

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1929

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State

Henry L. Stimson was, on the afternoon of March 28, 1929, sworn in as Secretary of State, the oath being administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, William Howard Taft. Prior to this impressive ceremony, all the staff on duty in the Department of State had the privilege of passing through the diplomatic room to say farewell to the retiring Secretary, Mr. Kellogg, and to receive a hearty handshake from the new Secretary.

Henry Lewis Stimson was born in New York City, September 21, 1867, his father, Lewis Atterbury Stimson, being a distinguished New York surgeon. He attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated from Yale (A.B.) in 1888; Harvard (A.M.), 1889; Harvard Law School, 1889-90, where he was elected to the board of the *Law Review*. On July 6, 1893, he married Mabel Wellington White, of New Haven. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1891; became a member of the firm of Root & Clarke, 1893; Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson, 1897; and Winthrop & Stimson, 1901. From 1906 to 1909 he was United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. In 1910 he was the Republican candidate for governor of New York. He served as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Taft from May 16, 1911, to March 5, 1913. In 1915 he was delegate-at-large to the New York Constitutional Convention. In 1927 he was the special representative of the President to Nicaragua, and then served as Governor General of the Philippine Islands from 1928 to 1929, when he returned to

the United States to assume the office of Secretary of State. His army record is as follows: Commissioned major, Judge Advocate, United States Reserves, March, 1917; lieutenant colonel, 305th Field Artillery, August, 1917; colonel, 31st Field Artillery, August, 1918; with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, December, 1917, to August, 1918.

Many interesting incidents in Mr. Stimson's career are given in a character sketch by Henry F. Pringle, which appeared in *The Outlook* for March 13, 1929. In regard to his standing as an attorney, emphasis is laid on his passion for honesty; as that writer said: "He does not believe that justice should be clouded by evasions and the courts mere arenas in which smart attorneys seek to hide the facts," and it follows, accordingly, that such passion for honesty "extends to the men who are associated with him." That writer says further, "No man in the world, perhaps, excels Mr. Hoover in the ability to collect facts; while he was Secretary of Commerce this was the envy and despair of his fellow Cabinet members. And facts, it will be remembered, are the raw materials with which Stimson works. He will have plenty of them whereby to decide what should be done, what is 'good for' the peoples or nations concerned."

In regard to personal appearance, this writer in *The Outlook* says of Mr. Stimson that he does not look his years. "He is not a particularly tall man, but hours in the saddle have enabled him to fight off the fat which so often comes in middle life and makes men look old. His shoulders are



Harris & Ewing.

HENRY L. STIMSON, SECRETARY OF STATE



square, and though his hair is getting a little gray he still has plenty and he still wears a moustache which once was very black and which sets off even, very white teeth. His eyes are a grayish blue."

An incident in his war experiences is also worth quoting from that article. Mr. Pringle said: "When the war finally came, Stimson went to France as a lieutenant colonel of the 305th Field Artillery. And he demonstrated, on an occasion when an ammunition dump took fire, that he had ample personal courage, for he was the first to rush to the scene and direct the work of extinguishing the flames."

The Washington Evening Star, in a recent editorial said: "Secretary Stimson brings to the State Department the wisdom of a deep student of international law coupled with practical experience in administration and diplomacy. That he will need to draw heavily and promptly on both his knowledge and his capacity is a certainty. The country welcomes him to his burdensome tasks in confidence and wishes him good fortune in the shouldering of them."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE CLUB

The fourth meeting of the Department of State Club was held on the evening of April 3 in the ballroom of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington. Through the friendly interest of Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, the club had the rare pleasure of hearing the Barrère Little Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Georges Barrère, the world's greatest flutist.

The Honorable William R. Castle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, opened the program by introducing Mr. Barrère to the audience and extending a hearty welcome to him. In response Mr. Barrère made a brief speech of thanks.

The opening number was the overture "The Village Sorcerer," by Jean Jacques Rousseau; after which the orchestra gave an exquisite rendition of Schubert's "Symphony No. 5 in B Flat." Then followed a charmingly original composition "The White Peacock," by Ch. T. Griffes, which was prefaced by an interesting account by Mr. Barrère of his friendship with this young American composer who died recently and from whom he had received suggestions as to the special fitness of this composition for a symphony orchestra like Mr. Barrère's.

The gem of the program was undoubtedly the flute solo from Gluck's "Orpheus," by Mr. Barrère. It was enthusiastically received, and as an encore he gave that charming, but all too short, "Pavane," by Saint Saens.

The orchestra then gave three Spanish pieces by Alveniz, "Cadiz," gay and sparkling; "Tango," dreamy, with the lagging castinets; and "Sequedilla," quaint, bustling and freakish. Maurice Jacquet was the composer of the next two pieces, "Lone Prairie," typically melodious, and "Autumn Flower" from "Silver Swan," a quaint, lively air, with a tantalizingly abrupt ending. The concluding fourfold number was entitled "For My Little Friends," by G. Pierne, in which was the "March of the Little Tin Soldiers," of which the tiny martial strains were surely never better played; "The Vigil of the Guardian Angel," in which the muted strings and the deep, rich notes of the cello made soft, sweet melody; while "Farandole," with its wild climax, was the last. In response to the audience's keen desire for an encore, Mr. Barrère returned and led the orchestra in the swinging strains of Brahms's "Hungarian Dance," which was superbly timed.

The evening closed as usual with dancing until a late hour.

ARRIVAL FROM FAR-EAST

Secretary Stimson's pet Chinese-speaking parrot, who rejoices in the name of "Old Soak," is now on his way, as a first-class passenger, from Manila to Washington, according to an Associated Press telegram. "Old Soak" pined for his former master, so Mr. Stimson cabled the necessary instructions. The principal problem now is where "Old Soak" is to make his home, as Mrs. Stimson is said to protest against his noisiness. The article in the *Washington Star* therefore adds: "It has been suggested that he might make his home in the Secretary's office or the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, where he could converse with the assistant chief of the division, Willys R. Peck, who was born in China of American parents and speaks the language. It has been pointed out, however, that this might prove embarrassing when other Chinese-speaking callers came, since the things the 'Old Soak' says in Chinese might not be of a diplomatic character."

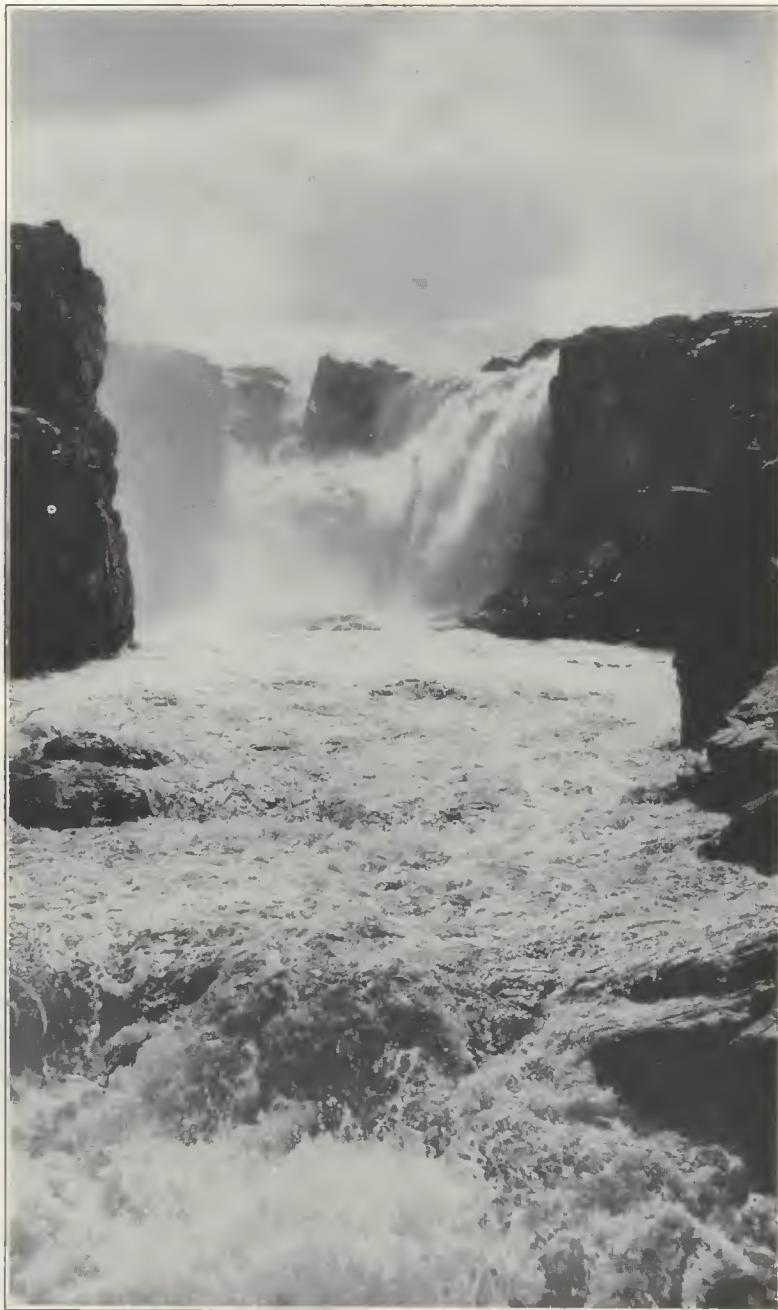


Photo by J. G. Ramsey & Co., Ltd., Toronto

SMOKY FALLS, on the Mattagami River (sometimes spelled Mata-gama), is in the Cochrane, Ontario, district, about 80 miles north of Jacksonboro, Ontario, where the Canadian National Railway Crosses the river. The drop of the Falls is 86 feet, and the name is derived from the mist which continually hangs over the crest. In the Falls section of the river there is a drop of about 360 feet within 14 miles.

SMOKY FALLS

By ERROL BOYD

This is the grandeur of the
North; the thunder
Roars through the virgin forest,
and the spray
Streams upward in a smoke. Dark
boulders sunder
The seething torrent racing to the
Bay
Till at the verge it leaps, and
brooks no more delay.



The fury of the North—cold, fierce
unharnessed,
Invincible, unchecked, whose
gleaming walls
Beat to a foam the depths be-
neath the ledges;
Fling high the mystic veil of
Smoky Falls—
Which seen afar the stoutest
voyageur appals.



This is the North—vast forest,
white clouds stealing
And wind unheard, sweeping
the forest trees,
Stilled by the Voice that sono-
rously pealing;
The diapason of wild harmonies;
Calls man to marvel, till his soul
is one with these.

Vie de Bohême

By JOHN STERETT GITTINGS, *Secretary, Prague*

THE traveler entering Czechoslovakia, or Bohemia proper, to be exact, from Bavaria, Austria, or Saxony, will doubtless be disappointed to find no startling changes at the frontiers. True, there is a new train crew differently accoutered. German signs are accompanied by—or rather follow—those in a new language. The platform-hawked beer carries a Slavic alias. But there is lacking the sharp contrast presented by Dover and Calais. It is even less marked than that between the United States and the United Kingdom. As the train leaves Marienbad and its lovely rolling country and winds down the tortuous valley of the Mše (Mies), the scenery and houses are still strongly reminiscent of Bavaria. The traveler will probably miss the small station outside Pilsen where Czech and German make their final public appearance as a team, but upon rolling into Plzen itself

he will at last realize that he is in a different country.

As everyone knows, during the course of history Bohemia had considerable ingression on the part of Germanic peoples, who settled in the regions north, west, and south of Prague. Pilsen, just within the section where Czech is the majority tongue, is some 80 miles southwest of the capital. But north of Prague German reaches almost to Melnik, to within 30 miles of the seat of government. Before the establishment of the new republic, German followed by Czech was used in the Czech-speaking districts, and German alone in the others. After October, 1918, the situation was reversed, which was not to the liking of the German-Bohemians. Now, however, greater harmony and understanding prevail, and in time Czechoslovakia's language problem should approximate that of Switzerland, which



PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA
(Showing the famous Charles Bridge, the oldest bridge in Europe)



means no problem at all. Today the paper currency carries its denomination printed in anywhere from four to six tongues, according to the value of the note. If it be granted that Czech and Slovak are separate languages—a point of some discussion—the other four are German, Polish, Magyar, and Ukrainian Russian.

The traveler pacing the platform of any Czechoslovak railway station will be impressed by the number of trains pulling out with cars marked, Continental fashion, for "Nekuřáci." He will look in vain on the map for this obviously important spot. If in a spirit of sheer bravado and adventure he boards a car so marked, he will be disappointed, unless perchance he attempts to smoke, and then he will be reminded of that age-old story of the Englishman visiting Paris for the first time. The resident friend, being in business, was not able to take him around, but indicated places to be seen. After some days they met. Said the Paris dweller: "Have you seen all the sights?" "Yes, indeed," replied the visitor, "I have been to Fontainebleau, Versailles, Passy, Neuilly, and all the other suburbs, all except Compt. Every time I boarded a bus marked for that place I was promptly put off." The student of Russian would not have this adventure, as regards "Nekuřáci," in Czechoslovakia.

In addition to its languages, the republic is a land of unusual diversity in many other respects. Between Carlsbad in the west and Uzhorod in the east there is really greater contrast, certainly as far as the human side of things goes, than there is between New York and Laredo. (On the other hand, the difference between Pilsen and Budweis is not as enormous as Harry von Tilzer would fain have had us believe!) One finds bare plateaux and richly cultivated fields, low-lying regions and mountains that serve as excellent sparring partners for the Alps themselves, modern towns and simple villages with geese and goats, large manufacturing plants and home industry. The latest feminine fashions and styles of hair contrast with picturesque costumes unchanged for centuries. Lovely forests and plateaux abound.

To the student of government Czechoslovakia today affords probably as good a laboratory as can be found. So rapid is the evolution of this new state in consolidation and political progress, that in an ordinary length assignment the observer can note developments that in some other countries could not be seen in a lifetime. If city growth is of interest, then Prague alone—not to mention other places—furnishes an extraordinary

parallel to our Middle West booms. Outlying sections have been transformed in 18 months from country fields into modern suburbs. The business center alters visibly from old to modern.

In October, 1928, the republic celebrated its tenth anniversary, and this will remind American readers that its declaration of independence was signed in the old Independence Hall of Philadelphia on the 28th of that month in 1918. The ties between the two nations are many, one of these being the large numbers of Czechoslovaks who have settled in and still continue to go to the United States. Not to be behind our country in the matter of entente cordiale, some of the local military authorities in outlying regions try conscientiously, during the summer visiting season, to induce returning former citizens (who upon naturalization in America neglected to "sign off" here) to remain and adopt a military career!

To persons unfamiliar with Central European habits and customs, Prague will provide much interest. There is the use of poppy seed on bread, and the visitor will then realize that the miles and miles of poppy fields are not being run with an eye to disturbing the anti-narcotics movement. This style of bread is to be found elsewhere, of course; but is it mere coincidence that Russian lands can be recognized by the seed found in public places, and in this Slavic region it appears in a somewhat similar form? Another point (which has nothing to do with poppies or bread and is therefore inserted here) is the rigorouslyness with which a local ordinance about muzzling dogs is enforced. It is doubtful whether its like exists anywhere else. Even the dogs are conscious of something, for the occasional canine found without his "gas mask" adjusted usually wears a furtive, if not a hungry, look. These muzzles are large basketlike affairs. In winter every dog carries a ball of snow or congealed breath (his own, not his master's) before his snout.

"Early soup," not soup of the evening, is another feature of local life. As early as 10 a. m. servants and employes may be seen leaving the restaurants for their houses or offices bearing mugs or cans containing the precious liquid. But the really outstanding thing is beer. Many more servants and many more employes, on the streets much earlier than the soup S.O.S., are everywhere visible, holding in each hand (how can they do it?) sometimes four or five full-bellied glass "steins." Apparently the first thing that certain bosses do upon reaching the office, is to send the stenographer out for an opening supply.



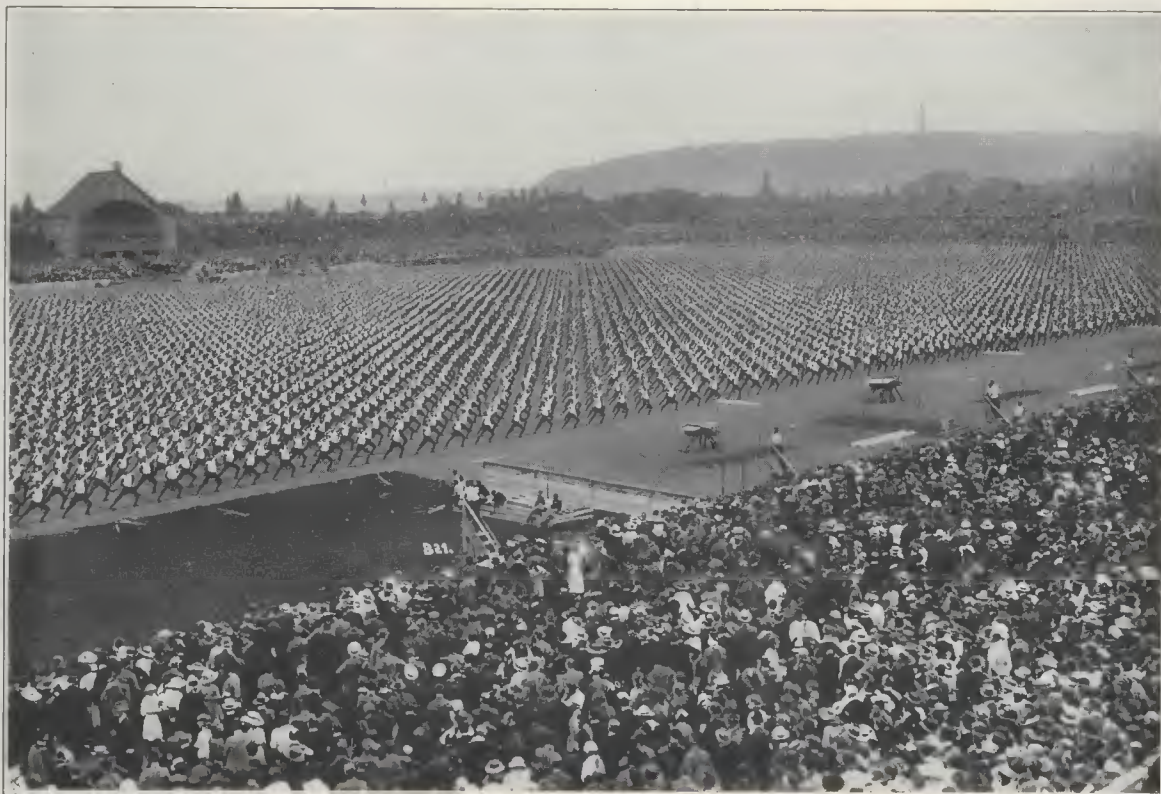
Possibly one of the requisites for a clerical position is ability to carry many glasses, but surely popularity with the staff is in direct ratio thereto! Office boys are less frequently seen in this role. Whether this is due to the fewness of their numbers or the natural perversity of the male, has not yet been determined. What is strange is that no company has so far been chartered to effect this delivery in the same manner as milk. Doubtless this will come in time.

"Split tips" is a thing to catch the unwary visitor. Or rather, it catches the restaurant bus boys until the visitor learns his ropes. The idea is this: The head waiter takes the order, which the boy serves, then the "head" returns to present the bill. Of the usual 10 per cent tip, one-half should be given to him and one-half left on the table for the waiter. Newcomers generally give the maitre the full amount, and no "head" has been heard of yet who ever corrected this initial blunder. Hence the subordinate servitors suffer, and so far as is known, in silence.

Restaurant life is the order of the day in Prague. Perhaps one reason why the newspapers

have not a larger circulation is the habit (pernicious, in the eyes of the publishers) the citizens have of reading their daily dozen in the cafés. These cafés—called "kavarnas," not from the French "caverne" but from the Czech "kava," coffee—subscribe, in addition to local sheets, to numbers of periodicals of other countries. Alert head-waiters, ambitious for extra largesse, attempt to guess a person's nationality by his appearance, and hasten to place before him the publications of what they consider should be his native land. An American who looks like something else will very soon learn whether he has been elected "Miss Ruritania" or whatnot. It all reminds one of the Atlantic City boardwalk men and the weighing-machine. The principle is the same, except that in Prague the will is expected to be taken for the deed and rewarded accordingly. A prominent feature of local culture is the remarkably high standard of music found everywhere, even down to the humble village bands which are ubiquitous. The cafés all do well in this respect, and "regular" dancing cabarets grow in numbers and style.

(Continued on page 172)



ATHLETIC EXHIBITION BY MEMBERS OF THE SOKOL, PRAGUE

Early American Consular Service Notes

By AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM, *Former Consul General*

(Continued from the April JOURNAL)

THE next consular appointment (following those of William Palfrey and Thomas Barclay), was that of Major Samuel Shaw, of Massachusetts, who received a commission as Consul at Canton, China, in January, 1786. Major Shaw had served in the Revolutionary Army, and for gallantry in various actions was made aide de camp to General Knox. He was one of the organizers, and is believed to have drafted the constitution of the Society of the Cincinnati. After the war he went back to business in Boston, and in 1784, when Robert Morris fitted out a vessel to open up a direct trade with China, Major Shaw was chosen for the responsible position of super-cargo. Shaw's journal tells an interesting story of the long journey across the Atlantic and round the Cape to Batavia and then to Macao, where the Chinese were very complimentary to "the new people and their flowery flag." On January 1, 1786, Mr. Jay wrote to Major Shaw enclosing a commission constituting him Consul of the United States at Canton, and said "although neither salary nor perquisites are annexed to it, yet so distinguished a mark of the confidence and esteem of the United States will naturally give you a degree of weight and respectability which the highest personal merit cannot very soon obtain for a stranger in a foreign country." Major Shaw's business ventures were very successful, so much so that he engaged also in the India-Canton trade,

becoming part owner of a shipping business in Bombay. His reports made frequently to Congress were said to be models, and much credit is due to him for the subsequent growth of our trade with China. On February 10, 1790, he received from the new government his consular commission, and this is of record in the Department of State, as is also his letter dated Boston, February 25, 1790, addressed to Tobias Lear saying, "I do myself the pleasure to acknowledge your favor enclosing my commission," and asking him to convey to the President "my grateful acknowledgment for the honor he has thus conferred upon me, and my sincere wishes that his administration may be as happy to himself as it is important and beneficial to our highly favored country." Major Shaw made a number of voyages to China. On August 21, 1792, he married Hannah, daughter of William Phillips, of Boston. In February, 1793, he again sailed from New York with a cargo for Bombay and Canton. In Bombay he contracted a disease of the liver, incident to the climate,

and though he proceeded to China he never recovered but, turning homewards died at sea near Cape Town on May 30, 1794.

Major Shaw's case is the last consular appointment in the pre-constitution period; indeed it marks the boundary line of the two periods, for as above stated he received a second commission dated February 10, 1790.



MAJOR SAMUEL SHAW

1754 - 1794

APPOINTED CONSUL AT CANTON, CHINA
JANUARY 1, 1786



To ascertain the names of the 16 consular officers appointed by the latter part of August, 1790, and the posts at which they were stationed is a comparatively easy matter, owing to a very complete card index in the Appointment Section of the Department of State. That index covers every consular and diplomatic post, giving (since the adoption of the Constitution) the name of every appointee, his nationality, state from which appointed, date of appointment, and, in many instances, other details as to arrival at post, departure, etc. It gives, therefore, not only the basic details as to the personnel at any post, but also information as to its changes of grade, and perchance its removal or closing.

There is also in the Appointment Section another very useful and much larger card index of every person who (since the adoption of the Constitution) has received a commission or appointment issued by the State Department. Each card gives briefly the name and every appointment received by that person, with the necessary dates.

On June 7, 1790, Joseph Fenwick, of Maryland, was appointed Consul at Bordeaux, France; and on the same day William Knox, of Massachusetts, was appointed Consul at Dublin, Ireland; Sylvanus Bourne, of Massachusetts, at Hispaniola (now Santo Domingo); James Maury, of Virginia, at Liverpool, England; John Marsden Pintard, of New York, at Madeira Island; Fulwar Skipwith, of Virginia, at Martinique, West Indies; Burrell Carnes, of Massachusetts, at Nantes, France; and Nathaniel Barrett, of Massachusetts, at Rouen, France.

On June 17, 1790, Edward Clark, of Massachusetts, was appointed Consul at Bilboa, Spain; John Parish (born in Scotland, but residing at Hamburg), Vice Consul at Hamburg, Germany; Sieur Etienne (Stephen) Cathalan, Jr. (a French citizen), Vice Consul at Marseilles, France; and Thomas Auldjo (British), Vice Consul at Cowes, Isle of Wight, England.

On June 22, 1790, Sieur De La Motte (a French citizen) was appointed Vice Consul at Havre de Grace, France; on August 3, 1790, Joshua Johnson, of Maryland, was appointed Consul at London, England; and on August 5, 1790, John D. Street, of Fayal, Western Islands (now Azores), Vice Consul at that place.

This makes 16 appointments (leaving out Paris, as evidently in 1790 the post was unfilled), and for convenience a recapitulation of the posts in chronological order is as follows; Canton, Bordeaux, Dublin, Hispaniola, Liverpool, Madeira Island, Martinique, Nantes, Rouen, Bilboa, Ham-

burg, Marseilles, Cowes, Havre de Grace, London, and Fayal.

It is almost unnecessary to say that these officers were to receive no salaries from the Government, but were permitted to engage in trade.

One would like to know more about these appointees than their names, for, as we have seen in the cases of Palfrey and Shaw, those chosen for consular appointments in those early days frequently had distinguished themselves during the Revolution, and some of them were personally known to or even had served under General Washington. In that connection it is particularly interesting to read the list of that gallant band who served as aides-de-camp to General Washington during the war. Such service was no easy staff appointment, but entailed hard secretarial work, hard riding, and frequently hard fighting. From that little group of aides came William Palfrey, Tench Tilghman (later Consul at Turks Island), John Laurens (filling later an important diplomatic mission), and David Humphreys (after other appointments, Minister to Portugal), not to mention others who served their country with distinction in other branches of the Government. The name might also here be mentioned of Tobias Lear, private secretary to George Washington and later military secretary with the rank of colonel. Colonel Lear remained with Washington until his death, and in 1802 was appointed Consul General to Santo Domingo, and in 1804 Consul General at Algiers. He was in Tripoli during the stirring days of General Eaton's capture of Derne, and negotiated a peace treaty with the Bey, thereby incurring Eaton's high displeasure.

After considerable research the following biographical notes have been compiled regarding the remainder of these 16 early consular appointees, but in many respects they are very incomplete:

Joseph Fenwick, appointed Consul at Bordeaux, was recommended for his position by George Mason, the distinguished statesman, in a letter to General Washington, dated Gunston Hall, Va., June 19, 1789. Fenwick had then been in business at Bordeaux for two or three years, in partnership with John Mason, son of George Mason, the firm name being Fenwick, Mason & Co., of "George Town, on the Potomack." To them were consigned cargoes of the produce of the extensive plantations belonging to the Masons in Virginia. In the Jefferson correspondence is a letter from Fenwick, dated Bordeaux, July 16, 1787, inquiring as to any regulations in regard to the importation of American tobacco when the

(Continued on page 169)



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

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

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

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CONTENTS

HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of State	145
SMOKY FALLS (Poem)—By Errol Boyd	148
VIE DE BOHEME—By J. Sterett Giddings . . .	149
EARLY AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE NOTES By Augustus E. Ingram	152
ITEMS	161
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES	161
AMERICAN EMBASSY, BERLIN	162
MYRON T. HERRICK: AN APPRECIATION— By William R. Castle, Jr.	163
NECROLOGY	164
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES	166
COMMERCIAL	167
FOREIGN SERVICE HONOR ROLL	168
LADIES' LUNCHEON	173
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	174
INTERNATIONAL LAW	176
FRENCH LAW COURTS	177
CORRESPONDENCE	178
BOOK NOTES	179

BY THE WAY

A welcome arrival each week is *The Commercial West*, a Minneapolis journal devoted to banking, investments and general business, and a regular article entitled "The Bull's Eye," by "The Sharp-Shooter," is always well worth reading. In a recent issue he said:

"More than half the hardships of our life are hardships only because we think them so. The man who believes his life is full of hardships is in miserable case. Nothing lessens one's powers of resistance much more than the habit of pitying one's self. * * * Blessed is that boy whose early years have made him a familiar friend of compelling work—work that can not be put off for play; work that must be done on time if it is done at all; work that furnishes gainful occupation for each returning day's ability to do it. When the boy has learned to consider work, not as a disagreeable barrier between him and fun but as a natural, wholesome and continuous condition of things, he will begin to enjoy life in real earnest, and not before. If this conquering of the bogey of hard work comes in one's early years, the rest of one's life is a life of ease in the midst of work. * * * Yet the best lesson of those early days consisted of the fact that he never knew he was undergoing anything out of the ordinary. His brothers and all the neighbor boys were doing the same thing. It was not the heroic but the commonplace. It is that spirit that we need today—more of it."

The poem accompanying the photograph of Smoky Falls, Ontario, Canada, on page 148 of this issue, was especially composed for the JOURNAL by a Canadian poet, Mr. Errol Boyd, of Hamilton, Ontario. It was through the friendship of Consul Richard F. Boyce, formerly at Hamilton, Ontario, but now at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, with Mr. Boyd, and the kind assistance of Vice Consul Knox Alexander, at Hamilton, that the poet was inspired to write and give to the JOURNAL these verses so beautifully descriptive of this "grandeur of the North."

The portrait of Major Samuel Shaw, appointed American Consul at Canton, January 1, 1786, shown on page 152 of this issue, was obtained through the kindness of Diplomatic Secretary G. Howland Shaw, a descendant of the same Shaw family. This portrait originally appeared in "The Journals of Major Samuel Shaw," with a life of the author by Josiah Quincy, published in Boston, 1847, by Wm. Crosby and H. P. Nichols.



ITEMS



U. Grant-Smith, Minister to Uruguay, is spending part of his leave in Washington visiting his cousin, Irvin Laughlin, former Minister to Greece.

Minister Hoffman Phillip, Teheran, after six weeks in a hospital in Baltimore, where he underwent an operation, has recovered from his illness and is spending a short time in Washington.

Minister Charles C. Hart, Albania, has returned to his post after leave in the United States.

Minister Roy T. Davis, Costa Rica, left his post on April 13 for leave in the United States.

Minister Arthur H. Geissler, Guatemala, sailed for his post on April 15 on the SS. *Tivives*.

Sheldon Whitehouse, Counselor of Embassy, Madrid, recently spent 10 days in Washington and then went on to New York for the remainder of his leave.

Sheldon Leavitt Crosby, Counselor of Embassy, Constantinople, is passing part of his leave in Boston.

Consul William I. Jackson, formerly at Torreon, has been assigned to the Department for duty in the Visa Office.

Vice Consul Garrett G. Ackerson, recently assigned to Cape Town, following the completion of his training in the Foreign Service School, reported for duty at his post on February 18.

Consul John R. Wood, Paris, is spending his home leave in Ray City, Ga. He expects to return to his post early in June.

Vice Consul Archibald E. Gray, Callao-Lima, after the completion of the course of instruction in the Foreign Service School, reported for duty at his new post on March 26.

Vice Consul Charles A. Page, Habana, left his post on April 13 for leave in the United States.

Hugh H. Watson, Consul at Lyon, left his post on March 11 for leave in the United States.

Vice Consul Knowlton V. Hicks, Hamburg, recently spent a few days in Washington before proceeding to his home in Troy, N. Y., where he expects to pass the remainder of his leave. He will leave for his post toward the end of June.

T. Edmund Burke, Vice Consul at Oslo, is spending his home leave in Washington.

Vice Consul Raymond E. Ahearn, Buenos Aires, recently took the oral examinations for the Foreign Service at the Department. He is passing his leave at Nashville, Tenn.

Walton C. Ferris, Vice Consul at Palermo, is spending 60 days' leave in Washington.

Vice Consul Waldo E. Bailey, Mazatlan, recently took the oral examinations for the Foreign Service at the Department.

George J. Haering, Vice Consul at Kobe, arrived in the United States about March 1 for 60 days' home leave, which he is spending at New York City and at Huntington, L. I.

Grace Edith Bland, Clerk at the Consulate General at Zurich, is spending her leave at Wilton, Conn. While in Washington she took the oral examinations for the Foreign Service.

Vice Consul Leonard G. Bradford, Rome, visited Washington recently and took the oral examinations for the Foreign Service. Before proceeding to his home in Michigan, where he expects to spend the greater part of his leave, he went on to Boston for a few days.

Consul Leonard G. Dawson, recently assigned to Vera Cruz, stayed for a few days in Washington and Staunton, Va., en route from his former post at Messina. He sailed on April 4 on the Ward Line for Vera Cruz, where Mrs. Dawson will join him after visiting relatives in Louisville, Ky.



Jean MacDonald, Clerk in the Consulate General at Tokyo, was in Washington for a few days in April. She expected to spend a short time in Tacoma, Wash., before sailing for her post on April 19.

McCeney Werlich, Third Secretary at Warsaw, is passing his home leave in Washington.

Consul Robert Harnden, recently assigned to Tampico, left for his new post on March 25.

Dora A. Bradford, Clerk at the Consulate at Sault Ste. Marie, after spending her leave in Steubenville, Ohio, returned to her post at the end of March.

Louis G. Dreyfuss, Jr., Foreign Service Inspector, is traveling in the United States during his leave of absence.

Waclaw S. Jesien, Clerk in the Consulate General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, is in Washington for 60 days' leave of absence.

Consul R. L. Smyth, Tienstin, stayed in Washington and New York for a short time before proceeding to Rochester, Minn., where he will pass the greater part of his leave. He expects to leave for his post about the end of May.

Diplomatic Secretary S. Pinckney Tuck, Constantinople, is spending part of his leave in Washington. He expects to leave for his post toward the end of May.

Vice Consul Vinton Chapin, Prague, sailed on the SS. *America* on April 3 for London, where he will be on duty for several weeks in connection with the International Conference on the Safety of Lives at Sea. After completing his duties with the conference he will proceed to his post at Prague.

Consul Herbert O. Williams, recently assigned to Panama, after spending a few days in Washington, went on to Columbus, Ohio, for a short stay. He sailed from New York for his post on April 13.

David McK. Key, Third Secretary, Berlin, spent the greater part of his recent leave in Chattanooga, Tenn. Before sailing for his post on the SS. *Columbus* on April 24 he stayed in Washington for a few days.

Consul Chester W. Martin, retired, was the host at dinner on March 19, at the Arts Club of Washington, to Consul General George Horton, retired, and the Greek Minister and Madame Simopoulos, and Mr. Emile Vrisakis, First Secretary of the Legation. Later in the evening, before a large number of the members of the club, Consul General Horton gave an illustrated lecture, which was an outline of his latest book, entitled "The Isles of Greece: Home of the Nymphs and Vampires."

Consul Albert M. Doyle, en route from his previous post at Rotterdam to his new post at Brisbane, Queensland, visited Washington early in April and then left to visit his home in Detroit. He plans to sail on the SS. *Sierra*, leaving San Francisco May 16.

Carl A. Fisher, Diplomatic Secretary at Belgrade, was in Washington March 29-30 on his way to Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, where he will remain for several weeks.

Randolph F. Carroll, formerly Consul at Rio de Janeiro, is now living in Washington; he is pursuing courses at Georgetown University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Consul Karl De G. MacVitty arrived in New York from Leghorn on April 3 on the SS. *President Polk*. During a severe storm Mr. MacVitty's cabin was completely wrecked, and he was severely bruised and also cut by broken glass. After a rest in New York, he paid a brief visit to Washington and then proceeded to his home in Nashville.

Consul General Charles S. Winans, retired, has for some months been traveling by automobile; he visited the Pacific coast, British Columbia, and then returned to Washington, D. C., via southern California and New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Winans are planning to make their home in Washington and have purchased a house near Chevy Chase Circle.

Members of the Foreign Service will be interested to learn of the marriage on April 2, 1929, in Richmond, Va., of Miss Beulah Marie Griffith to Mr. Virbil Eldon Woodcock. The Service is very fortunate in having Mrs. Woodcock remain in Washington for the present and continue in her position as Secretary to Mr. Carr.

FROM LONDON

(CONSUL REGINALD B. CASTLEMAN,
Correspondent)

On March 6, Consul Ralph C. Busser, of Cardiff, visited the city of Swansea, until recently a consular post but now included within the Cardiff district. Mr. Busser was met at the railway station by a representative of the Swansea Chamber of Trade, entertained at lunch by the mayor and accompanied by official representatives of the city on visits to various trade and industrial institutions. The *South Wales Daily Post*, reporting this visit, said: "Mr. Busser, who came to Cardiff from Plymouth two and a half years ago, is a very charming man with little trace of the American accent. 'It is not my first visit to Swansea,' he told the *Daily Post*, 'but I am always glad to see or hear from your people, and to do whatever I can to facilitate business and the dispatch of ships between our two countries. Everything is going smoothly since the Consulate was closed at Swansea. We are handling much business, and Swansea is a very important part of the district. In the export trade we get more invoices from this part of the area than we get in Cardiff.'"

Prior to Consul Herbert O. Williams' departure from Liverpool to take up his duties as Consul in charge of the American Consulate General at Panama, a nicked desk clock was presented to him. The clock bore the inscription: "Presented to Consul Herbert O. Williams on March 10, 1929, by the American Consular Staff at Liverpool as a token of their respect."

FROM PARIS

(CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS, *Correspondent*)

Consul Raymond Davis, who has been transferred to Rosario, Argentina, was honor guest at a luncheon tendered on March 16, 1929, by 13 of his colleagues in the Consulate General. At the conclusion of the luncheon Consul General Alphonse Gaulin presented to Mr. Davis, on behalf of those present, a handsome fountain pen desk set as a parting gift.

Consul Mason Turner, of the Consulate General, is temporarily at Lyons in charge of the Consulate there during the absence on leave of Consul Hugh H. Watson.

Vice Consul William C. Young, of the Consulate General, is in temporary charge of the Vice Consulate at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in the absence on home leave of Vice Consul William W. Corcoran.

The New York *Herald* (Paris) published recently the following article relative to the retirement of Consul Otis A. Glazebrook:

"Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, who is still known in Palestine as the 'grand old man,' has just retired from service at 83, having been United States Consul at Nice for the past eight years. At the age of 68, when most men would have retired, he was appointed Consul in Jerusalem by President Wilson. His successor here is George Alexander Armstrong, transferred from Zurich.

"Dr. Glazebrook was in charge of British, Russian and Italian interests in Jerusalem. After the city's capture, General Allenby asked him to return to Palestine from Washington, where he had been working in the Near East Section of the State Department. He served under the British mandatory régime. The British officers called him 'Uncle Otis.'

"The retiring Consul was a southern officer in the Civil War and a friend of Stonewall Jackson, whose funeral he attended.

"Dr. Glazebrook expects to leave for America next month, but he will return in the autumn. His home in the rue Maréchal-Joffre is a museum of works of art and rare china collected in his



OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK



long career. Having been a pastor as well as diplomat, he is a doctor of divinity and numbers among his various titles that of Knight of the Holy Sepulchre."

FROM ITALY

(CONSUL SYDNEY B. REDECKER)

NAPLES

Consul John Q. Wood spent one day in Naples during February while en route from his former post at Vera Cruz to his new post at Messina. Mr. Wood expressed great pleasure at his assignment in Italy, where he began his consular career, in Milan, in 1908, and of which he has always held pleasant recollections.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in Naples by the opening of the new club house of the "Italo-American Union," a new organization enjoying the approval of the Italian Government and having as its object the promotion of friendly social and cultural relations between Italy and the United States. The club house is situated on the hill known as the "Vomero," rising behind the main part of the city and overlooking the Bay of Naples. The club house is newly constructed and is provided with all modern facilities. Consul General Byington and other consular officers on duty at Naples attended the opening ceremonies. Among the speakers on the occasion were Colonel Cole, representing the World War Veterans' Association, who had just arrived in Naples from the United States and who, on behalf of the Veterans' Association, presented to the Honorable Sansanelli, of Naples, a gold medal.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Ferris, Palermo, embarked in Naples during the latter part of February for the United States, having been called home by the unfortunate news of the sudden death of Mrs. Ferris' mother.

Honorable Elihu Root, the well-known American statesman, arrived in Naples on February 25 from the United States on board the S. S. *Vulcania*, en route to Genoa. Owing to the illness of Consul General Byington, Mr. Root was met on board the steamer by Consul Nester.

Consul and Mrs. Leonard G. Dawson embarked in Naples for the United States in the early part of March on board the S. S. *President Polk* of the Dollar Line, en route for Consul Dawson's new post at Vera Cruz. During their brief stay in Naples awaiting transportation Mr. and Mrs.

Dawson were entertained at dinner by Consul General and Mrs. Byington, as well as by other officers on duty at Naples, and Mr. Dawson was also the guest of the officers at lunch at Gambinus Restaurant. The Naples consular officers feel sincere regret at the departure of the Dawsons from Italy and wish for them at their new post the same success and happiness they enjoyed at Messina. Consul and Mrs. Dawson enjoyed an enviable position in the community at Messina, and upon their departure were the recipients of many sincere expressions of regret and good wishes by members of the local community. A considerable number of persons who knew the Dawsons socially and officially in Messina gathered at the station to wish them god-speed, those present including the governor, mayor and other high officials of the district.

Mr. Joseph Marrone, Trade Commissioner with headquarters in Rome, was a visitor in Naples in March, having come to the city to confer with the Consulate General regarding matters affecting his special line of commercial work which has to do with reporting upon the trade and condition of crops, such as nuts, fruits, etc.

Consul General and Mrs. Paul Knabenshue and daughter stopped off in Naples for a day early in March, the vessel on which they were traveling from the United States, the *Lamartine*, having put in here for one day. The Knabenshues were en route to Jerusalem, where Consul General Knabenshue is assigned. They expressed great pleasure with their leave in the United States and the voyage on the *Lamartine*.

Edward S. Crocker, 2d, arrived in Naples in March from Budapest, where he is assigned as Third Secretary, to meet his brother and sister-in-law, arriving from the United States on the S. S. *Vulcania*. Mr. Crocker proceeded on the S. S. *Vulcania* to Trieste, for which port the ship was bound.

Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed arrived in Naples from New York on March 18 on board the S. S. *Roma* and were met on board by Consul General Byington and Consul Nester. Mr. Reed is Senator from Pennsylvania and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. The Senator and Mrs. Reed proceeded to Taormina, in Sicily, where they intended spending a short vacation, returning to the United States in time to permit the Senator to attend the opening of the special session of Congress.



ROME

(Contributed by CONSUL W.M. OSCAR JONES)

Ambassador and Mrs. Henry P. Fletcher returned to Rome on February 19, 1929.

Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Edward S. Crocker are spending several days at Rome before returning to his post at Budapest, Hungary.

Mr. and Mrs. John Daniels are spending some time at Rome with their son, Thomas Daniels, Diplomatic Secretary in the American Embassy at Rome.

Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister at Berne, spent a part of Easter week in Rome.

Leon Dominian, Consul in Charge at Rome, represented the Ambassador on March 15, at the annual dinner at Milan of the American Chamber of Commerce for Italy.

Charles E. Herring, Commercial Attaché at Large, who is inspecting various Department of Commerce offices in Europe, called at the Consulate General during his visit to Rome.

Mowatt M. Mitchell, Commercial Attaché at Rome, attended the meeting of the representatives of the Department of Commerce recently held in Vienna.

Leonard G. Bradford, Vice Consul at Rome, left for the United States on March 13, on home leave.

Donald C. Wilcox, of Passaic, N. J., was appointed a clerk at the Consulate General on March 1, 1929.

George B. Seawright, formerly Vice Consul in Rome, resigned while on leave in the United States to accept a position with the Arrow Electric Company of Hartford, Conn.

Giason S. Bizzarri, clerk at the American Consulate General, has just completed 25 years of continuous service; and on April 16 he was sent a letter signed by the Secretary of State expressing appreciation of his services.

FLORENCE

(Contributed by CONSUL JOSEPH EMERSON HAVEN)

Mr. Harold E. Slaughter, Vice Consul at this post, who had been absent in the United States on leave, returned to his post and resumed his duties at the beginning of this month.

Consul Leo A. Bergholz, F. S. O., retired, spent several days in Florence on a tour he is making through Italy.

Consul General John G. Foster, F. S. O., retired accompanied by Mrs. Foster, also spent about ten days in Florence during the month. It is understood that they are proceeding shortly on a trip to the Near East and will stop at Athens before proceeding to Constantinople.

VENICE

(Contributed by CONSUL JOHN B. YOUNG)

Sheldon L. Crosby, Counselor of Embassy, Constantinople, recently arrived in Venice by steamer from his post and proceeded to the United States via France. He said he was to be joined by Mr. S. Piukney Tuck in Paris, who is also proceeding to the United States.

Edward S. Crocker, 2d, Third Secretary of Legation, Budapest, and Mrs. Crocker arrived in Venice in the latter part of February on leave and proceeded to Rome for a short visit.

Raymond Davis, Foreign Service Officer, Class Six, Paris, France, and Mrs. Davis before proceeding to their new post were in Venice a few days, he having been made Consul in Rosario, Argentina.

Julius Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, accompanied by Mr. Finger, Trade Commissioner at Paris, arrived in Venice recently on the cruise steamer *New York* and disembarked and were to proceed to Vienna and Budapest to attend the conference of commercial attachés in the latter city.

Treasury Agents O'Neill, Laughlin and Martinuzzi were recently in Venice. Mr. O'Neill, who is stationed in Paris, was accompanied by Mrs. O'Neill.

Mr. A. J. O'Neill, District Manager, United States Shipping Board, District of Southern Europe, Barcelona, Spain, was in Venice March 18 and 19.



FROM MADRID

(CONSUL MAURICE L. STAFFORD, *Correspondent*)

Mr. Gerald Keith, Vice Consul at Seville, and Mrs. Keith spent a few days at Barcelona in the early part of February while en route to Cannes, where they visited relatives during Mr. Keith's vacation.

Mr. J. F. O'Neill, Customs Attaché at Paris, was in Barcelona from February 21-23, during which visit he called at the Consulate General.

Ambassador and Mrs. Hammond and family returned to Madrid on March 3 from their annual visit to the United States. The Ambassador was welcomed back by the American Luncheon Club at its monthly luncheon March 12.

Counsellor of Embassy Sheldon Whitehouse and Mrs. Whitehouse departed for the United States early in March for leave of absence.

Vice Consul Gerald Keith and Mrs. Keith visited a day in Madrid on their return journey to Seville after enjoying the recent "winter sports" on the French Riviera. They reported that Spain was the only country of western Europe which escaped the blizzards of late February.

The March number of *The National Geographic Magazine* is devoted to Spain, with the two leading articles written by Consul Richard Ford, of Seville, and Mr. Harry A. McBride, formerly a career officer and at present in business at Malaga, where he is honorary Vice Consul. Both articles are profusely illustrated.

Mr. Charles A. Livengood, Commercial Attaché at Madrid, and Mr. Evett D. Hester, Assistant Commercial Attaché detailed to Barcelona, left for Vienna on March 12 to attend the meeting of European representatives of the Department of Commerce to be held in that city from March 15 to 22, inclusive, under the supervision of Dr. Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. George C. Arnold, who formerly served as Vice Consul at Barcelona, Madrid, Seville and Coruña, was a recent visitor to Spain in the interest of an American motor cycle company. He makes his headquarters in Italy.

Mr. Lingoh Wang, Chargé d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Madrid, was the guest of

honor and speaker at a recent meeting of the American Luncheon Club of Madrid. He stated he long had made it a practice to temper his commercial investigations with the collection of good stories and anecdotes peculiar to his various posts, a hint which the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL correspondent trusts will be taken to heart by all the sub-correspondents in Spain and Portugal. Mr. Wang has served as Secretary at Washington and Consul General at Manila.

FROM MEXICO CITY

(CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAM DAWSON)

Mrs. Marion Higgins, who has been spending the winter with her son, Vice Consul Lawrence Higgins, left Mexico on the morning of April 3 by airplane for Brownsville.

Vice Consul Fayette J. Flexer spent several days in Mexico City on his way from Alvaro Obregon, Tabasco, to Torreon, where he assumed charge of the Consulate on April 5.

Vice Consul Waldo E. Bailey, of Mazatlan, spent two days in Mexico City en route from Mazatlan to Washington.

Miss Blanche F. de Bergue, recently transferred as clerk from Ciudad Juarez to Mexico City, had the rather unusual experience of being compelled to return to Ciudad Juarez after having reached Torreon, communications to the south being interrupted. She finally reached Mexico City on March 20, just 17 days after her original departure from Ciudad Juarez.

The Misses Addie and Blanche Cunliffe, well known veteran members of the staff of the Consulate General at Mexico City, will be on home leave during April and May. They plan to take advantage of their leave to visit Honolulu.

GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

(CONSUL RALEIGH A. GIBSON, *Correspondent*)

Joseph C. Satterthwaite, American Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, has been transferred to the Diplomatic Service as Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Mexico City.

Edward H. Mall, American Vice Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, has been transferred to the American Consulate at Guadalajara, Mexico.

FROM TOKYO, JAPAN

(VICE CONSUL CHARLES S. READ, 2D,
Correspondent)

March 3, 4 and 5 were especially memorable days. Colonel Henry L. Stimson, late Governor General of the Philippine Islands and newly appointed Secretary of State, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Kobe on the 3rd on the *President Pierce*, where he was met by Lawrence E. Salisbury, third secretary of the Embassy at Tokyo, and Consul Erle E. Dickover. After spending part of the day in Kobe, Colonel Stimson and his party went to Kyoto where they spent the night, taking the morning train on the 4th to Tokyo. On the evening of the 4th, Premier Tanaka gave an informal dinner.

The morning of the 5th was devoted to tennis. Colonel Stimson and Vice Consul Benninghoff were on one side of the net and Consul Graham H. Kemper and J. C. Goold, of the Standard Oil Company, on the other side.

Miss Candace Stimson, sister of Colonel Stimson, who had arrived in Yokohama several days previously, sailed with her brother and Mrs. Stimson on the *President Pierce* for the United States the afternoon of the 5th.

The morning of March 4 the *President McKinley* brought Consul and Mrs. Charles L. De Vault and Monroe Hall, newly appointed language officer attached to the Embassy at Tokyo, and Mrs. Hall.



AMERICAN CONSULATE, TSINAN, CHINA

Consul General Lockhart and Mrs. Lockhart were passengers on the *President McKinley* and called at the Consulate General at Tokyo before continuing their journey to Hankow, China.

BIRTHS

A son, John Sterett, Jr., was born on December 31, 1928, at Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. John Sterett Gittings.

A son, Harry John, was born on March 13, 1929, at Scranton, Pa., to former Vice Consul and Mrs. H. Charles Spruks.

A son, Hugh Robert, was born on July 5, 1928, at St. Rambert, l'Île-Barbe, France, to Consul and Mrs. Hugh Hammond Watson.

A son, Donald Hill, was born on January 27, 1929, at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to Consul and Mrs. Stewart E. McMillin.

MARRIAGES

Lewis-Holler. Married at Saint Louis, Mo., on January 12, 1929, Vice Consul John Emanuel Holler, Venice, and Miss Albie Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Perry Lewis.

TSINAN, CHINA

The consulate is in rented building, of a modern type, located in a section which is becoming the most desirable and official quarter of this interior city.

Tsinan is located in the west central section of Shantung at the junction of the Shantung Railway from Tsingtau and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. It is 212 miles by rail to Tientsin and about 259 miles from Tsingtau.



AMERICAN EMBASSY, BERLIN

Dewitt C. Poole, Counselor of Embassy, Berlin, kindly sent two photographs of the house at Bendorfer Strasse 39 into which the Berlin Embassy moved on April 1. The one picture shows the house from the street side with the entrance gate, and the other (used on the cover of this issue) is a rear view taken in the garden.

Mr. Poole says that the house, which is of moderate size, will be occupied by the chancery only. On the main floor there is a large reception room, which was formerly the library of the residence, and also offices for the Ambassador and his Secretary. The Counselor and secretaries and the stenographic force will fill the second floor, while

on the top floor there will be the file room, telegraphic room and disbursing officer. He adds that the problem of a residence for the Ambassador has not been solved even temporarily; it is hoped, however, that some members of the Building Commission will be in Europe this coming summer and that steps may be taken toward permanent building arrangements in Berlin.

The premises which the Embassy has just left housed both the Chancery and the Ambassador. They were first leased by Mr. Gerard in 1913. It was necessary to give them up because the owner, a bank, needed the premises in connection with its business.



AMERICAN EMBASSY, BERLIN

Photo from Dewitt C. Poole.

Myron T. Herrick, An Appreciation

By HON. WILLIAM R. CASTLE, JR., *Assistant Secretary of State*

THE same qualities which made Myron T. Herrick a great Ambassador made him a wonderful friend. They were courage and sympathy. He was a brave man physically and morally. When the Germans were approaching Paris in 1914 and everybody who could left, the Government and the Diplomatic Corps with the rest, Herrick stayed. There were Americans to look after; there was American property to protect; France, the country to which he was accredited, seemed to be making its last stand. Herrick wanted to be there to save what he could, to help when he could, whether those who needed help were French or American. This took both moral and physical courage of the highest order. When Harding was elected, Herrick wanted more than anything in the world to go back once more to Paris as Ambassador. He knew the welcome he would receive from the French people, who had not and never will forget what he did during those weeks of 1914. But he would never stoop to silence when he felt

that he must speak, not even when the speaking probably meant the end of his public career. I shall never forget a day in 1921, when he came to my office, excited, depressed, but trying to laugh it off. "I have killed my own chances," he said, "Harding will never give me anything. I had to save him. I told him all I knew about some of the dear friends he wants to appoint, and he hates me in consequence." Herrick did not prevent the President from making unfortunate appointments, but it is to Harding's credit that he did not permit his irritation to make

him pass over the man best fitted for the Paris post.

Herrick's last eight years in Paris have not had the drama of that war summer—except for the triumph of the Lindbergh flight—but they have been years of sterling achievement. People say that the Ambassador was pro-French. That he never was to the extent of

losing any of his Americanism. He was pro-French only because of that second great characteristic of his, sympathy. Unless an Ambassador can sympathize with the people among whom he lives, unless he can learn really to like them, to recognize their fine qualities, he is a failure. He never gains their confidence, and without that he is unable to send true reports to his own Government. The French loved Herrick, and he loved them in return. But he always loved them as an American. He was able to present the American point of view, to achieve results because the French trusted him, knowing that he was truly their friend. He never once failed to



MYRON T. HERRICK
1854-1929

fight for American rights, and he never failed to tell the Department of State if he thought we asked more than was due. Since the news of his death I have had many telephone calls from representatives of various industries with the question, "What are we going to do now that the Ambassador is dead?"

In friendship no two qualities are more important than courage and sympathy. It was always a joy to see Herrick come through my door. His talk was from the heart. If he liked one, it was without any reserves. When he trusted, he



trusted fully, and he would tell of his own hopes and fears and problems, seeking for the advice and help he was always so ready to give himself. If he disagreed, he never hesitated to say so; and his censure was as useful and almost as welcome as his praise, because it was always kindly given. He had a delightful humor, a love of life such as few younger men have. Herrick was in his seventy-fifth year, yet I always thought of him as my own age. I think I have felt that way ever since I met him 25 years ago. We have just grown a little older together. Certainly he marvelously kept, even during these last two years of frequent and grave illness, the youthful point of view. He had a perennial curiosity, which is one of the characteristics of youth. Only a few days ago he wrote me that he wanted to see the American Government buildings in Paris finished and Europe restored to complete financial and economic equilibrium—a wish that our children hardly hope to see fulfilled. But it was like Herrick to look forward as eagerly as when he was a young man. He lived again in his son and in his grandson. He had faith in his fellow men, and he wanted to see them succeed, felt that he must live to see them succeed.

The Ambassador is dead. I am sure he kept his courage to the end. I am sure his sympathy at the end was for those left behind. I am sure also that he would have chosen just such an end—at his post, still working for his country, the task he had set for himself, the task of better understanding accomplished. Perhaps it needed just his death in Paris to do that. France mourns a beloved American, will send him home on a warship as a last mark of affection and respect. America will better appreciate French character, just as Herrick wanted.

NECROLOGY

MYRON T. HERRICK

While our country mourns the loss of its distinguished citizen, who served it so faithfully as its representative at the French capital, the American Foreign Service feels this loss especially keenly as in Myron T. Herrick it had one who had nobly lived up to the high traditions of the historic post he held, and who had indeed added lustre to it.

Born in Huntingdon, Ohio, October 9, 1854, Mr. Herrick managed to attend school and earn a living at the same time. He studied at Oberlin College and Ohio Wesleyan University, but did not complete the course, though that university

bestowed on him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1899; he also received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton Universities.

He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and practiced law at his home in Cleveland until 1886. He then began his financial career by organizing a national bank in Cleveland, and later he became president of the Society for Savings of Cleveland; he was also chairman of the board of directors of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, and officer and director in several other railway and financial enterprises. He served as president of the American Bankers Association.

Mr. Herrick was governor of Ohio from 1903 to 1906. He was a close friend of President McKinley, and later became trustee and treasurer of the McKinley Memorial Association. He was also for some time a member of the executive committee of the Republican Party.

On February 15, 1912, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France, but retired from that position in November, 1914. He was reappointed as Ambassador to France on April 16, 1921, and was holding that position at the time of his death on March 31, 1929, at his post of duty.

It was indeed fortunate that when the war broke out in 1914 Mr. Herrick was still on duty in Paris, for in that great crisis he showed an exceptional capacity for administering a most difficult and delicate situation. His organization of means for helping American citizens who were caught by the outbreak of war in the area of hostilities, and his conduct of works of relief during those early trying months endeared him to all. When in 1914 the Germans were threatening Paris, and the French Government had removed to Bordeaux, Mr. Herrick refused to leave his post, though warned that he might be killed, and he made that memorable statement, "there are times when a dead Ambassador might be of more service to you (the French) than a live one." No wonder that General Pershing, in his oration at the funeral in Paris, compared the lives of Marshal Foch and Ambassador Herrick, saying, "Both were stalwart soldiers in battle for the right; each left a picture of what an ideal citizen should be."

One of the most trying situations in the post-war diplomatic experience was the difficult task of presenting the views of the Government in negotiations on the Franco-American problem of war debts. Another difficult situation was when Charles A. Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris, but the combined tact of the two—and who



can say how great a part the wisdom and fatherly advice of the older man played in the matter—resulted in promoting greater cordiality and friendship between the two countries.

The funeral services in Paris on April 4 were of a most impressive nature. General Pershing delivered an oration at the embassy, after which the Spanish Ambassador and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris spoke with obvious affection of the qualities of loyalty and patriotism which had made Ambassador Herrick's work so fruitful, and in conclusion Premier Poincare delivered a eulogy in which he is said to have surpassed himself in eloquence. Then with full military honors the cortege moved to the American Pro-Cathedral, where the religious ceremony was one of simplicity with an impression of grandeur and heartfelt sincerity. The body was afterwards taken to Brest, thence to be transported to the United States on board the French cruiser *Tourville*. Elaborate ceremony marked the departure of the French war vessel, the Ambassador's salute of 19 guns being fired by the *Tourville*, and the destroyers, which escorted the vessel to sea, before returning also fired a salute of 19 guns as France's last farewell.

PERCIVAL GASSETT



Percival Gasset, abounding in energy and cheerfulness, called on a number of friends in Washington on Friday, April 12, and made ap-

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pointments with them for the following day. But that night in his apartment he was taken ill and removed to Emergency Hospital, where he died of heart failure early Saturday morning, April 13. His sudden passing from this life came as a great shock to those who knew him.

At the funeral services, held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Tuesday, April 16, there were Assistant Secretaries of State Wilbur J. Carr and Nelson Johnson, a number of Mr. Gasset's former colleagues in the service and in the Department, and a group of friends who had known him many years, held to him by an affection which never wavered. In accordance with his wishes, Mr. Gasset was buried at his old home in Massachusetts.

Born at Dorchester, Mass., nearly 71 years ago, Mr. Gasset spent some of his boyhood in China and in England. He completed his education at George Washington University and was engaged in business in the United States when war was declared against Spain (April 21, 1898). One month later he was enlisted as a private in the First United States Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders), and was with his regiment throughout the campaign in Cuba and in the Battles of Las Guasimas, El Caney and San Juan, winning promotion to sergeant, first sergeant, and acting lieutenant. Honorably discharged at the close of the war, Mr. Gasset received an appointment in the War Department at Washington, where he remained one year when he was transferred to the Department of State. During his period of duty in the Department, Mr. Gasset acted as confidential clerk for the Third Assistant Secretaries of State; he made inspections of a number of consulates in England and in Germany (this was prior to the establishment of the regular inspection service) and as a private secretary he accompanied Secretary Root to Mexico in the autumn of



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1907. In June, 1908, Mr. Gassett was appointed Consul at Jerez de la Frontera, Spain. Thereafter, and for 16 years, to the time of his retirement from active service on July 1, 1924, he served as Consul at Iquique, Chile; Malaga, Spain; and Leeds, England. Mr. Gassett was a conscientious, helpful officer; each duty was honestly performed, and he was respected by those who came into contact with him.

After his retirement, Mr. Gassett lived in Washington and in Boston, where he had many friends whom he loved and who loved him. He saw much beauty in life; he was always keen and alert, kindly, genial and happy, with many interests—books, the theater and music—and as a young man he was known as a violinist of ability. Mr. Gassett will long be remembered with deep affection as a good companion, for his thoughtfulness of others, and his devoted loyalty to his friends.

David Feinstein, Hebrew Interpreter at the American Consulate at Jerusalem, died of apoplexy on March 4, 1929, at the Bicorn Cholim Hospital, and was interred the same afternoon in the Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives. Mr. Feinstein was a British subject, having been born in London, England, in 1852. He entered the employ of the Consulate in 1884, and for more than 44 years had served it faithfully. He leaves surviving him a wife and daughter.

Sympathy is extended to Raymond Henry Norweb, Secretary of Legation at The Hague, in the death on March 19 of his father, Henry Norweb, of Roslyn, Long Island, on board the *S. S. Duchess of Athol* while on a South American-South African cruise.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since March 16:

Randolph F. Carroll, of Virginia, has resigned as Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

James E. Parks, of North Carolina, now Vice Consul, Luxemburg, assigned Vice Consul, Martinique, French West Indies.

Robert R. Patterson, of Michigan, has resigned as Third Secretary, Bucharest, Rumania.

Walter S. Reineck, of Ohio, now Consul, Martinique, detailed Consul, Antwerp, Belgium.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Michigan, now Vice Consul, Guadalajara, appointed Diplomatic Secretary, and assigned Third Secretary, Mexico City.

H. Charles Spruks, of Pennsylvania, now Vice Consul, Warsaw, Poland, has resigned.

J. Preston Doughten, of Delaware, has resigned as Consul, London, England.

Matthew E. Hanna, of Ohio, now Counselor, Lima, Peru, assigned Counselor, Managua, Nicaragua.

Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., of Connecticut, Vice Consul now detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned Vice Consul, San Salvador, El Salvador.

William J. McCafferty, of California, now Third Secretary, Managua, assigned Consul, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Ralph Miller, of New York, Vice Consul now detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Sheldon T. Mills, of Oregon, Vice Consul now detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia.

James B. Pilcher, of Alabama, Vice Consul now detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul, Nanking, China.

Horace H. Smith, of Ohio, Vice Consul now detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned to the Legation, Peking, China.

L. Rutherford Stuyvesant, of New Jersey, Vice Consul now detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul, Calcutta, India.

Mannix Walker, of the District of Columbia, Vice Consul now detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned Vice Consul, Barranquilla, Colombia.



Gilbert R. Willson, of Texas, now Consul, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, assigned Consul, Lagos, Nigeria.

Roy W. Baker, of New York, now Vice Consul, Barcelona, Spain, assigned Vice Consul, London, England.

Reginald S. Castleman, of California, now detailed Consul, London, England, assigned Consul, Glasgow, Scotland.

Leslie E. Woods, of Massachusetts, now Consul, Glasgow, Scotland, detailed to the Department for duty.

Non-Career Service

Constantine M. Corafa, of New York, Vice Consul, Athens, Greece, died as the result of an automobile accident.

Clifford W. McGlasson, of the District of Columbia, now Vice Consul, Port Said, Egypt, appointed Vice Consul, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Edward H. Mall, of Ohio, now Vice Consul, Manzanillo, appointed Vice Consul, Guadalajara.

George H. Barringer, of Virginia, now Vice Consul, Quebec, appointed Vice Consul, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Earl W. Eaton, of Texas, now Vice Consul, Ensenada, appointed Vice Consul, Ciudad Obregon, where a new office is being opened.

Vahram H. Condayan has been appointed American Consular Agent at Djibouti, French Somali Coast, where an Agency has been opened.

Walter F. Dement, of Mississippi, now Vice Consul, Leipzig, Germany, appointed Vice Consul, Saigon, French Indo-China.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CHANGES

By Departmental Order dated April 17, 1929, it was announced that there shall henceforth be two Assistant Chiefs of the Division of Latin American Affairs ranking in accordance with the date which each shall have been appointed to the position; and Walter C. Thurston, Foreign Service Officer of Class III, now detailed to the Department, was appointed Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs effective from that date.

The designation of Mr. Frederick Livesey as Acting Economic Adviser, effective March 15, 1929, was announced by Departmental Order No. 470, of March 21, 1929.

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COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,787 reports, of which 696 were rated Miscellaneous, was received by the Department of State during the month of March, 1929, as compared with 1,953 reports, of which 798 were Miscellaneous, during the month of February, 1929. In addition, 4,669 Trade Letters were received as compared with 3,967 in February, 1929.

There were transmitted to the Department of State for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the month of March, 1929, 129 Trade Lists as compared with 160 during February, 1929; and in addition 3,748 World Trade Directory Reports as against 2,883 during February, 1929.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Commissioner of Customs, in a communication dated March 28, 1929, states that the following changes have taken place recently in the personnel and stations of the foreign investigative force of the Bureau of Customs:

Roy V. Fox, formerly attached to the office at Berlin, Germany, has been transferred to the United States.

Charles L. Turrill, in charge of the office at London, England, has been temporarily assigned to duty at Berlin, Germany.

Lawrence J. Eckstrom, formerly attached to the office at Paris, France, and recently assigned to duty at New York, was reassigned to duty at Paris, and since that time has resigned from the service.

Carmen D'Agostino, formerly attached to the London office, who has been on leave of absence in the United States, has been assigned to duty in the United States.

Foreign Service Honor Roll

SINCE the publication of the list in the January number of the *JOURNAL* of those in the American Foreign Service who have died under tragic or heroic circumstances, letters have been received expressing the opinion that an addition should be made of those who have died at their posts from diseases not encountered in the ordinary course of American life. The following list is accordingly published, but as stated in the previous issue, suggestions as to additions or corrections will be welcome; and it is suggested that members of the Association give an expression of their views as to the adoption of the proposed scheme of a permanent record of these names. An honor roll in the form of a bronze tablet is suggested.

In Memoriam

1780-1928

RICHARD C. ANDERSON, of Kentucky. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, Colombia, January 27, 1823, conf. Died at Cartagena July 24, 1826, while on the journey to Panama to attend the Panama Congress as Envoy Extraordinary. (Appleton's *Cyc. of Am. Biog.*, I, p. 70.) Letter dated Cartagena July 21, 1826, from his brother, Robert Anderson, states that Richard was suffering from intermittent fever (though yellow fever was raging).

WILLIAM SHALER, of Massachusetts. Appointed Consul at Havana, Cuba, September 8, 1829, recess; March 29, 1830, confirmed. Died March 28, 1833, of cholera, 14 hours after being attacked (despatch, Havana, March 29, 1833.)

THOMAS TURNER, of New York. Appointed Consul at Bahia, Brazil, August 9, 1849, recess; January 24, 1850, confirmed. Died August 9, 1849—date of confirmation! No correspondence prior to May 6, 1850, but correspondence thereafter refers to "fatal epidemic" of previous year, filling American cemetery.

THOMAS I. MORGAN, of Ohio. Appointed Secretary of Legation, Brazil, June 9, 1847, recess; January 4, 1848, confirmed. Died at Rio de Janeiro, March 30, 1850, of yellow fever. The epidemic had been "raging with great violence" and the crews of many American vessels in the harbor had been stricken. Mr. Morgan had been bravely ministering to their needs. Despatch, Legation, Rio de Janeiro, March 30, 1850.

HARDY M. BURTON, of Tennessee. Appointed Commercial Agent at St. Thomas, West Indies, January 27, 1852. Died December 5, 1852, of yellow fever (letter from P. W. Dodson, Tenn., January 27, 1853; no report from post in records).

BEVERLY L. CLARKE, of Kentucky. Appointed Minister Resident at Guatemala, January 7, 1858, confirmed. Died in Guatemala, March 17, 1860. On arrival at San Jose de Guatemala in July, 1858, he was nearly drowned through surf boat capsizing, and his spine was injured. Despatch, February 22, 1860, says: "My strength is now so far exhausted that I cannot bear the journey to the steamer to go on leave." He adds, "I am and have been the victim of almost every disease known to tropical climates."

ISAAC S. McMICKEN, of Texas. Appointed Consul at Acapulco, Mexico, March 30, 1858, confirmed. Died of yellow fever, April 23, 1860, after an illness of six hours. Despatch, April 25, 1860, from D. B. Van Brunt, Agent appointed Vice Consul by Flag Officer J. B. Montgomery, Commander in Chief of Naval Forces in the Pacific Ocean.

GEORGE TRUE, of Ohio. Appointed Consul at Funchal, Madeira, June 19, 1861, recess; July 26, 1861, confirmed. Died at post, January 22, 1864, of smallpox after a very short illness. (Despatch, Funchal, February 23, 1864.)

CHARLES G. HANNAH, of New Jersey. Appointed Consul, Demerara, Guiana, November 18, 1863, recess; February 23, 1864, confirmed. Died, December 8, 1864, of yellow fever (despatch Georgetown, British Guiana, December 9, 1864).

HIRAM R. HAWKINS, of Nevada. Appointed Consul at Tumbez, Peru, March 17, 1865, recess; March 31, 1866, confirmed. Died, October, 1866. Despatch, August 4, 1866, Consul Hawkins says he has been "prostrated by the malarious fever of the country."

ABRAHAM HANSON, of Wisconsin. Appointed Commissioner and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia, January 12, 1864. Died in July, 1866, of African fever. (Despatches, January 7 and 8, 1867.)

ALLEN A. HALL, of Tennessee. Appointed Minister Resident, Bolivia, April 21, 1863, recess; January 18, 1864, confirmed. Died at La Paz, May 18, 1867, of "violent fever" (despatch La Paz Legation, December 23, 1868).

H. E. PECK, of Ohio. Appointed Minister Resident and Consul General, Haiti, January 22, 1866, confirmed. Died at post, presumably of yellow fever. Consular Agent at Port au Prince, June 12, 1867, reports that Minister Peck "died of fever."

WILLIAM STEDMAN, of Ohio. Appointed Consul at Santiago, Cuba, April 7, 1869, confirmed. Died, July 6, 1869, of yellow fever, being sick only four days (arrived at post June 29, 1869). Despatch, Santiago, July 6, 1869.

CHARLES E. PERRY, of New York. Appointed Consul at Aspinwall (Colon), Colombia, April 16, 1869. Died at post October 17, 1872, of "violent fever." "The fever so prevalent now is peculiar to this climate but of a very severe type."

THOMAS BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania. Appointed Minister Resident, Ecuador, February 2, 1875, confirmed. Arrived at Guayaquil, March 14, 1875, and died there May 7, 1875, without having reached his post. "Victim to this climate . . . It was a suicidal act to come here during the sickly season and when the roads to Quito are impassable." Despatch, Consulate, Guayaquil, May 8, 1875.

JAMES H. McCOILEY, of Pennsylvania. Appointed Consul at Callao, Peru, September 28, 1864, recess; February 14, 1865, confirmed. Died at Lima, April 17, 1869, of yellow fever.

HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, of New York. Appointed Minister Resident and Consul General, Liberia, October 26, 1881, confirmed. Died at post, February 13, 1882, of fever. Letter from daughter, Mary Highland Garnet (missionary), Monrovia, Liberia, February 21, 1882.



JESSE H. MOORE, of Illinois. Appointed Consul at Callao, Peru, May 23, 1881, recess; October 29, 1881, confirmed. Died July 11, 1883, of yellow fever. (Despatch, July 13, 1883.)

DAVID T. BUNKER, of Massachusetts. Appointed Consul at Demerara, Guiana, February 3, 1887, confirmed. Died, February 7, 1888, of yellow fever (telegram, Vice Consul, Demerara, February 7, 1888).

JOHN R. MEADE, of Connecticut. Appointed Consul at Santo Domingo, November 1, 1893, confirmed. Died at post, January 21, 1894, of yellow fever (despatch, Santo Domingo, January 23, 1894).

THOMAS NAST, of New Jersey. Appointed Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, May 15, 1902, confirmed. Died at post, December 7, 1902, of yellow fever (despatch, Guayaquil, December 9, 1902).

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, of New York. Appointed Consular Agent at Bassorah, Turkey, February 8, 1904. Died, June 25, 1904, suddenly of cholera (despatch from Bagdad, June 30, 1904).

JOHN W. GOURLEY, of Texas. Appointed Vice and Deputy Consul, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, April 11, 1907. Died of smallpox, May 16, 1910.

BENJAMIN H. RIDGELY, of Missouri. Appointed Consul General, Mexico City, March 12, 1908. Died at Monterey, Mexico, October 10, 1908, of heart failure on his way to post. The doctor had warned him that the altitude would be dangerous for him, and the Department had promised to consider him for another post.

THEODORE C. HAMM, of Virginia. Appointed Consul at Durango, Mexico, August 19, 1911, confirmed. Died at post of smallpox, November 6, 1914.

CHARLES F. BRISSEL, of New Jersey. Appointed Consul at Bagdad, April 24, 1914. Died at post of cholera, October 31, 1916.

LUTHER K. ZABRISKIE, of Connecticut. Appointed Consul at Aguas Calientes, Mexico, November 18, 1918. Died at his post of smallpox, January 17, 1921.

CLARENCE C. WOOLARD, of Virginia. Appointed Vice Consul, Cape Haitien, Haiti, June 9, 1915. Died at Port au Prince, December 22, 1923, of malignant malaria.

EARLY AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE NOTES

(Continued from page 153)

contract with Robert Mason lapses; he said he expected a large cargo from Potomack, and as he is "a young man just venturing into the mercantile line" his future success depends greatly on his first essay. A great difficulty at Bordeaux seems to have been the repatriation of American seamen, and early in 1791 Consul Fenwick wrote urging the passage of a law "to oblige each American vessel to take home two or three men that might be in real distress." He said he would guard against incurring expense on their account, but that "there are instances where necessity and humanity require it." In 1793 Fenwick, Mason & Co. liquidated their establishment at Bordeaux, and the Department records state that Fenwick's commission was revoked December 15, 1796. It was interesting to read in the *American Consular Bulletin* of May, 1924, that Franco Columbus Fenwick, a citizen of the United States and a resident of Bordeaux, had in 1864 bequeathed a portrait of Washington to the Bordeaux consulate. The Department records show that Francis Columbus Fenwick was appointed Consul at Nantes March 28, 1821, but in 1838, owing to failing health he resigned and went to live on his mother's estate at Bordeaux.

William Knox, appointed Consul at Dublin, figures in no biographies so far discovered. In the list of consular appointments signed by George Washington, given in Gaillard Hunt's Calendar, the name of William Knox appears as slated for



Photo by Bonani.

SIBONEY, SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Landing Spot of the American Army June, 1898

(Photo sent by Juan Villali, Clerk, Santiago de Cuba)



Guadaloupe, St. Lucie, Tobago. Soon after his appointment at Dublin he wrote a despatch asking for reimbursement of fees (amounting to over 10 pounds sterling) he had been charged for the King's "Letter of Recognition and Approbation" of his appointment as Consul at that port, and for having the letter or exequatur recorded at Dublin Castle. He asks that the money be paid on his behalf to General Knox (Secretary of War), showing that evidently a relationship existed between them. Consul Knox's correspondence in January, 1891, contains a report of an invention by two Belfast "artists" (McCabe and Pearce) of a loom for weaving linen and cotton, and a few months later he wrote to Mr. Jefferson that Pearce was not satisfied with local offers for the invention and was on his way to Philadelphia. It would be interesting to know what part this episode played in the supremacy achieved by the United States in cotton weaving machinery.

Sylvanus Bourne, appointed to Hispaniola (now Santo Domingo), was evidently of the old Massachusetts family of shipbuilders. In Gailard Hunt's Calendar a number of letters from Bourne are listed, and from them it appears that he had business relations with Robert Morris, of

Philadelphia, a name of great weight in commercial circles. Recognition was not given by the local authorities, and Thomas Jefferson, writing to Bourne on May 13, 1791, said "particular reasons render it improper to press for a formal acknowledgment of our Consuls in the French colonies." He added that attention would be paid to "your representations and applications as if you were formally acknowledged," and he recommended "in strongest terms not to intermeddle in the internal disputes of the colony or of the mother country." This failure to receive recognition was undoubtedly detrimental from a business standpoint, so it is not surprising to read of Bourne's resignation in December, 1791; later (June 26, 1797), however, he was appointed Consul at Amsterdam in the Batavian Republic (now Holland).

James Maury, sent to Liverpool, was of an old Virginian family, whose Huguenot ancestors had fled from France in the seventeenth century and settled in the Old Dominion. His father, the Rev. James Maury, was Episcopal minister at Fredericksville, Va., from 1754 to 1770, and during the time that Thomas Jefferson lived at Shadwell Mill he attended that church and was one of the vestrymen. Mr. Maury wrote from Liverpool on October 8, 1789, applying for the consulship; and as a sequel to that letter may be given an extract from a publication issued in 1859 by the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, in which mention is made of James Maury, "who for 50 years was the respected Consul at this port for the United States, having received his appointment from the hands of Washington himself." His daughter, Ann Maury, born in Liverpool in 1803, became an authoress of note.

John Marsden Pintard, appointed Consul at Madeira Island, was also of French Huguenot descent. Three generations of the family were prominent merchants in New York, and one John Pintard, who may have been the father of John Marsden Pintard, was a noted philanthropist and founder of the New York Historical Society. Another member of the family, Louis Pintard, is said to have been the "chief importer of madeira wine into the United States," which probably explains this appointment. The production of wine at Madeira was then almost at its height—the export in 1800 being upward of 17,000 pipes, or more than a million and a half imperial gallons; but later on disease created havoc with the vines. Madeira was called "an enchanted isle of beauty"; but Pintard only stayed in office until 1803, when Marien Lemar, of Maryland, was appointed Consul. An appalling flood occurred that year on

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the island, but no mention of it is found in the consular correspondence.

Fulwar Skipwith, appointed Consul at Martinique, came of one of the oldest families in Virginia. Sir Grey Skipwith, a loyal cavalier, having emigrated to Virginia during Cromwell's time. Robert Skipwith, uncle (or possibly brother) of Fulwar Skipwith, married Isabel (Tibbie) Wayles, half sister of Martha, wife of Thomas Jefferson; and in Jefferson's correspondence are many letters to different members of the Skipwith family, all written in an affectionate, cordial strain. William Short, of Virginia, appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Paris in 1789—the first public officer appointed under the Constitution—also was related to Skipwith by marriage. Fulwar Skipwith went to Martinique immediately, but, as in the case of other French colonies, recognition was indefinitely postponed, and this, as he wrote, "reduced his slender finances" and gave his "patience some little trial." He accordingly sought another appointment, and was later sent to Paris; the correspondence at Paris shows he was in charge there as early as October, 1794, but the records in the Department give the date of his appointment as June 26, 1801. His tenure of office lasted until March 8, 1808, but was unfortunately marred by serious altercations with the American Minister. Returning to the United States, he went to live near Baton Rouge, La., and in 1810, when West Florida set up a free government, Skipwith was elected governor, but General Claiborne almost instantly seized West Florida, and Skipwith retired from the scene. In these brief words is hidden a dramatic episode, in which Skipwith's motives have been apparently misrepresented by some historians. During the War of 1812 he was intrusted with a secret mission to the Haitian Government in regard to a base for American shipping, but a combination of unfortunate circumstances prevented his leaving the United States. In 1819, March 15, according to the Department records, Skipwith was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for Lands of the United States at St. Helena, La., and this position he held until 1822, when Elijah Clark, of Covington, was appointed in his place. Skipwith apparently had acquired considerable land in that region, and probably ended his picturesque career there.

(To be continued)

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VIE DE BOHÈME

(Continued from page 151)

Right here is a good place to spike, or lay, or whatever the word is, the traditional idea that the Bohemians spend their lives roistering upon or under tables, and acting in "divers unseemly and ungodly ways." The Bohemian life which the world imagines had its roots in what is now Czechoslovakia, is in truth about as far removed from the worthy citizens of this country, their ancestors, heirs, executors and assigns, as Shakespeare's imaginative sea coast. But there is gaiety aplenty, and it is undeniable that Prague streets can show, at the right times and places (not to mention the right girls), a human snap and elegance on the distaff side which is, to say the least, satisfying.

Lest the reader think that life in this city is solely one of so-called "indoor sports," it is well to say that the Czechoslovaks are among the leaders in their love and appreciation of nature and the outdoors. Not only is hiking popular, but practically every known game (except our baseball and lacrosse) is played by large numbers of both sexes, and played well. An interesting example of organized physical and moral culture is the Sokol, a society comprising thousands of members, male and female, of all ages. Czechoslovakia has shown up well in several branches of athletics, notably tennis. Swimming is almost as universal as hiking, and the number of elaborate indoor pools in Prague is increasing; so that although the Bohemian Girl may not invariably dwell in marble halls, she can nevertheless bathe daily in not dissimilar surroundings.

No account of life in this country would be complete without a citation for the domovnik—a cousin of the Russian dvornik. Like his relative, he is the ever-present janitor guarding the outer and inner gates of one's temple. While not as closely affiliated with the police as his Russian colleague, nevertheless the local domovnik makes up, by his highly-unionized status, for many things. He has laws, and rights before the law. One rents an apartment, only to discover afterwards that access to the building, or exit therefrom, is subject during certain hours, to money tribute to the Cerebus, payable either each time or by renting a key. The locking-up hours are such as to preclude any possibility whatever of janitor-tax-free "life" such as Murger described it. "Wise" tenants, making previous in-avoidance arrangements with the landlord, will merely have the equivalent concealed in the rent they pay, for it seems the landlord is under certain tribute to



the domovnik, which two Indian arrow-heads a year will not cover!

"He who runs may read," says the old proverb. But can he? Yet he who rides—in Prague at least—can read, free of charge, from the illustrated periodicals with which the municipality stocks its street cars. These, in neat frames, are hung in various corners of the trams, and unlike the supplies in doctors' and dentists' offices, are changed weekly. Our crack express trains carry reading matter in the club cars, but where have we anything similar to this?

To judge by outward appearances, fully half the inhabitants of Prague, of both sexes, and from 10 years upwards, are members of the bar or aspirants thereto. That is, if one judges by the number of brief-cases in daily use. It is not known who the clever manufacturer or distributor was who first "sold" this idea, but at all events he was highly successful. Astonishing revelations would ensue if one could station oneself at some bridge head or other appropriate place with the power to examine the contents of the brief-cases passing by. Athletic clothes, make-up boxes, sewing and mending, hot-dogs and other eatables, "beverages" of course, and often books. A little bit of everything would be found, except, probably, briefs. Marketing and shopping, if not too bulky, are acceptable. Save for the difference in capacity, the brief-case in Prague plays the same role as the Family Ford at home. And frankly, one would not be struck dumb if some day, upon looking into one of these brief-cases, a Ford itself were to be found—or even Lon Chaney!

CONSULAR INVOICES

An event that calls for special mention is the issue by the Department of State of Article XXXI of the Consular Regulations, relating to the Documentation of Merchandise and including paragraphs 654-721. Those responsible for this splendid piece of work, consisting of 119 pages, exclusive of a nine page index, deserve high praise, for the labor involved has not only been enormous but also of a most patient, persistent, painstaking nature.

One paragraph that will afford much relief is No. 688, which states that "only one copy (of the Consular invoice) need be signed by the Consular officer, the signed copy invariably to be the 'duplicate.' The consular officer's name, however, must be stamped on all copies directly beneath or upon the signature line."

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LADIES' LUNCHEON

The women of the American Foreign Service met at luncheon on March 25 at the University Women's Club, 1634 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. There was a large attendance, as these meetings are for the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Foreign Service officers who are in active service or who have resigned or retired. Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, in a brief speech after the luncheon, suggested that the next meeting should be an open-air picnic luncheon at Hain's Point, East Potomac Park. So on April 4, while the white cherry blossoms were in their full glory, an al fresco luncheon was held in their shade. There were present: Mesdames Boyle, Caldwell, Chase, Dawson, Dumont, Hamilton, Ingram, Jackson, Jones, Josselyn, Latimer, Martin, Moffitt, Murphy, Palmer, Reams, Stewart, Villard, and Warren; and Misses Dawson and Villard. Unfortunately Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr was unable to be present, having been obliged to go to Philadelphia.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Every summer the Department of Commerce brings back to the United States quite a number of its foreign representatives to confer with business men in this country. Most of them go on extensive itineraries, covering cities in which are located firms most interested in trade with the particular foreign country from which the field man has returned. Requests for visits from these trade specialists are often received far in advance of the return of the officers. Among the fore-runners this year are Commercial Attaché C. C. Brooks, of Montevideo, who is due in New York on April 23, and Trade Commissioner Julian B. Foster, of the Wellington office, and Trade Commissioner B. Miles Hammond, of Milan, both of whom are already in the United States.

Commercial Attaché Frederick Todd, of Havana, and Assistant Trade Commissioner

Walter E. Aylor, of Mexico City, are now on leave in the United States.

Mr. Julian C. Greenup has been recently appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to Madrid. He is now in the Bureau at Washington conferring with the various commodity and technical divisions in preparation for the work at his post.

Miss Katherine E. O'Connor, who has been absent from the Ottawa office for several months, is returning to her post at an early date.

Dr. Julius Klein, who was on April 19, 1929, promoted to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce, has just had published a new book "Frontiers of Trade" (Century Co., N. Y.). President Hoover in a brief but highly eulogistic preface to this exposition of the whole field of American foreign commerce says: "There is no one so able to present this record or whose judgment of plans for the future is so well grounded."

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INTERNATIONAL LAW

"International Law as a Substitute for Diplomacy," by M. D. Redlich, 1928, Chicago, Independent Publishing Company, pp. xi, 208, is reviewed by William Renwick Riddell, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, in the March issue of the *American Bar Association Journal*.

Mr. Riddell says that the author has presented "as a background a series of scenes from the history of diplomacy intended to illustrate the general character and methods of diplomacy, and has succeeded in producing a work of great interest and no little value." He further states that "one of the most interesting chapters is devoted to the history of international relations and diplomacy; and in this, four periods are found: (1) the ancient, terminating with the separation of the Roman Empire, A. D. 395; (2) the mediæval, terminating with the invasion of Italy in 1494 by Charles VIII of France; (3) the modern, with the Crimean War, 1856; and (4) the current," which includes the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919, after the Great War.

The reviewer also says, "we may pass over as of little general importance the chapter on the his-

tory of the evolution of the status of diplomatic officers except that part of it which deals with early American diplomatic history, which to many, including this reviewer, is the most interesting part of this interesting book. I know of no more sympathetic and appreciative account of the labors, difficulties, triumphs of the early American diplomats—Silas Deane, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Day—men who considered it a 'glory to have broken such infamous orders' as Congress gave them. It were indeed much to be wished for that some other terminology should be discovered to apply to their undoubted diplomatic ability than John Fiske's 'Yankee shrewdness.'

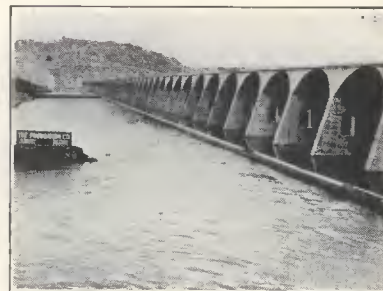
"In this connection I may be allowed to say that much more might be said for the diplomat. He is not always simply an advocate for his country's interest, and diplomacy is not always a kind of warfare and the diplomat an 'assistant . . . of the soldier.' Of course, he is his country's agent—every nation must be guided in its conduct towards others by intelligent self-interest, and unthinking altruism has and can have no place in international relations—but the diplomat is not as a rule deaf to the claims of other na-



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tions, and it is to the diplomat in great measure that we owe the score and more of arbitral and judicial settlements of our international disputes—they were 'family quarrels' after all—which are the pride and glory of the kindred nations."

Unfortunately, Mr. Riddell passes over without comment the chapter on consuls. He says in conclusion that the book is written in an easy, non-technical, non-professional style, and is "a valuable contribution to the literature of one of the most important subjects of the world's consideration."

FRENCH LAW COURTS

"The Efficiency of French Justice" is the title of a comprehensive article by Damon C. Woods, American Consul at Paris, France, that appeared in the March issue of the *American Bar Association Journal*. Consul Woods before entering the American Foreign Service practiced law at Waco, Tex., from 1910 to 1918 and was assistant county attorney during part of that time; he was therefore able to deal with the subject lucidly and succinctly. At the outset he stated that "while the criminal courts of the United States are more busily engaged than ever before in their efforts to try all of the small proportion of law breakers who are caught," the penal dockets are smaller than before the War in France; and he said, "due credit for its effective work in crime reduction should go to the French police organization, made up of the city forces, the national gendarmery and the judicial police." Mr. Woods then briefly described the French judiciary and the various courts commencing with the Courts of Assizes, for the trial of major felonies, in the ninety departments of France; then the correctional courts, which "in the volume of cases dispatched and the general efficiency displayed are worthy of emulation"; the civil tribunals, "the principal French courts of first instance for the trial of purely civil causes," where we find three judges and no jury; and then he described the appellate practice and courts. In conclusion, he said: "The feature of the French appellate opinion is its brevity. It rarely contains a reference to a past judgment but applies directly to the question presented a provision of code or statute. The arduous work of reconciling current decisions with those of the past is left to private annotators and law professors. 'Stare decisis' has no terror for the French judges. The three codes—civil, criminal and commercial—promulgated by Napoleon I more than a century ago, remain the sovereign guides of judicial thought and action."



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CORRESPONDENCE

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The American Foreign Service Journal,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Permit me as one of those longest subscribing for the JOURNAL and for its predecessor, the Consular Bulletin, to express appreciation of its excellence and progress. I am more and more interested and delighted. There is much of permanent value. I should be glad to see more of the international law and maritime law material used, which I am sure is available; and I often wonder how it is that some or other of the very noteworthy books on diplomatic practice and by way of diplomatic memoirs escape mention. An approach by your editors to a few of the older men, well read and experienced in diplomacy, would, I am sure, bring their cooperation. I know that over the long period of years it is the consular, rather than the diplomatic material that is more spare, and I observe that it is consular material that appears more ready to your hand; yet I feel a larger proportion of the diplomatic would prove a useful and pleasing change. However, the JOURNAL as it is and as it will naturally develop under editorial policies to date, has established a very fine character. Long may it prosper!

Very cordially yours,

FRANK E. HINCKLEY,
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San Francisco, Calif.

Consul General Wesley Frost, now at Montreal, has written with reference to the article in the March issue of the JOURNAL entitled "Our Tenth Anniversary," saying that he was the first editor of the "American Consular Bulletin," having been in charge of it from the outset until about February, 1921. His interesting letter is as follows:

"Consuls General Ralph J. Totten and William Coffin, the Castor and Pollux of our Service, were the joint founders of the American Consular Association, and Mr. Coffin undertook to launch the Bulletin, if my memory serves me clearly. Just at that time, however, he was named Liaison Officer of the War Trade Board, and turned the Bulletin over to me. I was the first Chairman of the Executive Committee, and as the President and Vice President went into the field immediately after the Association was formed, I found myself the foster-parent of an infant whose lease on life was extremely dubious.

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"No one had any idea as to what class of material could be included in the program or what its format should be. There was universal apprehension lest it become a 'periodical of protest'; and also lest it partake of the flippant tone of a college newspaper. The idea of publishing geographic articles had not occurred to us (and as a matter of fact my view has always been that they are undesirable). Under these circumstances it was difficult to scrape together enough copy which could be at the same time interesting and inoffensive. When finally assembled the copy for each issue had to run the gauntlet of two of the high ranking officials of the Department, and they themselves, in addition to being excessively busy, were uncertain as to just what form of material the Bulletin should carry. On one occasion the copy for an issue was held for three calendar months on the desk of one of these gentlemen. I finally screwed up courage to suggest that I be allowed to use my own judgment, and permission was accorded me with a readiness which made me regret my previous timidity.

"Just before I left Washington there was an important discussion as to the future of the publication, my view being that it should be merely a news sheet, not on calendared paper, appearing fortnightly, at a subscription of \$2.50 per annum. Fortunately or unfortunately, the decision went the other way, and thanks to the ability of Counselor DeWitt C. Poole, the Bulletin took a much firmer hold on its existence.

"When I look at the files of the first two years I blush with shame for my responsibility; but when I recall the chaotic conditions that prevailed, and the fact that I was working nights steadily to fulfill my duties as Trade Adviser, I marvel after all that the publication did not perish incontinently."

BOOK NOTES

"The Life of Lord Pauncefote, First Ambassador to the United States," by R. B. Mowat. (London, Constable & Co., Ltd., 1929, 306 p.)

"America's Ambassadors to France (1777-1927): A Narrative of Franco-American Diplomatic Relations," by Beckles Willson, author of "The British Embassy in Paris," etc. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, 1928, 433 p.). In the preface to this delightful book, the author acknowledges the assistance rendered him in his



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task by many, among whom were W. R. Castle, Jr., Sheldon Whitehouse, Warrington Dawson, and Edward Tuck.

"Diplomatic Europe Since the Treaty of Versailles," by Conte Carlo Sforza (New Haven, published for the Institute of Politics by the Yale University Press; London, H. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1928, 130 p.)

"Political Handbook of the World, 1929: Parliaments, Parties and Press," edited by Malcolm

W. Davis and Walter H. Mallory. (Council of Foreign Relations, Inc., 25 West Forty-third Street, New York, 204 p. \$2.50 post free.) *The Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs*, London, says: "Probably the most useful information is that regarding the political complexion of the various organs of the press. The reader of foreign newspapers is given, through this feature, a valuable indication of the number of grains of salt to be taken with the statements made, and of the value to be attached to expressions of opinion."

Dr. Charles A. Beard, in an article entitled "The International Scene" in the *New Republic* for April 17, 1929, says: "Nothing is more welcome these days to harassed students of human conduct than compact surveys of current economic and political affairs by competent authorities who combine technical knowledge with capacity for lucid exposition. Especially are we fortunate in having two volumes of this character which admirably supplement each other," and the two books referred to are "The New World," by Isaiah Bowman (4th ed.), and "Survey of International Affairs, 1926," by Arnold J. Toynbee.

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