamot Belin, referred to elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL, helps to swell the ranks of former Foreign Service and Consular officers now on the permanent staff. Among such former officers may be mentioned



the following: Robert F. Kelley, now Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs; C. E. MacEachran, of the Commercial Office; Earl L. Packer, Assistant Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs; Eliot B. Coulter, Assistant Chief of the Visa Office; Wallace Murray, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs; Stuart J. Fuller and Maxwell M. Hamilton, of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs; John R. Minter and Noel H. Field, of the Division of Western European Affairs; H. C. Spruks, of the Visa Office; Harry M. McBride, of Mr. Carr's office; and F. Lamot Belin, Chief of the Division of International Conferences and Protocol.

At a dinner recently in one of the South American capitals, the American Minister, who had only a short time before presented his credentials, was conversing with one of the country's high officials and paused to say a few words in English to another nearby guest. With a twinkle in his eye, the official turned to the Secretary of our Legation and in Spanish exclaimed: "Why the Minister also speaks English—and as well as he does Spanish." (He might have added, French and German.)

The press reports that the members of the Special Mission to attend the coronation of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, as well as the commissioned members of the Legation and Consulate General at Addis Ababa, have received decorations from Emperor Haile Selassie I. According to these accounts the following orders were conferred: on the Special Ambassador, H. Murray Jacoby, the Grand Officer of the Order of Menelik; on Minister Resident and Consul General Addison E. Southard, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Holy Trinity and the Grand Cross of the Order of Haile Selassie I; on the Special Military Attaché, Brigadier General William Harts, Commander of the Order of Menelik; on the Secretary of the Delegation, Mr. Charles Lee Cooke, Ceremonial Officer of the Department, and on Third Secretary James Loder Park, the Order of the Star of Ethiopia. The press reports add that of the orders conferred on Mr. Southard, the Order of the Holy Trinity had never before been conferred upon a commoner and that the Order of Haile Selassie I had never before been conferred upon a foreign diplomatic representative.

F. Lamot Belin, who recently resigned from the Foreign Service while assigned as First Secretary of the Embassy at London, has been appointed Chief of the Division of International

Conferences and Protocol. Mr. Belin will have the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and in addition to his duties in the Department will be in charge of social functions at the White House.

The appointment was announced on October 31, 1930, of Mr. Walter C. Thurston, Foreign Service Officer, Class II, as Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs to succeed Mr. Dana G. Munro, recently appointed as Minister to Haiti.

In November the Department announced the appointments as Assistant Chiefs of the same division of Mr. Orme Wilson and Mr. H. Freeman Matthews, both Foreign Service Officers at present assigned to the Department.

The *Washington Post*, in an editorial entitled "Edward P. Lowry," which appeared in the issue of November 15, referred to Mr. Lowry's untimely death and, after describing the valuable services which Mr. Lowry rendered to the Government, went on to say:

"The career of Major Lowry lends encouragement to any young man who wishes to enter the Foreign Service. He had no fortune, but rose to a responsible position by virtue of his native ability, his attractive personality and his untiring industry. Even though his career was cut so short, the life of Major Lowry will continue to be an inspiration to ambitious young men who wish to devote themselves to the Diplomatic Service."

Consul General Ezra M. Lawton, who retired from the Foreign Service on August 22, 1929, as Consul General at Sydney, N. S. W., wrote recently from Springfield, Mo., that he and Mrs. Lawton were driving to California in their (first) car—a Buick, of which they took delivery at the factory—and that they were "having the time of their young lives." Mr. Lawton's address in California will be 516 N. Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Lawton on their well earned and well spent leisure.

The Library Journal carried the following editorial in its issue of October 15, 1930:

"An admirable example to American diplomats and those of other countries was set by Ambassador Hugh Campbell Wallace during his occupation of the American Embassy in Paris. Finding the library resources in Paris sadly deficient in reference to the diplomatic and other relations of France and America throughout their friendship of a century and a half, he started to collect material in this field, with the result that the Paris Embassy when it enters its new building—



for America has at last an adequate home for its representatives—nearly ready for occupancy will have a remarkable library.”

A Consular Officer writes to the Journal, “We are so busy learning instructions that we don't have time to carry them out and so busy reporting what we do that we don't have time to do anything. At least some are.” The Journal suspects that some others are so busy carrying out instructions that they don't have time to learn new ones and so busy doing things that they don't have time to report what they are doing.

Consul General Cornelius Ferris, at Dublin, Irish Free State, writes, with pardonable pride, that as his daughter Frances (now Mrs. Arthur K. Duff) is well acquainted in the Service, a notice of the birth of her daughter at Dublin on October 2, 1930, would be of interest. Congratulations are extended to the family, and not least to the happy grandfather.

Consul General Cornelius Ferris refers sadly to his approaching retirement and loss of occupation, and says: “I wish the Association would do something to enlighten the path of retiring Consuls. I, for one, will be at a loss where to go and what to do. Why not have a column in the Journal occasionally giving news of retired officers?”

(Ed. News items concerning retired Foreign Service officers will be gladly received and published from time to time, because it is certain that their many friends will be very glad to hear in that way where they are living and what they are doing.)

“Spats or Specie, or Is the International Banker displacing the Diplomat?” is the title of an article by E. F. Bax, in the October issue of the *North American Review* and the following extracts, which are the closing paragraphs of the article, give a summary of the subject as presented:

“Banker or diplomat, which? The banker helping himself and the world along by the skillful manipulation of its finances, or the diplomat moulding it gradually through the years toward harmony and equality of opportunity? Both are professions offering the young man a useful and adventurous career. But if two friends and fellow students, graduating together, decided to go their separate ways, one into banking, and the other into diplomacy, there is a possibility of a situation arising which would have its elements of comedy or tragedy, according to the point of view of each of the participants, but a purely natural outcome of the relationship between the two professions which exists at present. The diplomat has lived for 25 years in various capitals,

gradually rising to the rank of Counsellor of Embassy at London. He hopes, before his retirement becomes effective, that he will be promoted to be a Minister. That is the limit to which his 25 years' service can bring him. The banker, on the other hand, has confined his attention strictly to banking, and has gradually worked himself up to his maximum in that profession. Now he would like to have a taste of diplomacy, of which he has heard much from his friend through the years. Through his banking and political associations he succeeds in being appointed Ambassador at London, and to that capital he goes, to be superior officer to his friend who has served the Government all his adult life, and who, because of its political necessity of paying political debts with important diplomatic offices, can never reach that eminence.

“If a man's ambition is to be Ambassador at London or Paris, he should, as things are now, build his foundations not by making himself useful to his country in the Diplomatic Service, but by staying at home and making money, so that with his wealth and political prestige he will be able to buy the highest honors which the Government has for sale. But if his ambitions are more modest, if he enjoys a diplomatic career for what it brings day by day, and will not be embittered in after years by seeing himself set aside in favor of less qualified men, let him go into the service, and in spite of everything he will be satisfied, because he will realize that without him and his fellow ‘career’ diplomats very little international work would be satisfactorily accomplished. To give one's life to a great cause, even without proper compensation, has other rewards which probably commend themselves to career diplomats; otherwise our Embassies and Legations would soon close for lack of personnel to run them. But happily patriotic service has still its great appeal, and to the patriots who are willing to give their talents and their lives to their country in its diplomatic service the country owes an increasing debt of gratitude. But, of course, it is always more honest to pay one's debts, even though the creditor is a country and not an individual. The ethics are the same in both cases.”

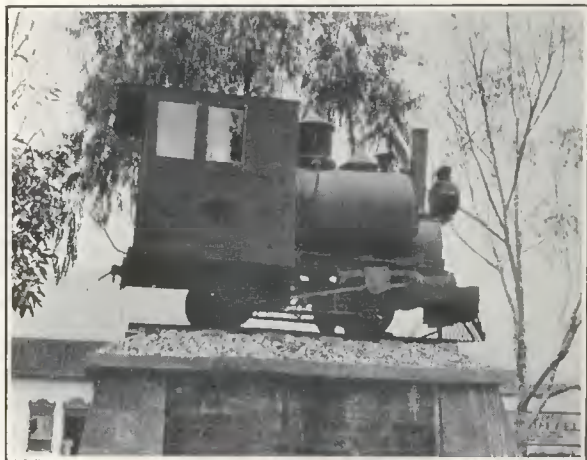


Photo from Carlos C. Hall.

First locomotive used on the Antioquia Railway. This American locomotive was brought over the Quebrada Pass by mule-back.

News Items From The Field

LONDON, ENGLAND

OCTOBER 31, 1930.

Ambassador Dawes and First Secretary Raymond E. Cox attended the opening of Parliament, at which the King was present for the first time in several years.

First Secretary Benjamin Thaw, Jr., who has been in Paris for some time, is expected to join his post here within the next few weeks.

Mr. Hoffman Philip, who was for several years Minister to Persia, recently spent a few days in London while en route to Oslo, where he will represent the United States as Minister.

Consul General Albert Halstead is leaving London for Paris about November 1, 1930, accompanied by Mr. Donald Renshaw, Assistant Commercial Attaché, to attend a conference for putting into operation a plan of cooperation between State and Commerce Departments in France and Germany. The Consuls General and Commercial Attachés from Paris and Berlin will attend.

Mrs. Halstead, who has spent most of the summer on the Continent, will return to London with the Consul General.

Mr. Calvin H. Oakes, Vice Consul in London, is spending a few weeks recuperating in France.

Consul General John K. Davis is on his way to his new post at Seoul, Korea.

Secretary J. Webb Benton, who has been motoring in Europe, visited London before returning to the Embassy at Madrid.

Mr. Ray Atherton, Counsellor at the Embassy here, recently attended the oyster festival at Colchester as the Ambassador's representative.

Mr. John H. Lord, Consul at London, has returned from his leave in the United States.

Vice Consul Guy W. Ray, who is assigned to

the Consulate General here, arrived about the middle of October.

Mr. R. M. Brooks, Consul at London, is spending his leave in southern France.

Among the many recent callers at the Embassy and Consulate General were: Ralph J. Totten, Minister to South Africa; Consul General John K. Caldwell; Claude H. Hall, Jr., Vice Consul at Naples; and Pierre de Lagarde Boal en route to Paris and then to Geneva, where he will attend the preparatory disarmament conference.

VICE CONSUL GUY W. RAY.

PARIS, FRANCE

NOVEMBER 4, 1930.

On October 30, 1930, Mr. Norman Armour, Chargé d'Affaires, gave a luncheon at the American Embassy in honor of the French aviators, Costes and Bellonte. Guests included Messrs. Laurent Eynac, minister of the air; de Vitrolles, director of American affairs in the Foreign Ministry; General Gouraud, military governor of Paris; M. de Castellane, president of the Paris Municipal Council; and Consul General Leo J. Keena.

Pursuant to instructions from their respective Departments Consuls General Albert Halstead, London; George S. Messersmith, Berlin; and Leo J. Keena, Paris, met in conference at Paris with Commercial Attachés Donald Renshaw, London; Lawrence Groves, Berlin; and Acting Commercial Attaché Daniel J. Reagan, Paris, for the purpose of discussing details relating to the putting into effect in France and Germany of the new plan for coordinating the commercial work of the two services. Meetings were held at the American Embassy on November 3 and 4, 1930, at which all phases of the new system were considered. Consul General Halstead and Commercial Attaché Renshaw gave invaluable information and suggestions growing out of their experience in conducting the successful operation of the plan in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The social features of the conference consisted of a luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Armour,



a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Keena, and an afternoon tea by Mr. and Mrs. Reagan.

Prior to their departure in September for Washington, Consul and Mrs. H. Merle Cochran were the honor guests at a dinner at Paris attended by the officers of the Consulate General and their wives.

Two Service weddings occurred in Paris in October. Consul Arthur Frederick Tower was married to Miss Kathleen Clay Hull and Consul Sydney B. Redecker became the husband of Miss Maxime Kent. The Consulate General was represented at the first ceremony by Consul William E. De Courcy and at the second by Consul Robert D. Murphy.

CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS.

MILAN, ITALY

Consul John J. Meily, of Leipzig, Mrs. Meily and son passed through Milan during the early days of October en route by motor to the Italian Riviera, where they were expecting to spend some weeks.

American Vice Consul Walton C. Ferris, of Palermo, while going to Switzerland for his vacation stopped over in Milan long enough to visit the Duomo and the Cenacolo.

On the afternoon of Saturday, October 11, Consul Homer Brett and Mrs. Brett gave a reception and tea in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Taylor. Mr. Taylor is the new Trade Commissioner of the Department of Commerce in Milano. About 50 guests, all Americans, were present, those in the service being Vice Consul James W. Gantenbein, Vice Consul Linton Crook, Vice Consul F. C. Niccoli and Mrs. Niccoli, and Assistant Trade Commissioner John M. Kennedy.

Mrs. Albert Halstead, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Margaret Halstead, arrived in Milano on October 12. Miss Halstead will remain in this world capital of lyric music for some time to be coached in operatic singing.

Miss Josefa Otten, of the Consulate in Milan, will sail from Genoa on October 24 on her first visit home for a number of years. Her 60 days' leave will be spent with relatives in New York and New Jersey.

CONSUL HOMER BRETT.

MADRID

OCTOBER 20, 1930.

Ambassador and Mrs. Irwin B. Laughlin departed for the United States on leave of absence early in October.

The Embassy returned to Madrid in October after the summer sojourn in San Sebastian. During the absence of Ambassador Laughlin, the Embassy is in charge of Counselor Sheldon L. Crosby as Chargé.

Vice Consul Raymond O. Richards was painfully injured in a train wreck on October 14 while proceeding from Madrid to Vigo to assume charge of the Consulate there during the absence of Consul Walter H. McKinney. The Madrid-Galician Express was derailed about 11 o'clock in the morning and Richards was in one of the cars which went over an embankment. He was rendered unconscious and awoke to find he had received a deep wound in his thigh. He was compelled to bind up the injury and wait for more than three hours for medical attention. He finally was taken to Vigo. At last accounts he was progressing well and expected to be able to resume his duties within two weeks.

Consul Samuel R. Thompson, formerly stationed at Rio Janeiro, has succeeded Consul Clement S. Edwards as Consul at Valencia. Consul Edwards has proceeded to his new post at Bradford, England.

The assignment of Consul Augustin William Ferrin to Malaga is additional proof that "once in Spain, one always returns." Consul Ferrin was in charge at Madrid during 1924-1926. Consul Brady, now at Malaga, has been assigned to Edinburgh.

During the recent absence on leave of Vice Consul Gerald Keith, the Sevilla Consulate was in charge of Vice Consul William B. Douglass, Jr., recently assigned to that post.

Consul Clifton R. Wharton has succeeded Vice Consul Percy G. Kemp as principal officer at Las Palmas, Canary Islands. Vice Consul Kemp has been assigned to Helsingfors, Finland.

Consul Leslie A. Davis, newly assigned to Oporto, Portugal, with Mrs. Davis and their three children, passed through Madrid on their way from Patras, Greece, to the new post.



Consul Hooker A. Doolittle, from Bilbao, and Mrs. Doolittle were callers at the Madrid Consulate while on leave of absence. The Bilbao Consulate was left in charge of Vice Consul Owen W. Gaines.

Consul M. L. Stafford attended the immigration conference at London September 22 and 23 and afterwards took leave of absence, which was spent in London and Paris.

Recent callers at the Madrid Consulate included the Hon. Simon Guggenheim, formerly United States Senator from Colorado, and Mrs. Guggenheim; Excmo. Sr. Alejandro Padilla y Bell, Spanish Ambassador to Washington; Ray Ather-ton, Esq., Counsellor of the American Embassy at Washington; the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, of New York; former Consul General Alexander W. Weddell; and Mr. Eugenc C. Coulter, father of Mr. Eliot B. Coulter, of the Department of State.

Recent interesting events noted in the Consulate at Madrid: A request for information about a tailless breed of chicken which lays blue eggs; information about a Spanish family which emigrated to Hungary in the year 1240; a W. T. D. on a drug store which has been in existence since 1640.

CONSUL M. L. STAFFORD.

HABANA, CUBA

OCTOBER 25, 1930.

The American Ambassador to Cuba, Harry F. Guggenheim, returned to his post by airplane on October 5, 1930, after a leave of absence in the United States.

Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, American Minister to Guatemala, had the misfortune to have his baggage broken into and mutilated by thieves in a bonded warehouse at Habana on October 20, 1930. The matter is under investigation by the police, and the extent of Mr. Whitehouse's losses has not to date been accurately estimated.

A new Assistant Military Attaché for Air has been assigned to Habana in the person of Licut. Elwood Richard Quesada, who replaces temporarily First Lieut. Phillips Mcville, who has returned to his duties in the War Department.

The Commercial Attaché's Office is now in charge of Acting Commercial Attaché Albert F. Nufer, as Frederick Todd is on leave in the

United States and will not return to Habana until January, 1931. The staff of this office has recently been augmented by the arrival of Trade Commissioner Howard H. Tewksbury, assigned from Buenos Aires, Argentina, and R. Horton Henry, Assistant Trade Commissioner, who was formerly American Vice Consul at Antilla, Cuba, and the promotion of Miss Kathleen Molesworth to Assistant Trade Commissioner.

Consul General F. T. F. Dumont departed on leave of absence in the United States on September 23, 1930, and will return to his post on November 6, 1930. Mr. Dumont spent most of his leave at his country place, The Anchorage, at Ronks, Pa. Owing to the death of Mrs. Dumont's half brother, J. W. Stahl, much of Mr. Dumont's time has been devoted to the settlement of the estate of the deceased.

The Consulate General at Habana has been honored with the visits of several colleagues during the past month. Consul General Robert Frazer and First Secretary John Farr Simmons, both assigned to Mexico City, and Consul Leonard G. Dawson, assigned to Vera Cruz, all arrived in Habana on October 14, 1930, en route to their respective posts.

The American Foreign Service may be interested to know that one of its members, Vice Consul John H. Marvin, at Habana, has properly represented the honor of the Service in that new pastime, miniature golf. A competition for the championship of Cuba was held during the first part of October, and Mr. Marvin succeeded, owing to his special energy and accurate putting, in reaching the finals in this tournament. He was only defeated in the finals by the fact that his opponent held his clubs 2 inches from the heel, and was thus enabled to miss various hazards which a properly trained golf player could not avoid.

Vice Consul Sherburne Dillingham, assigned to Habana temporarily, has been recalled to the Foreign Service School and expects to depart from Habana on November 12, 1930.

Miss Jane E. Curry, Clerk in the Consulate General at Habana, will be married to Mr. H. H. R. Thompson, assistant manager of the Habana Branch of the Shell-Mex Petroleum Company on November 10, 1930. The services of Miss Curry will be missed in the Consulate General, where she is well liked by all her colleagues.



Several Senators and Congressmen have honored Habana with visits during the past two months. These were: Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma; Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts; and Congressman William R. Wood, Indiana. A group of Congressmen also passed through Habana en route to Panama.

Public Health Surgeon D. J. Prather arrived in Habana about October 1, 1930, to begin his duties as medical advisor to the immigration section of the Habana Consulate General. Dr. and Mrs. Prather will be a welcome addition to the American official colony in Cuba.

CONSUL HAROLD B. QUARTON.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

The year 1930 has been one of considerable change in the personnel of the American Consular officers in Australia. Consul General Arthur Garrels, together with Mrs. Garrels, left Melbourne at the end of 1929 for his new post at Tokyo, Japan, and in March, 1930, Consul General and Mrs. Roger C. Tredwell arrived in Sydney from Hongkong, the Consulate General for Australia having been transferred from Melbourne to Sydney. Consul General Tredwell was busy for some time after his arrival in saying farewell to Vice Consul Thomas C. Wasson, of Adelaide, who went to the United States on leave, to Consul and Mrs. Thomas H. Robinson, of Melbourne, who likewise went home on leave, and to Consul and Mrs. Joel C. Hudson, of Sydney, who departed on home leave.

Consul General and Mrs. Tredwell motored from Sydney to Melbourne in May, 1930, in order to greet Consul Wilbur Keblinger on his arrival at his new post in Melbourne. Shortly after his return to Sydney Consul General Tredwell welcomed Consul and Mrs. Henry M. Wolcott at the dock in Sydney on their way to Adelaide. Vice Consul Foster H. Kreis arrived in Sydney in June, being transferred from Shanghai, China, and in July Vice Consul Frank E. McFadden joined the staff at Sydney on transfer from Bremen, Germany. The last arrivals in Sydney have been Vice Consul and Mrs. Claude B. Chipperfield, who reached Australia in August. The last change in personnel in Australia was the departure of Consul Dayle C. McDonough, who left Sydney on home leave in September, a large crowd being at the dock to say farewell.

The Fourth of July celebration in Sydney this

year was perhaps the most successful ever known. It took the form of a dinner dance, and over 300 guests were received by Consul General and Mrs. Roger C. Tredwell. The guest of honor was Sir Henry Braddon, who was formerly Australian Commissioner at New York.

The American Women's Circle is extremely active this year, its monthly meetings being presided over by Mrs. Tredwell. Mrs. Tredwell has also been busy with various charitable activities. During the month of September she organized a miniature golf tournament in aid of one of the local benevolent institutions, and then arranged a bridge party and highly successful previews in aid of local hospitals. In August Consul General and Mrs. Tredwell, together with Vice Consuls Kreis and McFadden, enjoyed a flight over Sydney Harbor, piloted by Mr. C. T. P. Ulm, who flew the Pacific Ocean with Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith in the *Southern Cross*. Consul McDonough, in spite of a most pressing invitation, refused to leave the solid earth.

VICE CONSUL F. H. KREIS.

BAGHDAD, IRAQ

OCTOBER 20, 1930.

Consul and Mrs. Renwick S. McNiece, Karachi, recently passed through Baghdad on their way to the United States on leave of absence.

Consul Alexander K. Sloan has returned from leave spent in Broumana, Lebanon, to which he was forced to go in order to recover from heat exhaustion, the result of one of the most severe summers experienced in Baghdad for many years. Upon his return, Vice Consul Robert Y. Brown left for the United States where he expects to spend his leave after 20 months in Baghdad.

Consul Sloan was present to receive His Majesty King Faisal upon the latter's return by air from a trip through Europe. His Majesty is much improved in health and has returned with renewed vigor.

VICE CONSUL BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.

PRIZE CONTEST

Announcement of the result of the Prize Contest is unfortunately delayed, owing to the inability of the Judges to give the necessary time to determine the merits of the large number of manuscripts submitted.

The Bank of Czechoslovak Legions

MEMBERS of the Foreign Service are always interested in learning the superlative things about posts and, in this connection, the Prague Consulate General ventures to advance the statement that the Bank of Czechoslovak Legions, the structure which houses it, is probably more intimately related to the history of the country than the edifices housing our activities in other lands. The Consulate General, embracing 16 rooms, with spacious corridors, occupies the entire second floor, European style. The seal of the United States may be seen over the central window.

One of the most dramatic incidents of the World War was the trek of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires across Russia and Siberia and their return in the greatest of modern Odysseys to Western Europe and their newly-created republic. The Legionnaires, in spite of their great hardships and struggles among hostile people and unprecedented conditions, maintained their morale and effected savings out of which this splendid modern building eventually grew. Under wise leadership, the Czechoslovak Legionnaires managed to save a portion of their meager pay which was paid into a savings bank organized by the Legionnaires while in Russia. The soldiers were paid in depreciated rubles and the difference between the wages actually paid and what they should have received under the regulations issued by General Stefánik, first Czechoslovak Minister of War in 1919, constituted a fund which, together with the deposits in the savings bank, went to the establishment of the Bank of Czechoslovak Legions. A total of 350,000 shares were issued at 200 crowns per share and subscriptions of the various Legionnaires were entirely voluntary. In the chaotic conditions prevailing at the time the new State was created, the financial resources of the Legionnaires were a distinct asset, especially in the purchase of raw materials needed in the new republic. The founders are still the managers of the bank, which has grown greatly in importance and is engaged in numerous commercial, industrial, and agricultural enterprises. It forms a fiscal center for the requirements of the many Legionnaires who are its stockholders and has well justified the sacrifice and optimism of its founders. The bank occupies a prominent place in the economic life of the republic, and has resources far exceeding 1,000,000,000 crowns.

When you come to Prague and experience difficulty in finding the "Americký generální kon-

sulat," simply say "Legiobanka," and you will be brought promptly to this historic and striking edifice which already has become a leading landmark in a captivating capital.

ARTHUR C. FROST,
American Consul General.

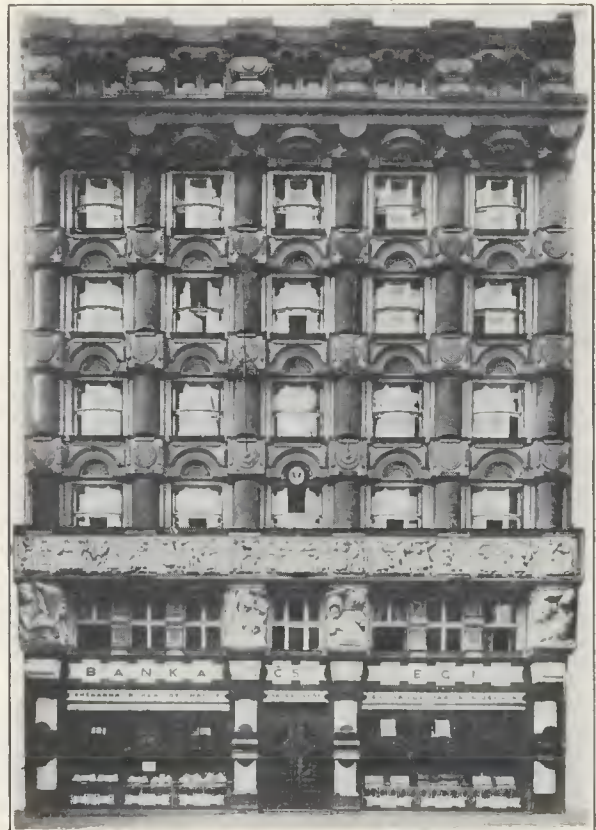


Photo from A. C. Frost.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Prague, Czechoslovakia

PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIP

Dr. William C. Dennis, president of Earlham College, has announced that one of the consular scholarships for the children of American Consuls and Vice Consuls of Career, with a cash stipend of \$200 and free tuition, established by Chester D. Pugsley, of Peckskill, N. Y., had been awarded for the next academic year to Mary E. Holaday, of Wilmington, Ohio, daughter of Ross E. Holaday, who died while serving as Consul at Manchester, England, last year.



"THE FORGOTTEN ISLES"

Far from home, in the little Protestant cemetery at Port Mahon, on Minorca, in the Balearic Islands, off the eastern coast of Spain, have rested for over a century the remains of more than a score of young American seamen. Apparently our warships in those early days, during their cruises or expeditions to the Mediterranean, used to visit the harbor at Port Mahon; and that little group of islands that Gaston Vuillier in his "Forgotten Isles" calls "a dream of enchantment," with their soft equable climate, must have been a pleasant spot in which to refit and recuperate. Vuillier tells us that the Romans recruited their slingers from the Balearic Islands, and that the Arabs brought from there the secret, since lost, of manufacturing a rare kind of pottery of blended colors—gold, azure and flame. Now "these dim, mysterious isles" sleep as they have slept for many centuries past, but time has wrought sad havoc in the little cemetery, and it is interesting to read in a despatch from Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart at Barcelona, that he was authorized a year or so ago by the Navy Department to have all necessary repairs made. The enclosing wall was accordingly rebuilt, the tombstones with their interesting and sometimes quaint inscriptions repaired, and the grounds neatly laid out with paved walks. From the inscriptions on the tombstones one reads the names of such famous fighting ships as *Constitution*, *Congress*, *Delaware*, and *North Carolina*.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS IN ECONOMICS.
By Ralph C. Epstein. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1929. \$2.75.

Professor Epstein has endeavored to bring together the best chapters of the most suitable texts on economics, which, welded together into a congruous whole, make interesting and valuable reading. As the author states, the volume is, in the main, deliberately orthodox, and the "new economics" are discussed but briefly, although Bertrand Russell is drawn upon for a chapter on "Socialism, Anarchism, and Syndicalism," taken from his book *Proposed Roads to Freedom*.

F. W. Taussig contributes chapters on "Large-Scale Production," "Differences of Wages," and "Social Stratification," while Alvin S. Johnson's works have been used for the entire section on "International Trade." Other chapters are by equally accepted authorities, making the complete volume a splendid medium for procuring a general knowledge of the better-known economists.

The book should prove beneficial to both the amateur and professional student of economics.

It will certainly be of value to the Foreign Service *personnel* in preparing for the examinations and as a "refresher" for those already *de carrière*.

BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.

Trained newspaper men in the Government service was the subject of an article by John J. Daly in the magazine section of *The Washington Post* of September 14, 1930. Mr. Daly, after mentioning George Akerson, French Strother, and others connected with the White House staff, said:

In the Department of State, Michael J. McDermott is the man who assembles all the press statements. The procedure over at the State Department, when the press meets with the Secretary of State, is somewhat similar to that at the White House, save that the Secretary of State meets with the newspaper men five times a week—every day except Tuesdays and Sundays.

At those conferences the benign figure of Mr. McDermott is always in evidence, except, as now, when he is on vacation. "Mac," as the boys affectionately call him, has won his spurs. He probably knows more about the ways of newspaper men than any other young man in governmental service. Though "Mac" is still away under his fortieth year—born at Peabody, Mass., in 1894—his record sounds like that of the oldest governmental employe. He has been everywhere and seen everything. Especially is he the world champion liaison officer between the Government and the press. He has attended in this capacity all the great international conferences at London, Havana, and at Washington; and if there are any more on the horizon McDermott will be there to see that the newspaper men find their way about.



Photo from A. C. Frost.

Abraham C. Ratshesky, American Minister at Prague, Czechoslovakia, visiting the Bata Shoe Factory, the largest in Europe. Left to right: The American Minister, Thomas Bata, and Consul General A. C. Frost.



Photo from L. W. Franklin.

Front View of Arch erected by foreign colonies resident in Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, as their participation in festivities in connection with commemoration of the 120th anniversary of Independence of Mexico. View from west.

Mexican Independence Day, September 16, 1930, was enthusiastically celebrated in Saltillo, capital of the State of Coahuila, Mexico. An unusual feature was a beautiful triumphal arch erected by the foreign colonies over one of the main streets of the city. An inscription in gold lettering read: "With the Respects of the Foreign Colonies." On either side of a large Mexican flag in the center top, were flown the flags of the various nations represented by the foreign residents at the State Capital.

They also gave premiums to the school children who presented correct lists of the names of the countries represented by the different flags on the arch. The school children appeared to be very enthusiastic about this prize-giving contest.

The participation by foreigners in the festivities received favorable comment from the Governor of Coahuila, Nazario S. Ortiz Gerza, who stated in a letter to Lynn W. Franklin, Consul at Saltillo, and dean of the local Consular Corps, that he was greatly pleased at the direct participation of the foreign colonies in the festivities, thus adding enthusiasm to the occasion.

The foreign colonies represented by this friendly act were: American, British, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Sons of Palestine, Syrian-Libanonese, Swedish, Dutch, Russian and Spanish.

RADIO BROADCAST

Radio Station KTHS, at Hot Springs, National Park, Arkansas, broadcasted a program on October 17, 1930, in honor of the American Foreign Service. Among the many musical numbers given by the Kingsway Hotel Orchestra was "Home, Sweet Home," and Consul William E. Chapman (who had been staying at Hot Springs for some weeks) gave an account of John Howard Payne's consular career and of his interment at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

CORRECTION

In the list of guests present at the banquet given by Consul General Cunningham at Shanghai on August 27, 1930, in honor of Judge and Mrs. Milton D. Purdy (see page 410 of the JOURNAL for November) the name of Mrs. Julean Arnold, wife of the American Commercial Attaché, standing at the left of Judge Purdy, was unfortunately omitted.

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MARRIAGES

Kuykendall-Nicolaysen. Married at Oslo, Norway, on June 28, 1930, Consul Clark Porter Kuykendall and Miss Kathrine Nicolaysen. Consul Kuykendall is now assigned to the Consulate General at Oslo and Mrs. Kuykendall is also from that city.

Jacobs-McNutt. Married at San Francisco, Calif., on August 23, 1930, Consul Joseph E. Jacobs and Miss Elizabeth McNutt, of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Jacobs was married while en route to Washington where he has been assigned to the Far Eastern Division of the Department.

Bohne-Schimmel. Married at Toronto, Canada, on September 6, 1930, Vice Consul Frederiek A. Bohne and Miss Annemarie Schimmel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph A. Schimmel. Mr. Bohne is now assigned as Vice Consul at Toronto.

Tower-Hull. Married at Paris, France, on October 14, 1930, Arthur Frederiek Tower and Miss Kathleen Clay Hull, daughter of Mrs. Elliott Clay Hull. Mr. Tower is now assigned to Cali, Columbia.

Cavanaugh-Davis. Married at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, on November 8, 1930, Vice Consul William Ferguson Cavanaugh and Miss Mary Castleman Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lamont Davis. Mr. Cavanaugh is now assigned to the Foreign Service School.

McNerney-Leahey. Married at Newman Hall Chapel, Toronto, Canada, on November 8, 1930, Vice Consul Gerald Francis McNerney and Miss Mareella Leahey, daughter of Patriek and Mary Leahey, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. McNerney is temporarily assigned as Vice Consul at Toronto.

BIRTHS

A daughter was born on October 7, 1930, at Rangoon, India, to Consul and Mrs. George J. Haering.

A daughter, Shirley Jean, was born on October 14, 1930, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to Consul and Mrs. Ray Fox.

Twins, Jean and Joan, were born on November 10, 1930, at Warsaw, Poland, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Montgomery H. Colladay.



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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication October 25, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 11, 1930:

Joseph I. Brittain, of Ohio, a Foreign Service Officer Retired, died October 22, 1930.

H. Merle Cochran, of Tucson, Ariz., now American Consul at Paris, France, assigned American Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Lawrence Higgins, of Boston, Mass., now Third Secretary of Legation at Panama, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Calvin M. Hitch, of Morven, Ga., now American Consul at Basel, Switzerland, appointed American Consul General and assigned to Wellington, New Zealand.

Cloyce K. Huston, of Crawfordsville, Iowa, now American Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia, assigned American Vice Consul at Madras, India.

Frederick P. Latimer, of New London, Conn., now American Vice Consul at San Salvador, designated Third Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, El Salvador.

Gordon P. Merriam, of Lexington, Ky., now American Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, reassigned to the Consulate General at Paris, France, for language study.

William W. Schott, of Leavenworth, Kans., now Second Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Edward T. Wailes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., now American Vice Consul at Shanghai, assigned American Vice Consul at Nanking, China.

Jay Walker, of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario, assigned American Vice Consul at Bombay, India.

Thomas C. Wasson, of Newark, N. J., now American Vice Consul at Adelaide, Australia, assigned American Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

Rollin R. Winslow, of Grand Rapids, Mich., now assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Consul at Trieste, Italy.

Non-Career

Walter F. Dement, of Granada, Miss., now American Vice Consul at Cape Town, Union of South Africa, appointed American Vice Consul at Durban.

Earl W. Eaton, of Robinson, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Windsor, Ontario, appointed American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Edwin Allan Lightner, Jr., of Mountain Lakes, N. J., appointed American Vice Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, at which post he was serving as clerk.

Leonard A. Summerhayes, who resigned May 22, 1930, as Acting Consular Agent at San Jose, Guatemala, resumed charge of the agency, October 1, 1930, from Acting Consular Agent W. H. Kieffer.

James Alden Springer, American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, was retired, effective August 31, 1930, having served the Department since June 1, 1867.

George B. Starbuck, of Troy, N. Y., now American Vice Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, will be retired December 31, 1930.

Released for publication November 8, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 25, 1930:

Ferdinand L. Mayer, of Indianapolis, Ind., now Counselor of Embassy at Lima, Peru, designated Counselor of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium.

Edmund B. Montgomery, of Quincy, Ill., now American Consul at Madras, India, detailed to the Department of State.

Vinton Chapin, of Boston, Mass., now American Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia, assigned to the Department of State.

Hervé J. L'Heureux, of Manchester, N. H., now a non-career Vice Consul at Windsor, Ontario, has been appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and a Vice Consul of Career and assigned to that post.

Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., of East Orange, N. J., now American Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, assigned Vice Consul at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Non-Career

Worthington E. Hagerman, of Carmel, Ind., now American Vice Consul at Havre, France, appointed Vice Consul at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France.

Russell B. Jordan, of Chillicothe, Mo., has been appointed American Vice Consul at Valencia, Spain.

Charles Raymond Myers, now serving as clerk in the American Consulate at Lagos, Nigeria, has been appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Released for publication November 15, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since November 8, 1930:

The following Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified,

now detailed to the Foreign Service School, have been assigned American Vice Consuls at the posts following their respective names:

Robert A. Aely, of Massachusetts; Tegucigalpa.
 George V. Allen, of North Carolina; Shanghai.
 Ralph J. Blake, of Oregon; Tsinan.
 William F. Cavanaugh, of California; Callao-Lima.
 Edmund J. Dorsz, of Michigan; Yokohama.
 Frederic C. Fornes, of New York; Sao Paulo.
 Hayward G. Hill, of Louisiana; Kobe.
 Charles A. Hutchinson, of Minnesota; Tokyo.
 William D. Moreland, Jr., of Oregon; Guayaquil.
 William E. Scotten, of California; Saigon.
 Louis Sussdorff, Jr., of New York City, now Counselor of Legation at Riga, Latvia, designated Counselor of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania.
 Felix Cole, of Washington, D. C., now American Consul General at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, designated Counselor of Legation at Riga.
 Stuart E. Grummon, of Newark, N. J., now Second Secretary of Legation at Port au Prince, Haiti, detailed to the Department of State.
 William A. Smale, of San Diego, Calif., now American Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, assigned Consul at Ensenada, Mexico.
 James R. Wilkinson, of Madison, Wis., now American Consul at Helsingfors, Finland, assigned Consul at Habana, Cuba.
 Herbert S. Goold, of San Francisco, Calif., now First Secretary of Legation at San Jose, Costa Rica, appointed Consul General and assigned American Consul General at Beirut, Syria.
 Henry P. Starrett, of Dade City, Fla., now American Consul General at Genoa, Italy, designated Counselor of Embassy at Lima, Peru.

Non-Career

Reginald B. Zumstein, of Lafayette, Ind., resigned October 21, 1930, as Honorary Vice Consul at Penang, Straits Settlements.
 The transfer of Vice Consul Charles B. Beylard from Tunis, Tunisia, to Nice, France, has been cancelled, and Mr. Beylard has been appointed Vice Consul at Marseille, France.
 George W. Renchard, of Detroit, Mich., now serving as a clerk in the American Consulate at Izmir, Turkey, has been appointed a Vice Consul at that post.
 Edward Hastings Carter, Vice Consul at St. John, New Brunswick, died at his post October 14, 1930.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Released for publication November 11, 1930

The following candidates were successful in the recent Foreign Service examination:

J. Kenly Bacon, of Newton, Mass.
 Edward P. Borden, of New York City.
 Homer M. Byington, Jr., of Norwalk, Conn.
 Theodore S. Cleveland, of Cleveland, Ohio.
 Everett F. Drumright, of Drumright, Okla.
 F. Russell Engdahl, of Spokane, Wash.
 Daniel Gaudin, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa.
 John Hübner, 2nd of Baltimore, Md.
 Tevis Huhn, of Princeton, N. J.

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 J. Wesley Jones, of Sioux City, Iowa.
 Reginald S. Kazanjian, of Newport, R. I.
 Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr., of Ashland, Va.
 F. Ridgway Lineaweaver, of Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cecil B. Lyon, of New York City.
 Walter P. McConaughy, of Montevallo, Ala.
 Leslie G. Mayer, of Los Angeles, Calif.
 Shiras Morris, Jr., of Hartford, Conn.
 Joseph E. Newton, of Philadelphia, Pa.
 John B. Ocheltree, of Princeton, N. J.
 Maurice Pasquet, of New York City.
 Charles B. Perkins, of Wakefield, R. I.
 Arthur L. Richards, of Pasadena, Calif.
 Donald H. Robinson, of Glen Ridge, N. J.
 Frank A. Schuler, Jr., of North Muskegon, Mich.
 Allan C. Taylor, of Addison, N. Y.
 Laurence W. Taylor, of Bakersfield, Calif.
 Clare H. Timberlake, of Jackson, Mich.
 Leo Toch, of Far Rockaway, N. Y.
 Ralph Townsend, of New York City.
 Arnold Van Benschoten, of Providence, R. I.
 Gerald Warner, of Northampton, Mass.
 Lee Worley, of Bothell, Wash.
 Kenneth J. Years, of Washington, D. C.
 Charles W. Yost, of Watertown, N. Y.

You are behind the times if you look back with satisfaction rather than ahead with enthusiasm.
 —Nation's Business, October, 1930.



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NECROLOGY

It is with sincere sympathy for Consul O. Gaylord Marsh that we record the untimely death, after a prolonged illness, of his wife, Mrs. T. Dorothy Marsh, at Sydney, Nova Scotia, on July 23, 1930. Mrs. Marsh will be remembered by her many friends in the Service for her charming personality and lovely character.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Marsh is survived by a daughter, Eva Mary Marsh, who is with her father in Sydney.

John T. Rennie, formerly Consular Agent at Durban, South Africa, died on September 11, 1930, in Scotland. Mr. Rennie held the position of American Consular Agent at Durban from June, 1903, to March, 1905, when he was succeeded by his brother, Mr. A. H. Rennie, until December, 1906, when the Agency was raised to a Consulate and Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, the first American Consul at Durban, was appointed. Consul Gaston Smith, Consul at Durban, called upon Capt. J. L. Rennie and expressed the condolence and sympathy of the American Foreign Service.

James G. Bailey, who was in the American Diplomatic Service from 1901 to 1926, died on October 14, 1930, in Colorado on the train en route to his home in southern California. Mr. Bailey was born at Salyersville, Ky., April 7, 1868. In June, 1901, he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Guatemala and Honduras, and thereafter served in the same capacity in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Salvador, Sweden, Mexico, Switzerland, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Rumania, and finally resigned as First Secretary of Legation at Oslo, Norway. Mr. Bailey was of Legation at Oslo, Norway.



Photo by Harris & Ewing.

JOSEPH I. BRITTAIN

Joseph I. Brittain, who retired from the American Foreign Service July 1, 1924, after 28 years' service, died on October 22, 1930, in the Cleveland Clinie, Cleveland, Ohio, of throat infection.

Mr. Brittain was born in New Brighton, Pa., November 2, 1858, but his home was at East Palestine, Ohio, where he was an active member of the community for many years, serving as editor of the *Reveille Echo*, member of the state assembly for two terms, solicitor for the city, and secretary to the agricultural society for seven years. He was appointed, after examination, Consul at Nantes, France, October 15, 1897, and thereafter he served in the same capacity at Kehl and Prague; in 1913 he was promoted to Consul General and served at Coburg, Auckland (New Zealand), Sydney (Australia), and finally until his retirement at Winnipeg. Since then Mr. and Mrs. Brittain have been in California and Florida, seeking to benefit their health. Mr. Brittain had always led such an industrious, energetic life that his retirement had a prejudicial effect on his health. Last winter, when visiting Washington, both Mr. and Mrs. Brittain were seriously ill, and their friends in this city were very anxious for them, but they recovered and went to Florida. Early this past summer they again visited Washington, but in October they went to Cleveland and Mr. Brittain entered the Clinie for treatment of goiter, the existence of which disease having only recently been discovered. Interment was at his old home in East Palestine, Ohio.

Mr. Brittain was highly regarded by the city of Prague, Czechoslovakia, and while there he was presented with the municipal plaque of honor, a tribute bestowed only three times in all the centuries of its history. He was also beloved in his home town, as is shown by the following extract from a local newspaper: "In the passing of Mr. Brittain, this little city, that he counted home, loses a most devoted friend. * * * He was always welcomed as one whose heart beat in sympathy with the populace and whose hand was ready to help where aid was needed. His name has been written large in our history and his life will linger in loving memory."

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WILLIAM I. JACKSON



JOHN T. WAINWRIGHT

IN MEMORIAM

CONSUL HAROLD B. QUARTON, *on behalf of the staff of the Consulate General at Habana, Cuba, November 4, 1930.*

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise. . . ."

These remarks in the poem of Fitz-Greene Halleck, commemorating his friend Joseph Rodman Drake, are especially applicable to our dear friends and colleagues, Consul William I. Jackson and Vice Consul John T. Wainwright, who perished in the waters of Matanzas Bay at 6 o'clock in the evening of November 2, 1930, in

the effort to save the life of Mrs. Lillian Jackson, the wife of the first named.

In the words of Consul General F. T. F. Dumont, this was an act of heroism worthy of the best traditions of American manhood. The colleagues of these gentlemen in Habana feel they have lost in these two men true friends. Although neither of these gentlemen had been stationed long in Cuba (Jackson since March, 1930, and Wainwright since June, 1930), both of them had endeared themselves to all around them by their work and efficiency, as well as by their kind and helpful suggestions and advice. Accidents will always happen, but it is rare that one occurs



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which takes so many true and valiant lives "at one fell sweep" from one particular post or district. We all feel that the lives of these men were unnecessarily shortened, and if they could have fulfilled their destinies and lived until late in life they would have carved their names in no small way in the annals of the Department's Hall of Fame. We, who knew them as they were, feel forsaken and alone in our loss. The popularity of these gentlemen is attested by many telegrams, letters and condolences which have poured in from all parts of Cuba, the United States and the rest of the world.

Mrs. Jackson also had made a warm place for herself in the hearts of the American colony in Habana, and many will miss her, for she, like her husband, showed true sportsmanship and innumerable excellent qualities.

We are fortunate in having been spared the lives of Vice Consuls Gest and Dillingham who, although slightly injured, had the good fortune to be saved by the presence of mind of Mrs. Gest.

It is unnecessary to add that our most heartfelt sympathy is extended to Mrs. John T. Wainwright, a bride of a few months, who has had her husband snatched from her by the cruel hands of Fate in this most tragic and accidental manner. Mrs. Wainwright while she has been in Cuba has taken an interest in the Foreign Service, and proved of inestimable value to her husband in assisting him both in a social and business way. We all must feel for the living, because it is those who suffer when they lose that which is most dear to them. Mrs. Wainwright may be assured of the true friendship and assistance of all of the friends whom she and her husband have made in the American colony and among the personnel of the Consulate General at Habana.

The exact events of that day are quoted as follows in Mr. Gest's words:

On Sunday, November 2, 1930, Consul and Mrs. Jackson, and Vice Consul Dillingham, accompanied my wife and self by automobile to Matanzas. Arriving there at 12 o'clock, we met Vice Consul John T. Wainwright and Mrs. Wainwright at their hotel. The whole party, in the Wainwright's automobile and my own, drove along the coast east of Matanzas, stopping for a picnic lunch at a little cove known as "Bueyvaquita," about 10 miles east of Matanzas. Before lunch, all of us went in swimming. The surf was as strong as I have ever seen it in Cuba. We were all very careful and stayed in the water only a short while. We then dressed and had lunch.

About 4.30 in the afternoon it occurred to some of the party to put on their bathing suits again and sit on a sort of rocky ledge over which the spray was being thrown by the breakers striking against the coast. The coast at this point is steep and rocky, resembling the Maine coast.

Jackson, Wainwright, and I remained behind in one of the cabins talking, while the other three (Mrs. Jackson, my wife, and Dillingham) went off along the coast. After about half an hour, we decided to go and find the others. It never occurred to us that anything unusual might have happened. At first we could not find them, and this seemed queer because when one stands at any point along that coast he can see in either direction for quite a long distance. Suddenly we saw my wife rushing towards us, shouting that Mrs. Jackson had fallen into the water. We ran to the edge of the ledge which formed the coast line and saw the body of Mrs. Jackson floating perhaps 20 or 30 feet from shore. It appears that Dillingham, who had been with Mrs. Jackson and my wife on the ledge, dove in at once (my wife told me afterwards), and was able to carry the body of Mrs. Jackson to the edge of the ledge, but was quite unable to make the ascent himself, much less carry Mrs. Jackson's body up to safety. When Jackson, Wainwright, and I arrived upon the scene, Mrs. Jackson's body was being carried away from the shore by the gigantic waves, and Dillingham lay exhausted, clinging to a rock about half way to the top of the ledge. My wife told me afterwards that he had made a most valiant effort to save Mrs. Jackson. Jackson, Wainwright, and I immediately dove into the water, the height of the ledge being, I suppose, about 10 or 15 feet. I took off everything except underdrawers and socks. I am not sure about the others; I rather think Jackson went in with most of his clothes on, but am not certain. I tried to swim to Mrs. Jackson, and finally reached her but could make no headway in the attempt to bring her towards the shore. Every wave made the situation more hopeless. It is no exaggeration to say that the waves were gigantic and that even the best swimmer would have been exhausted in a very few minutes. While in the water I only remember seeing Mrs. Jackson and her husband. Wainwright was there, of course, but I do not remember seeing him at the time. Each wave that came in seemed to change the positions of the whole group. The coast line in the vicinity is very irregular, with numerous miniature bays, and there was no beach within perhaps 100 yards. If the water had been calm and without the strong undertow, it might have been possible, instead of trying to make for the shore at the nearest point (i. e., whence we had gone in), to have swum along the coast to where there was a fair landing, but the distance was too great. Our only course was to attempt to climb up the almost perpendicular rocks. Even a very agile person would have found it next to impossible to do so unaided. To carry a helpless body up to the ledge above would have been a superhuman



feat. None of us was equal to it. Dillingham was exhausted by his efforts before the rest of us even reached the shore.

After a few minutes, I was completely worn out, being scarcely able to keep afloat, much less carry the body of Mrs. Jackson to the spot where my wife was standing on the shore. After being tossed about for what seemed to me some minutes, but which may have been even less, a wave carried me in towards my wife, and she shouted to me, at the same time dangling her scarf over the edge of the ledge. I grasped it, and my wife pulled me to within grasp of a rock and out of danger. I am convinced that without her aid I should have gone under in a very few minutes. She repeated the action for Dillingham, who also regained safety. The fact that my wife, realizing that she was not a good swimmer, had had the presence of mind to stay on shore, and the coincidence that she happened to have the scarf in her hand and was able to summon sufficient strength to pull us to safety resulted in saving the lives of two persons.

When Dillingham and I were able to walk, we went with my wife to the car, picking up a few pieces of clothing on the way. While going to the car, we met Mrs. Wainwright, who, during the whole time of the tragedy, had been in the car and knew nothing whatever about it. From our appearance and clothing she realized that something terrible had happened. We told her that her husband was safe and that he was waiting for us to bring help, as we knew that if we told her the truth she would have probably thrown herself into the water. Mrs. Wainwright immediately jumped into the car and drove off in the direction of Matanzas.

My wife, Dillingham and I managed to go in the car to the nearest house, which fronted the water and which we could see from the site of the tragedy. Arriving there, we requested the people on the premises to let us use their boat, if they had one. Although they had a small boat, they absolutely refused to assist us or let us use it, on the ground that it would be overturned immediately in the rough sea. Dillingham was lying helpless in the car, and I had neither the strength to take the boat by force nor to row it if I could have taken it.

When we realized that no help could be obtained at the house, we drove back to Matanzas and went straight to the police station. We requested that a boat be dispatched to Buev Vaquita, explaining the tragedy that had just occurred. Later we were told that an attempt

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had been made a launch a boat from the customs but that it was impossible to navigate, due to the heavy sea, and that the boat had been obliged to put back as a consequence. By this time it had become quite dark.

On arrival of the judge of instruction at the police station, my wife, Dillingham, and I each made a short statement of the facts concerning the drowning. Dillingham and I were treated for cuts made by contact with the coral rocks, at the first-aid station. By this time it was about 9 p. m. Word having been received that Mrs. Wainwright had arrived back at the Hotel Paris

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(where the Wainwrights had been staying since their arrival at Matanzas), my wife, Dillingham, and I went there. Before leaving, the judge gave me all the effects belonging to the entire party, a simple receipt being signed. Those belonging to the Jacksons are now in the custody of this Consulate General; the Wainwright effects were later turned over to Mrs. Wainwright.

Mrs. Susan Maria Fitts, wife of Vice Consul Henry L. Fitts, died on October 17, 1930, at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Mrs. Fitts sustained a fracture of her hip about two months ago and for several weeks was confined in a hospital.

Mrs. Smale, wife of William A. Smale, Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, died on November 4, 1930, at Glendale, Calif. Deep sympathy is felt for the husband left with three young children. At Mr. Smale's request the Department arranged for his transfer to the nearby post at Ensenada, Mexico.

Charles M. Pepper, well known to many in the Foreign Service through his official connection with the Department of State as Foreign Trade Adviser from 1909 to 1913, died in New York on November 4, 1930, aged 70.

Mr. Pepper was born in Morrow County, Ohio, and began his newspaper career in Chicago. He came to Washington in 1886 as correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, and later held a similar post on the *New York Herald*. He was a war correspondent in Cuba in 1898, a delegate to the second Pan-America Congress in Mexico City in 1901, and in 1903 was commissioned as a Pan-American railway commissioner. Mr. Pepper was appointed in 1906 commissioner on world trade conditions for the Department of Commerce and visited most of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. For the past 13 years he was director of the Chile-American Association. That organization makes surveys of business conditions both in the United States for Chile, and in Chile for the United States. It also has established scholarships here for Chilean students and does much work of an educational nature, all designed to further amicable relations between the two countries.



EDWARD P. LOWRY

The many friends of Diplomatic Secretary Edward Prindle Lowry, of the staff of the Embassy at Mexico City, will be shocked to learn of his death at Mexico City on November 11, 1930, as the result of a fall from the third floor of a building, where he was attending a meeting of the American Club of the American Legion of which he was the local commander.



Mr. Lowry was born at Lancaster, Wis., on August 5, 1887. He received his higher education at the United States Military Academy.

Before entering the Foreign Service in 1921, Mr. Lowry had already had an interesting and colorful career as a soldier. He had served for varying periods as an officer in the Philippine Constabulary, a major in the Persian Gendarmerie, a major in the United States Army during the World War, and after the World War as an officer attached to the Lithuanian General Staff. In all these undertakings he had served with distinction, and he brought to the Foreign Service a personality enriched with experience and with natural endowments of courage, loyalty, keen intellect, and adaptability to any emergency. In notifying the State Department of Mr. Lowry's death, Mr. Lane, the Chargé d'Affairs at Mexico City, stated that "in Lowry's death the Government loses a loyal and efficient officer, whose service and personality endeared him to all who knew him." In echoing the sentiments expressed by Mr. Lane on behalf of his colleagues in the Foreign Service, it may be added that our admiration for his ability as an officer and for his charm as a friend, leaves us a rare heritage in his friendship of which mortality can not deprive us.

Mr. Lowry is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rose-mund P. Lowry, and by three children, Edward, 13 years of age, José, 9 years, and Carmen, aged 6, all of whom resided with him at Mexico City.

The interment was at Arlington Cemetery on November 24, with full military honors. The Secretary of State, the Under Secretary of State, a representative of the Mexican Embassy in this city, and former Ambassador Morrow were present, together with relatives and many friends from the Department of State and elsewhere. Three members of Major Lowry's class at West Point and three American Foreign Service officers acted as honorary pallbearers.

C. B. H.

SOLACE

By MARY LEE HALL

If I should die and leave you here a while,
Be not like others, sore undone, who keep
Long vigil by the silent dust and weep.
For my sake turn again to life and smile,
Nerving thy heart and trembling hand to do
That which will comfort other souls than thine,
Complete these dear unfinished tasks of mine,
And I, perchance, may therein comfort you.

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COMMERCIAL WORK FOR OCTOBER

The volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from consular officers, excepting the offices in Great Britain and northern Ireland, during the month of October, 1930, is indicated as follows:

	1930
Reports	2,073
Trade Letters	4,461
Trade Lists	299
World Trade Directory Reports.....	3,963
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	297

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during October, 1930, rated EXCELLENT: Amsterdam, Consul General Charles L. Hoover; Batavia, Consul General Coert du Bois (Political); Budapest, Consul General Carlton Bailey Hurst; Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross; Chihuahua, Vice Consul Louis B. Mazzeo; Copenhagen, Consul Edward M. Groth; Habana, Consul Harold B. Quarton (1) and Vice Consul Sydney G. Gest (1); Hankow, Consul Lewis Clark (Political); Liepzig, Consul

Ralph C. Busser; Malmo, Consul Ralph A. Boernstein; Montreal, Consul General Wesley Frost (1) and Vice Consul Alan N. Steyne (1); Naples, Consul Sydney B. Redecker; Rio de Janeiro, Vice Consul Rudolf E. Cahn; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster; Stockholm, Vice Consul Early B. Christian; Taihoku, Vice Consul Charles S. Reed (Political); Zagreb, Consul Paul Bowerman.

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: Bahia, Belgrade, Berlin (5), Bueharest (2), Buenos Aires (3), Calais, Cape Town, Havre, Medan (2), Mexico City (2), Paris, Rotterdam, Saloniki, San Salvador, Sao Paulo (2), Stuttgart, Tientsin.

The following officers submitted reports which were rated VERY GOOD: Algiers, Consul Oscar S. Heizer; Amoy, Consul John R. Putman; Addis Ababa, Vice Consul James L. Park; Basel, Vice Consul Albert W. Scott; Beirut, Vice Consul Donal F. McGonigal; Belize, Consul G. Russeil Taggart; Bluefields, Consul Samuel J. Fletcher; Bordeaux, Consul Lucien Memninger; Buenos Aires, Consul Avra M. Warren (2); Cali, Vice

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Trade letters received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of VERY GOOD: Amsterdam (2), Ant-



werp, Bahia (3), Barcelona, Basel, Belgrade, Berlin (6), Bremen, Breslau, Brisbane (2), Buenos Aires (7), Calais, Callao-Lima, Cape Town (9), Dresden, Dublin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Geneva, Goteborg (2), Guatemala, Guayaquil, Guayamas, Halifax (2), Hamburg, Havre, Kingston (Jamaica), Kobe, Kovno, Lagos, Leipzig, Malaga, Matanzas, Medan (8), Mexico City (4), Milan (5), Montreal, Munich (3), Nagasaki, Nanking, Nassau, Panama, Penang (2), Pernambuco, Riga, Rio de Janeiro (3), Saloniki, San Jose, San Salvador (2), Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sofia, Stavanger (2), Stuttgart (3), Suva, Tallinn, Tela, Tientsin (3), and Valparaiso (2).

SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of October the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Vice Consul Eugene W. Nabel, Rotterdam, and Vice Consul Paul Dean Thompson, Plymouth.

VISA CORRESPONDENCE

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared letters received during October, 1930, rated VERY GOOD: Prague, Vice Consul Duncan M. White (1); Toronto, Consul Christian M. Ravndal (3); Rotterdam, Consul Egmont C. von Tresckow (1).

TRADE DETAILS

During the period between July 7 and November 15, 1930 (not previously reported), the officers named below were, according to a statement kindly furnished by the Division of Foreign Service Administration, sent on the following trade details or conferences:

Consul Richard F. Boyce (Nuevo Laredo), St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Des Moines and Kansas City; Consul Harry E. Carlson (Tallinn), Chicago; Consul Harold D. Clum (Guayaquil), Chicago, New York; Consul Harold S. Tewell (Vancouver), Portland (Oreg.), Seattle, San Francisco; and Consul Cyril L. F. Thiel (Liverpool), New York.

Members of the American Foreign Service Protective Association will be interested to learn that Edward H. Carter was insured for \$2,000, and on October 24 payment was made to his beneficiary. Edward P. Lowry was insured for \$5,000. Unfortunately William I. Jackson and John T. Wainwright were not insured.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Walter L. Miller, Chief of the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in a letter dated November 11, 1930, kindly gave the following personal notes on their field representatives:

Every effort is being directed to make of the various sections of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce a homogeneous unit. To this end, there is being developed an exchange of personnel and other measures to promote closer administrative coordination among the Bureau, the field and the district offices. An example of the interchange between the Field and the Bureau is the case of the Director of the Bureau, Mr. William L. Cooper, who has recently completed his first year's service in the Bureau, having been transferred from London, where for several years he served as Commercial Attaché. An exchange between the field and district offices is exemplified by the recent transfer of Commercial Attaché Harry Sorensen from Copenhagen to take charge of the Philadelphia District Office and the contemplated assignment to a district office of Assistant Commercial Attaché Robert G. Glover, who has just returned from Santiago, Chile.

The Hamburg office of the Department of Commerce has been closed. Trade Commissioner James T. Scott, who has been in charge of that office for several years, is returning to the States to become District Manager of the Atlanta office.

Other recent movements of personnel are: Commercial Attaché F. B. Lyon, of Athens; Assistant Trade Commissioner Kenneth M. Hill, from Vienna, and Mr. George E. Miller, Disbursing Officer from Paris, have returned to the States to remain several months. Trade Commissioner Earl C. Squire, who has been in this country on leave and itinerary, sailed on November 13 to return to his post, Sydney, Australia.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of Changes of Duties and Stations of Office in the United States Public Health Service, received since the November issue of the JOURNAL, the following have been noted:

Surgeon R. W. Hart. Directed to proceed from Manila, P. I., to Bangkok, Siam, and return, for the purpose of representing the Service at the Eighth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, December 7 to 13, 1930. October 10, 1930.

Asst. Surgeon S. J. Hall. Relieved from duty at Marine Hospital, Key West, Fla., and assigned to duty at Manila, P. I. October 13, 1930.

Sr. Surgeon French Simpson. Relieved from duty at Oslo, Norway, and assigned to duty at Dublin, Irish Free State. October 13, 1930.

Sr. Surgeon R. M. Grimm. Relieved from duty at Dublin, Irish Free State, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. October 14, 1930.

Surgeon R. W. Hart. Directed to return to Manila, P. I., from Bangkok via Singapore, for the purpose of

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attending the session of the Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau, Health Section, League of Nations. October 24, 1930.

Surgeon N. E. Wayson. Authorized to proceed from Honolulu, T. H., to Bangkok, Siam, and return, for the purpose of attending the Eighth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, to be held in that city from December 7-13. October 25, 1930.

Asst. Surgeon Paul A. Neal. Relieved from duty at Cologne, Germany, and assigned to duty at Warsaw, Poland, in connection with the examination of emigrants destined for the United States and to carry out the immigration and quarantine laws. October 29, 1930.

Asst. Surgeon E. G. Williams. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., and assigned to duty at Cologne, Germany, in connection with the examination of aliens prior to embarkation to the United States, effective on or about November 5. October 29, 1930.

Surgeon J. M. Lowrey. Relieved from duty at Marine Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and assigned to duty at American Consulate, Naples, Italy; proceeding to Naples by way of New York, and stopping off en route at Ellis Island for a period of about two weeks' temporary duty. November 4, 1930.

Medical Director Dana E. Robinson. Relieved from duty at Quebec, Canada, on December 1, and assigned to duty at Ottawa, Canada. November 12, 1930.

FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL.

The course of instruction, which began August 18 was completed on November 6, and the following assignments were announced: Robert Austin Acly, Tegucigalpa; George V. Allen, Shanghai; Ralph J. Blake, Tsinan; William F. Cavanaugh, Callao-Lima; Edmund J. Dorsz, Yokohama; Frederic C. Fornes, Sao Paulo; Hayward G. Hill, Kobe; Charles A. Hutchison, Tokio; William D. Moreland, Jr., Guayaquil; William E. Scotten, Saigon.

Another course began on November 17, with the following officers in attendance (preliminary assignments in parentheses) Donald D. Edgar (Kingston, Jamaica), William Stokes Farrell (Mexico City), Willard Galbraith (Panama), Harrison A. Lewis (Nogales), John J. Macdonald (Nuevo Laredo), Gerald F. McNerney (Toronto), H. Gordon Minnigerode (Montreal), James K. Penfield (Progreso), John C. Pool (Montreal), Kenneth S. Stout (Nassau).

There is now provision for 745 Foreign Service officers, but the number actually commissioned at the present time is 690.



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VISIT OF FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL TO BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

By GEORGE Y. ALLEN, *Vice Consul, Class Editor,
Foreign Service School*

“MAKE 'em short, boys. Put it all in, but make 'em short.”

This valuable tip on writing commerce reports was given to members of the Foreign Service School at the beginning of a two-day tour of the Department of Commerce on September 29-30, and was the parting shot sent after the class as we left the building. It was only one of a large number of valuable suggestions made by officials of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to the future reporters on kauri, argols, and attar; but it was the one suggestion made by every official visited.

During the two-day assignment, we shook hands with Assistant Secretary Klein, listened to Director Cooper, discussed commodities with the chiefs of divisions, and argued among ourselves. We were impressed with the majesty of American commerce, astounded by figures of recent growth, thrilled with the vision of new markets to conquer, and saddened by the plight of the farmer. Every member of the class left the Bureau with the determination to spread the doctrine of American goods from Bluefields to Omsk, showing natives how to use two tooth brushes where they used not one before.

The trip was a success—undoubtedly a tremendous success from our point of view. The Commerce officials haven't been heard from yet; they are probably reserving their comment for a few months. We were told what to look for in preparing reports, what a business man wants and doesn't want in a report, the need of rapid commercial information, and the transcendent importance of W. T. D.'s.

* * *

Upon arriving at our new detail, we followed Inspector Pinkerton's instructions and called immediately upon the Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Mr. Wm. L. Cooper. Since Bob Acly failed to bring along his top hat, we paid an informal visit. Consul James J. Murphy, Jr., our instructor, surprised the assemblage (himself not least) by remembering every name at the introductions.

Mr. Cooper explained briefly the set-up of the Bureau from an administrative point of view.



He outlined the functions of the foreign service of the Commerce Department, and described the 31 district officers of the Bureau in the United States, calling them local "service stations" for the dissemination of foreign trade information.

The visits to the commodity divisions began with a half-hour conference with Mr. L. Becker, whose main interest in life is to extend the use of iron and steel. Mr. Becker outlined the superiority of American steel over that produced in any other part of the world, foretold the use of metal houses, and asked for suggestions to extend the use of steel plate in Patagonia or Timbuktu.

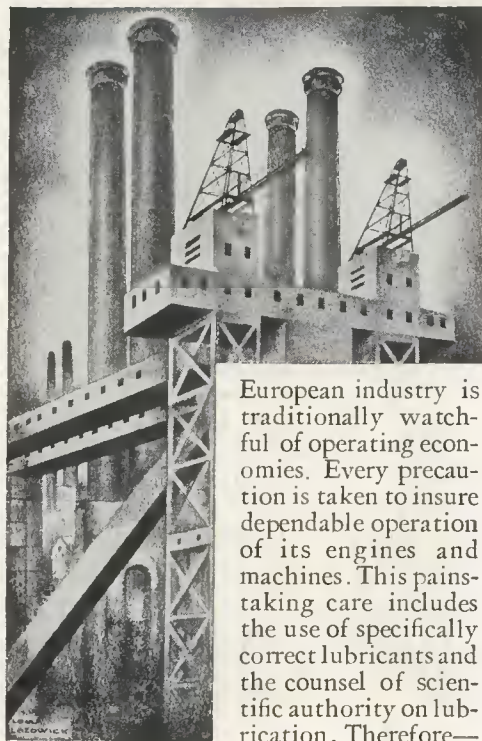
The Automotive Division was next on the list. Chief A. W. Childs, a former Consular officer, explained that there were two sides to the question of establishing American branch factories abroad, and betrayed his diplomatic training by not saying which side he took.

In the Machinery Division, Chief W. H. Rastall quoted figures which spoke for themselves with regard to the excellence of American machinery. American machines are quality products, and do not compete in foreign markets on a price basis alone, he said.

Mr. H. Chalmers, Chief of the Foreign Tariffs Division, drew a graphic picture of the "bumps" that a shipment of American goods might run into between the time it leaves the factory and is placed in the hands of the foreign merchant. He pointed out the ways in which Consular officers can smooth over those bumps by keeping the Department informed as to foreign tariff and customs regulations, and by establishing contacts with foreign customs officials.

Literary aspirations of young Consular officers were blasted by Mr. C. K. Moser, Chief of the Far Eastern Division, who told of entering the Consular Service many years ago with the idea of writing novels on the side. After complying with all requests for commercial reports and information, he found little time for creative fiction. Mr. Moser suggested that commercial reports be supplemented by photographs whenever possible so that the person reading the report will be able to visualize more fully the conditions being described.

After luncheon, Mr. C. J. Junker, Chief of the Commercial Laws Division, spoke of the necessity of following closely the trend of local commercial laws throughout the world. The text of a new law affecting commerce should be sent in by Consular officers as soon as promulgated, and should always be accompanied by a copy of the former law. English translations should accompany the original texts whenever possible.



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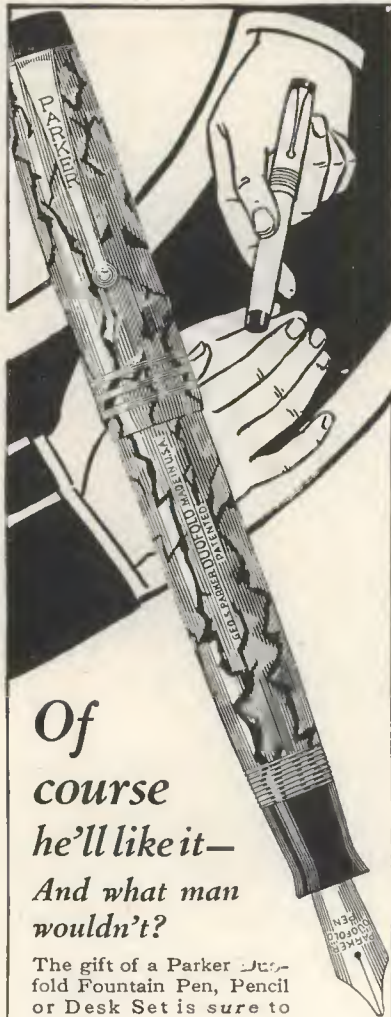
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Mr. M. T. Jones, Chief of the Electrical Division, spoke of the great need of American manufacturers of electrical products for information about the electrification of homes abroad, the kind of current used, methods of wiring, position of outlets, and statistics as to the number of wired and unwired homes.

Mr. C. J. North, Chief of the Motion Pictures Division, gave the information that 75 percent of the pictures shown the world over are of American production, and that 30 percent of the total revenue of the American industry is derived from abroad. Vice Consul Hutchinson promised to do what he could for this Division in the way of attending movies abroad to find out what kinds of films are being shown.

The last division visited on the first day of the tour was that of Finance and Investments. Chief R. Hall described the manner in which his division records the budgets, public debts, and financial systems of every important municipality and political division in the world. He asked for assistance from Consular officers in obtaining this information, but protected himself against a deluge of irrelevant data from Tierra del Fuego and Reykjavik by suggesting that only important financial reports and budgets be sent in. Particular attention should be paid to the absolute mathematical correctness of the data submitted, he said.

SECOND DAY

The class assembled at the State Department before beginning the second day's tour. After the arrival of Vice Consuls Blake and Allen, the party proceeded to the Department of Commerce.

Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and a moving spirit in the development of American foreign trade, was the first port of call for the day. In his short address, he stressed three considerations upon which the successful operation of the machinery of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in finding foreign markets depends. These are brevity, promptness, and directness in the preparation and transmission of material through Consular channels.

He pointed out that verbosity or literary polish not essential to the presentation of the vital message in a report are wasted effort, and historical or technical treatment that does not have a direct bearing on the immediate commercial value of the information should be avoided as much as possible.

The second visit of the morning was made to the office of Mr. J. Matthews, Assistant Director of the Bureau, where a summary of the Department's activities in foreign trade extension was



given. It was apropos of Mr. Matthews' discussion of foreign loans that Vice Consul Dorsz propounded his economic theories regarding the desirability of American loans to develop competitive industries abroad. Dorsz failed to convert the Assistant Director entirely to his point of view, but the debate was conducted with a dignity worthy of the two services.

Mr. E. T. Pickard, Chief of the Textiles Division, entertained the class with his delightful recital of the hopes and possibilities of the textile industry. He told how the use of cotton might be promoted by little ideas which at first seem meaningless. One commercial product today, he said, is sold in tremendous quantities because "there's a reason." Nobody knows what the reason is, but that's just the point. Millions of yards of cotton may be used in the near future for street markers or for traveling bags for shoes. If you don't need the bag to put your shoes in, you can always use it to wipe the piano. The two questions which should be answered by Consular reports in every case in the field of textiles are: can the goods be sold in this market, and how should the market be entered?

The high-pressure Assistant Chief of the Chemical Division, Mr. T. W. Delahanty, recited a few instances in which wide-awake Consular officers have been responsible for the development of new chemical industries in the United States by observing the habits of people with whom they lived, and by sending to the Department samples of such things as grasses and seeds which were used locally for queer purposes. Mr. Delahanty pictured the development of the perfume industry by means of the "Sell by Smell" slogan originated by the Bureau. Cavanaugh was interested in the development of a new and infallible hair restorer, but Mr. Delahanty was unable to offer him much hope.

For the afternoon session, the class assembled in the Foodstuffs Division, with all present except Hill, who was said to be still looking for a restaurant where roast beef was served.

Chief E. G. Montgomery painted a not-too-enthusiastic picture of the foreign sales of American foodstuffs during the past decade, relating the steady decline in the export of such products since the World War. He requested reports explaining foreign pure food laws and giving information concerning packing and shipping of foods. Fornes assisted Bill Moreland and we proceeded to the next division.

Mr. G. Evans, who has charge of editing commercial reports sent in by Consular officers, added his weight to the plea that reports be made

Common Little Ills and how to Defeat Them

1. CONSTIPATION
—Whenever you wake up in the morning with any of the symptoms of constipation, clear away the stoppage at once by taking 2 teaspoonfuls of Sal Hepatica in a large glass of water.

2. HEADACHES—To relieve congestion which causes so many headaches, take 1 teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica in a large glass of water, and repeat in 15 minutes if not relieved.

3. BILIOUSNESS—When the liver becomes sluggish and it becomes necessary to promote the flow of bile—take 1 teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica 3 times a day before meals.

4. BAD COMPLEXION—A blemished skin is often due to impure blood. Keep the blood stream healthy by taking a teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica in a glass of water on arising—for a week or as long as necessary.

5. OVER-INDULGENCE—To eliminate the extreme acid condition due to excessive use of alcoholic beverages the night previous, take a teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica in a glass of cold water one half hour before breakfast. Sal Hepatica is alkaline and anti-acid and will remove the effects of the "morning after".

6. INDIGESTION—For indigestion take a teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica in a glass of hot water and repeat in 15 minutes if not relieved. If subject to frequent attacks of indigestion take 1 teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica in a glass of water regularly on arising.

7. COLDS—The first step in clearing a cold is to relieve the congestion with 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls of Sal Hepatica in a glass of water. Continue the use of Sal Hepatica in a glass of water each morning on arising until every sign of your cold is gone.

Sal Hepatica





as short as possible, provided all relative material were included. He announced that 114 new reports had been received during the day, some of them scores of pages in length. He promised to give Consular officers full credit for their work, whether printed in Commerce Reports or not.

In the minerals division, Dr. J. W. Furness gave his theory as to the cause of the World War, stating that there could be no doubt about the importance of mineral resources in international politics, and showing by graphic charts the relative position of the United States and other countries in the control of raw mineral supplies.

The final visit of the tour was made to the division which is most closely connected with the Foreign Service—that of Commercial Intelligence. Chief A. S. Hillyer stressed the importance of sending in commercial information as promptly as possible. He spoke highly of the work of consular officers in collecting World Trade Directory reports, and assured members of the class that this was one of the most valuable services rendered American business by the Government. He asked that when requests are made for reports on firms in our districts, we should not reply that the report could not be obtained

unless every possible effort had been made to get the information.

* * *

The chief advantage gained from the tour resulted from the establishment of personal acquaintanceships with the men in the Department of Commerce with whom the consular service cooperates in the extension of American foreign trade. Reports will be written with a definite need in mind and sent to a person whose hand has been shaken and whose voice has been heard. The tour has aided in eliminating the "shot at the moon" attitude in commercial reporting.

The greatest need now felt by the class is for a similar tour through the Department of State.

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.)

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND, August 28, 1930.

MY DEAR MR. INGRAM: I have noted with particular satisfaction the appearance in the August, 1930, issue of the JOURNAL of the articles relating to rent allowances, indemnities and departmental orders. The publication of

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articles of this kind, I am sure, will be appreciated by every subscriber in the field.

Inclusion in the JOURNAL of notices pertaining to matters of general interest can but enhance its value as the news-organ of the Foreign Service. Very frequently subscribers in the field remain in black ignorance with regard to the final disposition of proposals, legislative or otherwise, until such have for long either been abandoned or put into effect.

Very truly yours,

JAMES R. WILKINSON.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, GERMANY,
October 28, 1930.

DEAR MR. INGRAM: It is quite natural for me to have perhaps a special interest in the JOURNAL because of Mr. Cole's previous activities as editor; on the other hand, I am confident that many of the Foreign Service women read the JOURNAL with interest for, and peruse the monthly gossip of, who has been sent where, and who has recently been in Washington, or where their various friends are traveling. There have been repeated instances which I recall when women have said to me, "Did you see in the last JOURNAL that ———?"

Perhaps I'm presumptuous (or maybe too progressive), and the men might resent a feminine invasion of what has always been their JOURNAL, but I'm going to risk their wrath and make the suggestion which for many months has been on my mind.

There are among the F. S. W. (Foreign Service wives) women who have literary talent as well as their husbands, and who likewise have in mind interesting and/or

amusing episodes and experiences which they could pen. Do you not think it would add to the general interest of our magazine if the women would occasionally submit stories or articles, or what have you?

In any event, I am herewith submitting an episode which you can readily see played an important part in my life for a year. Unfortunately, I am not one of the above-mentioned talented ladies, but I write my story, nevertheless, that you may the better see what I mean.

If by chance my rash suggestion is not hastily waste-basketed, I beg of the F. S. W.'s to back me up and forthwith get busy with their pens. Will you try to persuade them to do so?

Mr. Cole refuses to have anything to do, pro or con, with either this letter or its enclosure, but joins me in best personal wishes to you and for the continued success of the JOURNAL.

Cordially,

MARILLA C. COLE.

Enclosed: Story entitled "Siamese Bathub."

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA, November 1, 1930.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION,
Care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

SIRS: The recent death of my wife while on duty in a foreign country has brought forcefully to my mind thoughts that are too often and perhaps carelessly excluded in times of health and happiness. And I therefore venture to present to you one phase of those thoughts with the idea and hope that perhaps our Association may find it proper and possible to render another laudable service to the members and at the same time to establish



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a new tie between them and the great Nation they are so conscientiously and unselfishly serving.

Long years of service abroad in numerous foreign lands naturally and necessarily sever many of the ties that may at one time have bound a Foreign Service Officer to the community of his birth. He stands at an advantageous distance and learns to view the Nation as a whole and quite apart from community, sectional, or party interest; and the Nation becomes his home—a larger place to love the more, to live the better for, to work the harder for, even to die for, and last of all to be buried in.

And who serves the Nation more effectively than the Foreign Service Officer and his wife? Yet the soldier properly has his national cemeteries, while the Foreign Service Officer who serves the Nation in war and peace alike is abandoned at burial with no cemetery where he may lie in special and merited distinction.

I do not suggest a Government cemetery like those of the soldier dead, for I realize that such a suggestion would have but little support. However, I conceive that an impressive nucleus of such a cemetery could voluntarily be created by the Foreign Service Association, much in the same way that group insurance and other benefits have been brought about.

To be concrete, it occurs to me that some real estate concern or some cemetery association might be induced to open in the vicinity of Washington a suitable plot of ground, offer lots to Foreign Service Officers through the Foreign Service Association, and with sufficient favorable responses and financial support to designate the plot as the "National Foreign Service Cemetery."

Many details would have to be worked out, and regulations would have to be made; but the basic idea is all I desire to convey at the present time. However, I should remark that such a cemetery should be open to wives of Foreign Service Officers, for they render a service to the Nation second in no way to that of the Foreign Service Officers themselves.

There has never been a time during my service when I should not have subscribed to such a project, and it would seem likely that most officers might be found to have a similar attitude, if the matter were presented to them with a definite plan in view. If a majority of officers would subscribe for lots at \$100 to \$300 each, a very respectable sum would become available for such a project. Such a cemetery would be a great convenience to the Department in its administration of appropriations for the transportation and burial of remains of deceased Foreign Service Officers. And it is not difficult to conceive that such a cemetery would add much prestige to our service and even in time become of such sentimental and historic interest as to attract the recognition and financial support of the Federal Government.

In submitting the foregoing, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

O. GAYLORD MARSH, American Consul.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE,

DAIREN, MANCHURIA, October 7, 1930.

THE EDITOR, AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,

Department of State, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR: I take the liberty of suggesting that a subject for treatment in THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, which should be appreciated by a considerable number of officers abroad, is the subject of Federal

income tax returns as applying to themselves. Would not a competent authority in the Treasury Department be willing to write a brief article setting forth the general requirements governing persons in the situation of officers of the Foreign Service? We all have certain points in common which should make such an article relatively simple in comparison with the intricacies the law frequently assumes for persons residing in the United States. Our salaries are paid by the Government, we reside abroad in the discharge of official duties, and few of us maintain actual residences in the United States. I believe that officers would like to be informed on such questions as the necessity of making returns, the place of making returns, the income tax status of salary, and the effect of income from stocks and from public and corporate bonds.

Very sincerely yours,

CABOT COVILLE.

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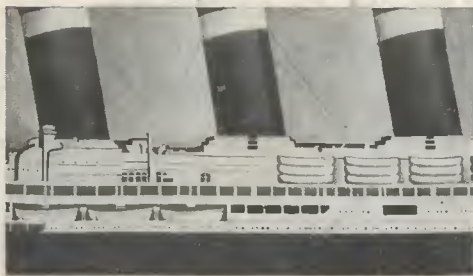


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