

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



A MOUNTAIN OF COCOA

F. W. Goding, American Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, Furnishes This Illustration of What a "Hill of Beans" Can Amount to in the Country Where Cocoa Comes From.

Vol. IV February, 1922 No. 2



THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

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

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

VOL. IV. No. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Hengstler Glances Back

How the Consular Bureau Has Developed in the Twenty-four Years Which Have Elapsed Since Its Present Chief "Joined Up"

CIVIL SERVICE examinations for Government positions were little known in southern Ohio in 1898 and considerable interest was shown when I went to Cincinnati one spring day to take one, but much greater interest was aroused when, early in August, a telegram was received offering me a position as stenographer to the Chief of the Consular Bureau in the State Department. Just what the Consular Bureau was was unknown alike to me or any one whom I asked about it, but the chance to see Washington was sufficient inducement to accept.

Benjamin Franklin is said to have spent his first hours in Philadelphia walking the streets eating from a loaf of bread carried under his arm. My arrival in Washington was even more exciting, as the station was entirely surrounded by water about two feet deep, due, as I was informed, to a cloudburst. With other passengers I mounted on the shoulders of a colored porter, who waded through the water for about a block and deposited me on dry land in Pennsylvania Avenue.

The next day, Friday, August 13th, the day on which the peace protocol with Spain was signed, I hunted up the State Department, then headed by the present Justice William R. Day as Secretary of State, took oath of office, and became stenographer to Robert S. Chilton, the Chief of the Consular Bureau. Wilbur J. Carr was at that time Assistant Chief of the Bureau and occupied a desk in the same room, so that the training received in my initial years in the Bureau was of the best and has been invaluable to me.

One of the first things I had to do was to learn the sign symbols of the various Department offices. Second Assistant Secretary Adee, who was even then a veteran in the Service, had invented a system of marks for the different offices based on the old tit-tat-to game. Each office had its special position of the right angle or the bracket formation, by which it was known—the complete combination forming the cryptic symbol of the criss-cross game.

During the first week I was in the Consular Bureau, Mr. Chilton handed me a consular list and asked me to count up the various offices of each grade. I did this carefully and was sure of the accuracy of my report; but when he asked if it was correct, instead of saying "Yes," as I could properly have done, I carelessly answered, "I think so." I have never forgotten his reply: "I do not want you to think—I want you to know."

In those days the Bureau consisted of four rooms and a personnel of two Consular Clerks (later called Consular Assistants) and six clerks, among them being Edward L. Whitehouse, who only recently retired, and Miles M. Shand, now Chief of the Bureau of Appointments. The entire staff of the Department, including the Secretary of State, numbered 72, and there were in the Consular Service 37 Consuls General, 196 Consuls, 9 Commercial Agents, who were salaried and prohibited from engaging in business, 13 Consuls with salaries of \$1,000, who were permitted to engage in business, and 52 Consuls and 23 Commercial Agents who were compensated by fees



collected and allowed to engage in business, and 13 Consular Clerks. Salaries of Consuls General ranged from \$2,000 to \$6,000 and of Consuls from \$1,000 to \$5,000, but they were in addition permitted to retain the notarial fees collected.

How Things Have Grown.

The present, 1922, personnel of the Department is 501; and the career Consular Service consists of 52 Consuls General, 311 Consuls, 125 Vice Consuls of career, 10 Consular Assistants, 8 Interpreters, and 11 Student Interpreters, or a total of 517 career officers. The clerical staff brings the total personnel up to 2,698 at present.

The Consular Bureau now has a staff of 40, and occupies nine rooms. For some time during the war the personnel rose to more than 100.

When I entered the Bureau, a career Consular Service had not yet been established, but a beginning had been made under the Executive order of 1895, which required candidates for certain posts to pass a non-competitive examination. Whenever a vacancy occurred in one of these places, the President selected a man for the place and sent him to the Bureau where he was given an examination. Some of the men now in the Service entered under such an examination about this time, among them being Messrs. Lowrie, Pickerell and Westacott. Mr. Shand conducted the examinations and the report was signed by the Third Assistant Secretary of State and the Chief of the Consular Bureau.

The principal reorganization of the Consular Service occurred in 1906 and the first competitive examination for the Service was held March 14 and 15, 1907. For this 23 candidates were designated and 18 appeared, of whom 10 received a passing grade. Five of these men—Edward J. Norton, Carl F. Deichman, Milton B. Kirk, Drew Linard and Lucien Meuninger—are still in the Service. One of the successful candidates was the unfortunate Arthur S. Cheney, who lost his life in the earthquake while Consul at Messina, Italy. At the next examination, July 11, 1907, the President designated 54 persons, of whom 38 appeared and 13 passed.

It is interesting to compare these figures with that of the examination held June 27, 1921, when 217 men were designated, of whom 40 were non-career Vice Consuls and clerks in the Service who took the written examinations at their posts, their oral examinations to be undergone later in Washington. One hundred and twenty-eight of the 177 men who were in the United States appeared for the examination and 23 passed.

Shortly after the second examination, it was decided that the improvement of the Service required that consular officers have some instruction in their work before proceeding abroad. As a result the Bureau in 1907 held its first consular "school," which was attended by the seven new appointees, among whom were N. B. Stewart, Samuel T. Lee, Edward I. Nathan, Henry D. Baker, and J. Paul Jameson, who are all still in the Service. Consul Augustus E. Ingram was in charge of this first class.

The Consular Bureau in the War.

The story of the war period in the Consular Bureau would be of absorbing interest were it possible to tell it, but, as many consular offices also found at that time, the rush of work was too great to render possible the recording of other than general impressions. On the morning of August 3, 1914, the force of the Bureau arrived to find the corridors packed with persons who had relatives and friends in Europe with whom they wanted to get in touch. From that day for nearly a year the Bureau was not closed for a minute, night or day. The force was increased to more than 100, lunches and dinners were eaten a bite at a time while seeing the visitors who for weeks thronged the office, and included the Vice President, Justices of the Supreme Court, Cabinet Officers, Senators, Representatives, and most of official Washington, as well as thousands of private individuals.

In the first three days of this rush more than \$300,000 in cash and certified checks in amounts from \$10 to \$3,000 or \$4,000 was received and transmitted to Americans abroad. The card index of that period contains nearly 100,000 names of Americans for whose whereabouts and welfare the Bureau made investigation.

Devotion of Staff to Duty.

No comment on the work of this period is complete without a word of praise for the hard work, loyalty and absolute disregard of "office hours" of every member of the Bureau staff, all of whom felt that the needs of Americans abroad demanded every bit of strength and time that could be given and one and all they worked regularly from twelve to eighteen hours a day.

In the midst of this, the necessity for a new consular cipher became apparent and the Bureau prepared and issued the Gray Code, which received the compliments of the Secretary of State.

To give a list of those in the Bureau who deserved special commendation for their work dur-



PHOTOGRAPH BY SCHULTZ

MR. HENGSTLER, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU, AT HIS DESK
How Many Consuls Recognize the Chair at the Right?

ing this trying period, which continued through the years of the war and still exists in a modified form, would be to name all the members of the staff, but mention should be made particularly of the Assistant Chief, John D. Johnson, and the Chief Clerk of the Bureau, Harry A. Havens, on whom fell much of the work of organization and direction and who handled this phase with great dispatch and efficiency.

With the signing of the armistice, many of the war time activities of the Bureau ceased, but nevertheless, its work has not decreased in interest. Many incidents could be cited as an indication of this fact. Practically from the very beginning of the war, American merchant vessels were destroyed by German submarines and raiders, but this piratical warfare stopped with the cessation of hostilities and masters had only the mined areas to fear. However, early in 1921, a case was reported to the Bureau which indicated that the east coast of the United States had become almost as dangerous to peaceful merchantmen as it was during the days of Captain Kidd.

The *Caroll A. Deering*, new and well built, cleared from Rio de Janeiro under the command of Captain Willis B. Wormell, thoroughly reliable and an experienced New England navigator. On January 29, 1921, it passed Cape Lookout lightship and on January 31st it was found a few miles north of that point with all sails set and lanterns in the rigging showing that it had been hurriedly abandoned. The fact that no storm had occurred during the period from January 29 to 31, and that the vessel was staunch when it passed the lightship aroused strong suspicion of foul play, which the Consular Bureau, in conjunction with the Departments of Justice and Commerce, was called upon to investigate. Only after the complete investigation of all available clues was it assumed that the loss was due to natural forces and the absence of any proof as to the cause of the wreck will always leave the question undecided, as in the case of the schooner *Marie Celeste* which was picked up at sea with all sails set in a fair wind with no persons on board. This case also was one

(Continued on page 47)

Our New Chiefs

By R. Henry Norweb

WHILE at first glance, it may seem a little discouraging that only four of the fifteen men appointed Ministers during the past few months were from the Service, yet the fact that all of the men previously raised from the ranks by the last Administration have been reappointed by this, shows that the cloud has a very decided silver lining. Gibson, Phillips and Dodge were retained at their posts, while Jay has been transferred from Salvador to Roumania and Grew from Denmark to Switzerland. Joe Grew, by the way, started in the Foreign Service as Deputy Consul General at Cairo in 1904.

The first of the four recent appointees from the Service was Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., as Minister to Salvador. This is his second appointment as Minister, for in 1913 he was sent in this capacity to Ecuador. Mr. Schuyler has had unusually wide experience in the Service, having acted as Secretary or Consul General at Bangkok, Tokyo, Mexico City, Petrograd and Bucharest. He has made a study of Indo-Iranian languages and has written books and articles on Oriental subjects. During the war, he was Captain on the General Staff, both in France and in Siberia.

Early in October, Lewis Einstein and Charles S. Wilson were appointed to Czecho-Slovakia and Bulgaria respectively. Mr. Einstein came into the Service in 1903 and just ten years later received his first appointment as Minister to Costa Rica. He is an author of several historical books, as well as of articles and reviews. Mr. Wilson is another who has gone from Third Secretary to Counselor and from Counselor to Minister. He has had several posts as Secretary in the Balkan states and this time he has gone back as the head of his Legation.

Mr. Riddle's Long Experience.

John W. Riddle, of Philadelphia, who is leaving shortly to take up his post as Ambassador to Argentina, has also had long experience in the Diplomatic Service, which he entered in 1893 as Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople. From there he went to Russia and then in 1903 was Diplomatic Agent and Consul General in Egypt. Next he was made Minister to Roumania and Serbia, from which post he was promoted to be Ambassador to Russia.

Of the other Ambassadors and Ministers appointed since last March, Myron T. Herrick at Paris has had earlier experience in the same post, while Harvey at London, Warren at Tokyo,

Woods at Madrid, Child at Rome, and Schurman at Peking, have had public, educational and literary careers.

A prominent educator has been chosen as American Minister to Denmark. There was surprise at a recent dinner in Copenhagen when he was asked to make a speech and, to the amazement of all, he made the speech in the Danish language and made it very correctly. When upon investigation it was found that John Dyneley Prince was professor of Semetic and Slavonic languages and dean of the Graduate School of New York University, people were not so surprised. Mr. Prince is a member of several literary and scientific societies, and some years ago took part in a research expedition to Babylonia. He has also been a member of the Assembly and of the Senate of New Jersey and at one time was acting governor of that State. In addition to his many other activities, Mr. Prince in his leisure moments composes music, the best known of which is, probably, the music to Kipling's "Mandalay."

Writers of Note Chosen.

October 8, when the Senate confirmed eight nominations to ministerships, was a banner day for diplomats. Considering that five of these eight appointees are writers of note, it is evident that President Harding has the same predilection for author diplomats as most of his predecessors. Mr. Swenson, our Minister to Norway, has written many articles on educational subjects and for some time was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota. In 1897 he first turned his attention to diplomacy and was given the Ministership to Denmark, then to Switzerland and later to Norway. He retired in 1913, but has again been persuaded to occupy the Legation at Christiania.

Another writer is Edward E. Brodie, Minister to Siam, who was a prominent newspaper publisher in Oregon City and was also president of the National Editorial Association.

Then again, J. Morton Howell, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Cairo, is the author of State Laws and several books relating to hygiene and sanitation. He is the founder of the American Child Hygiene Association and has several times represented his state, by appointment of the Governor, at national and international congresses.

The fifth writer diplomat named by the present administration—and the first diplomatic appoint-



ment that has gone to the corps of Washington newspaper correspondents—is Jesse S. Cottrell of Tennessee to be Minister to Bolivia. Mr. Cottrell has been in the Press Gallery at the Capitol for ten years as the Washington correspondent of a number of southern newspapers. He has traveled in Latin American countries and is familiar with conditions in South America.

Finally, there is Willis C. Cook, who published the Sioux Falls *Daily Press*. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin Law School and is a former county judge and state senator. He is a president of the South Dakota branch of the League to Enforce Peace and is now our Minister to Venezuela.

The selection of Roy T. Davis of Ewing, Missouri, as Minister to Guatemala, is based on a long experience in South American countries where he has traveled extensively. He is the head of the Stevens Institute of Missouri and is prominently associated with the educational, business and political affairs of his state.

The Minister newly appointed to Panama is Dr. John G. South, of Frankfort, Kentucky. He has been active for a number of years in state civic and political circles and is president of the Kentucky State Medical Association. Dr. South is in the unique position of being the only full-fledged M. D. in the Diplomatic Service.

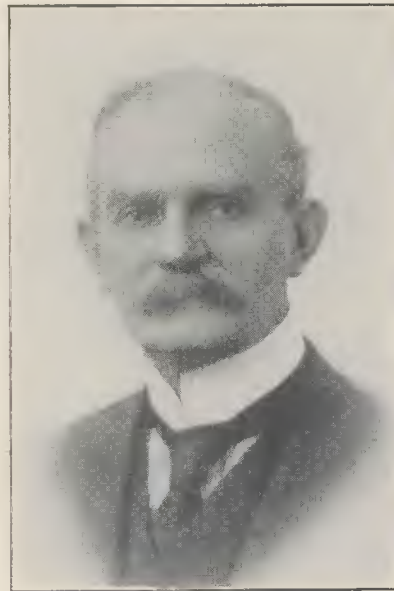
John E. Ramer, the new Minister to Nicaragua, also came originally from Missouri. He was appointed, however, from Colorado, where he is well known as a political organizer and where he lately held the post of Secretary of State.

Born in Virginia, Charles F. Kagey, our Minister to Finland, graduated from the University of Virginia, and then made his home in Kansas, where he practiced law and served on the bench. It is understood that he was sponsor for the advertising campaign carried on by Kansas City which was an important factor in its recent phenomenal growth.

A Trained Diplomat.

Although Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld has only recently been named Minister to Persia, he has already proved himself to be a trained diplomat. It seems, according to the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, that shortly after President Harding had sent the name of Rabbi Kornfeld to the Senate, he was asked to write an article on the duties of the United States Minister to Persia.

"Not having been confirmed by the Senate," the prospective Minister replied, "it would be the height of folly for me to write such an article as you propose."



→ JOHN W. RIDDLE

Appointed Ambassador to Argentina. He last served as Ambassador to Russia in 1909.

When the Senate confirmed the nomination, the publication renewed its proposal. The Minister then replied:

"Now being the United States Minister to Persia, it is the height of wisdom for me to refrain from publishing my views on the subject."

Rabbi Kornfeld is the first rabbi to become American Minister. He is a personal friend of the President's and is well known for his work along educational lines. He is an author of note and has shown great interest in the establishment of the Chautauqua circuit.

The youngest Minister in the Service is Franklin E. Morales, who was appointed on October 24 to Honduras. He began as a fireman in Atlantic City and from there he advanced by leaps and bounds until he became vice president of the International Commercial Corporation. For a long time he has been closely connected with the export business in South America, where he was the representative of the manufacturing jewelers of the United States.

Just as this edition of the BULLETIN is going to press, comes news of the nominations of Henry P. Fletcher and William J. O'Toole. Mr. O'Toole, an attorney of West Virginia, is to be

(Continued on page 45)



The Consular Bureau, its loyal staff avers, is the only—or at least one of a very few—Government offices which has been humanized to the extent of holding Christmas celebrations for its members. This Christmas brought the sixth celebration. Preparations were begun three weeks in advance, when committees were appointed, among the personnel of the Bureau, to attend to decorations, obtain a tree, arrange a room, and last but not least, to provide good things to eat. A collection was made to meet the small necessary expenses, and, the party being assured, each member of the Bureau staff drew a name from a hat, carefully studied all the characteristics of the personage appertaining to the name, and purchased an appropriate present not exceeding ten cents in value. The merry-makers assembled in the afternoon of Christmas eve in room 107, which was festooned in gay ribbons and garlanded with mistletoe and holly, and gathered around a tree brilliantly lighted by candles and heavily laden with Christmas gifts. The presents were distributed by Mr. Hengstler, playing the role of Santa Claus in place of Mr. Shand, whose temporary indisposition prevented his usual impersonation. Each person was required to open his package, display its contents, and read the poem or verses attached, for the amusement of the others present.

Mr. Hengstler read a number of Christmas greetings from consular officers abroad, who had attended former parties. One of these, from Consul General Ralph Totten, was in the form of an original sonnet dedicated to "Hengstler and Co.," "Co"—you know—being the official abbreviation for Consular Bureau.

The sonnet, indited on a cleverly and artistically prepared Christmas card, read thus:

*Here's a song that I sing in my halting rhyme,
Each year as I wander the wide world o'er;
Now far to the North where the rough waves roar
'Gainst the rocks of the Norseman's land sublime;
Sometimes in the Southland's kinder clime,
The Mediterranean's sun kissed shore—
"Let us never forget the companions of yore,
East or West, North or South, at Christmas time."
Ring out, merry bells, so far, far away,*

*And carry a message to them for me;
No matter at all where I am today,
Dear friends, there's a place I'd much rather be,
Can you guess from my verse who then are they
Of whom I am thinking far over the sea?*

Following the distribution of the presents the resourceful ladies of the Bureau served a delightful buffet luncheon upon the desks arranged as tables. After clearing away the "tables," a young member of the Bureau surprised the happy throng by leading a company of troubadours upon the scene, whereupon dancing prevailed for a number of hours. The successful event closed with the expressions of good cheer and conclusions that it was the most enjoyable party ever given in the Bureau.

The following transfers have recently been ordered among principal officers: Ernest B. Price from Canton to Foochow; Geo. C. Hanson from Foochow to Harbin; Douglas Jenkins from Harbin to Department; J. Paul Jameson from Department to Amoy; Leighton Hope from Hongkong to Swatow; Myrl S. Meyers from Swatow to Yunanfu; Thomas M. Wilson from Tientsin to Madras; Leonard G. Dawson from Madras to Santander; Maurice L. Stafford from Santander to Barranquilla; Thomas W. Voetter from Antofagasta to Caracas, Venezuela; Paul C. Squire from Dunkirk to La Rochelle, (temporarily); John S. Calvert from Guadaloupe to Dunkirk; and Shelby F. Strother from detail at Ellis Island to Guadaloupe; Harry M. Lakin, on leave of absence from Aden awaiting assignment; Cecil M. P. Cross, now detailed Naples to Aden; Karl G. MacVitty from Sydney to Auckland; Damon C. Woods from Marseille to Cape Haitien; Avra M. Warren from Cape Haitien to Karachi; E. Verne Richardson from Karachi to Coblenz; George A. Bucklin from Coblenz to Acapulco; John A. Gamon from Acapulco to Queenstown; Mason Mitchell from Queenstown to Malta; Carl R. Loop from Malta to Catania; Robert R. Bradford from Catania to Casablanca; Herbert O. Williams from Department to Brest; Sample P. Forbus from Brest to Paris; Henry T. Wilcox from Paris to Vigo; Charles K. Moser from Con-



AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



96

stantinople to Johannesburg; Fred D. Fisher from Johannesburg to Nantes; Maxwell K. Moorehead from Nantes to Stuttgart; Clarence Carrigan from Lyon to Milan; North Winship from Milan to Bombay; and Charles M. Hathaway from Bombay to Dublin.

Vice Consuls have been assigned to other posts as follows: Hooker A. Doolittle at Calcutta, commission cancelled to remain at Madras; and Charles R. Thorling from Madras to Bombay; John C. Moonaw at Colombo (temporarily) ordered to U. S.; William J. McCafferty from Wellington to Hongkong and John E. Moran from Auckland to Wellington; F. LeRoy Spangler from Helsingfors to Berlin; Edward P. Lowry, newly appointed, to Habana.

Among the subordinate personnel the following clerks have been promoted to be Vice Consuls and assigned to their present posts: Joseph F. Burt, of N. J., at Vienna; E. Clark Creager, of Penna., at Kobe; Harold J. Newton, of Ore., at Kobe; Albert Forster, of D. C., at Berlin; William H. Brown, of N. J., at Port Limon; Elton N. Gage, of N. Y., at Rome; Stephen E. Kendrick, of R. I., at Vienna; L. Pittman Springs, of D. C., at Cherbourg; Howard C. Tinsley, of Ga., at Montevideo; and Charles L. Turrill, of Mass., at Berlin.

The following Vice Consuls and clerks have been transferred to other posts in the same capacity: E. Kilbourne Foote from Genoa to Messina; Percy G. Kemp from Almeria to Cadiz; William H. Pickford from Nassau to Berne; William D. Smith from San Jose to Port Limon; Eli Taylor from Shanghai to Mukden; Sherwood H. Avery from Rosario (temporarily) to Montevideo; Gilson G. Blake Newcastle, N. S. W., to Melbourne; Paul F. Dareey from Southampton

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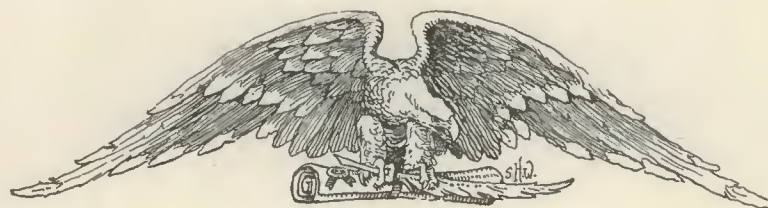
to Swansea; Curtis F. Everett from Liege to Stuttgart; Jno. H. E. McAndrews from Frankfort to Bucharest; Basil E. Savard from Bucharest to Frankfort; Jno. A. Scott from Strasbourg to Dresden; and Mark W. Van Sichel from Zagreb to Fiume.

Eugene C. A. Reed, of Florida, Consul of class 6, assigned to Stettin; and Carl C. Lumry, of Iowa, Vice Consul of career of class 3, assigned at Naples; Consular Agent William J. Burke, of New Jersey, at Bocas del Toro and Consular Agent John T. Morong, of California, at Caldera, Chile, have resigned.

Wiley M. Denby, of Missouri, has been appointed Consular Agent at Bocas del Toro; Henry T. Purdy, Acting Consular Agent at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica; Albert F. Gutzmer, of Great Britain, at Aux Cayes, Haiti; and Lawrence A. Mantovani, of New York, at Cyprus.

The following changes have been made in grading of offices: Auckland from Consulate General to Consulate, Wellington from Vice Consulate to Consulate General, and Caracas from Consular Agency to Consulate. Trondjhem, Norway, has been closed while Messina, Italy, has been reopened. A Consular Agency has been opened at Aux Cayes, Haiti.

The Departmental visitors' register bears the following recent entries: J. Francis Gill, Vice Consul at Soerabaya, Java; Marc T. Greene, Vice Consul at Birmingham; George N. Ifft, Consul at Bergen; George H. Barringer, Vice Consul at Belfast; Joseph F. McGurk, Vice Consul at Paris; William L. Jenkins, Consul at Nairobi, British East Africa; Foster M. Beck, Vice Consul at Seoul; Albert Halstead, Consul General at Montreal; and Soren Listoe, formerly Consul General at Rotterdam.



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

The purposes of the Bulletin are (1) to serve as an exchange among American consular 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 Consular Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and young men who may be considering the Consular 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 Consular Service, or the Department of State, are rigidly excluded from its columns.

Contributions should be addressed to the American Consular Bulletin, c/o Consular Bureau, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

THE CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

"The American Consular Association," a member of the Executive Committee told our newest accretion of embryo Consuls General, "is an organization of the officers of the Service. It embraces in its membership practically every officer in the Service, and should embrace them all. It is the only organization that I know which envelops the world; which extends to the four corners of the earth; and I am sure that some of you who have just received your assignments are beginning to suspect that it extends to the end of the earth. This organization heads in at Washington and its Executive Committee is a group of consular officers on assignment to the Department of State. The Association tries to get over to the man in the field all those developments, especially in Washington, which touch consular affairs and of which an officer at his post should be informed.

"To do this, the CONSULAR BULLETIN serves as a medium. You have, doubtless, seen the BULLETIN and will agree with me that it is developing into an official organ of no mean proportions and importance. Through the BULLETIN, and as a member of the Association, you will receive in the field all valuable reflections from the work of the men who are on the job in Washington and elsewhere, but as the field needs the BULLETIN

so the BULLETIN needs the field, and your collaboration from your post can be made as effective in furthering this commendable enterprise as though you were serving on its editorial staff in Washington.

"We are all trying to work together in harmonious cohesion; to develop team-work through the Service spirit. The Association is designed to foster and to further this spirit and represents, in that sense, the contribution of the officers themselves to the work of the Department; it is a voluntary instrumentality for contributing our bit.

"The Association is not intended as an organism for the collective defense of our rights. Our rights need no defense. It is intended to whet-ten and to elevate our sense of duty.

"Pent-up energies expend themselves through the Association effort; enthusiasms find expression in its work; it has no ideals apart from the established policy of the directorship and of the Department of State. There are many benefits to accrue from it and no possible harm that can result from it."

The President of the Consular Association, Consul General Charles C. Eberhardt, writes the Secretary of the Association from Brisbane, Australia, September 29, 1921, in part as follows:

"Ever since the flattering news of my election to the Presidency of the Consular Association reached me, I have been hoping to receive from the Executive Committee some indication of how I might assist in such plans as are being formulated and carried out in connection with Service activities and matters of interest and importance to the Association. * * *

"The retiring officers are to be congratulated on the excellent record they have left. Dependent as absentee officers must always be to a large extent upon the assistance and co-operation of those officers on detail in Washington and those on leave or stationed at posts widely scattered over the earth's surface, it is remarkable that they have been able to advance the aims of the Association so materially, while at the same time it sets for the succeeding officers a mark which it will be difficult to equal or attain, much less surpass. I am sure that the newly elected officers will be favored with the continuation of that same assistance and co-operation from the men in the Service no matter where they may be detailed.

"The improvement which has been effected in the CONSULAR BULLETIN is another cause for con-



PHOTOGRAPH BY SCHULTZ

THE PRESENT STAFF OF THE CONSULAR BUREAU

This group, plus nine who could not be present, reveals the proportions to which the work of the Consular Bureau has grown. John D. Johnson, the Assistant Chief of the Bureau, stands in the center, and Harry A. Havens, Chief Clerk of the Bureau, is at his right. The young ladies seated include (left to right) Miss Turner, Miss Pearson, Miss McElhiney, Miss Foster, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Dix, Miss Borjes, Miss Mahon, Miss Barker, Miss Lawrence and Mrs. Summers. The gentlemen standing are Mr. Murray, Mr. Shaw, Consul Dick, Mr. Otterman, Mr. Woods, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Havens, Mr. Cross, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Caffee, Vice Consul Styles, Consular Assistant Muccio, Consular Assistant Green, Consul Shepard, Mr. Sisler, Consul Pinkerton, Mr. Givens.

gratulation. At most offices which I have visited its receipt is looked forward to with pleasure and interest.

"Occasionally—only very rarely, I am glad to say—an officer is found who belittles the BULLETIN and what it aims to accomplish or has accomplished, and who often goes so far as to express his intention of discontinuing his subscription. From such, a few statements and questions setting forth the fact that the BULLETIN is dependent upon the assistance and contributions—

to the editorial room as well as to the treasury—of all men in the Service, and asking them to what extent they have thus assisted and contributed, usually bring forth the confession that they have done nothing; they have been mere drifters; that such criticism as they have offered has been of a destructive rather than a constructive nature; and also the admission that similar disinterest on the part of all officers would be most detrimental to the Association as well as to the Service as a whole.



"I am glad to believe that in all such instances the 'knocker' has ultimately become a 'booster.' Fortunately, these instances are most rare. Quite the contrary is usually the case as, for instance, is clearly indicated by the testimony which came to me recently in a conversation with an officer at a busy sea-port, who, in the course of his conversation about the Association and the BULLETIN, concluded his remarks with the statement that 'to me the recent article by Consul Pinkerton on *Vessels and Seamen* was alone worth the price of subscription to the BULLETIN.'"

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

From the Foreign Service Division of the Department of Commerce we have the following announcements to make:

Trade Commissioner A. W. Ferrin has returned to the United States after five years' residence abroad, during which time he spent three years in China and two in Australia. He will prepare a commercial handbook on Australia during the next few months.

Trade Commissioner Wilbur J. Page, formerly attached to the office of the Commercial Attaché in London, has been appointed Chief of the Leather Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Philip S. Smith, Chief of the Latin American Division, has resigned. He will be succeeded by R. H. Ackerman, formerly Latin American representative of the Southern Railway.

Commercial Attaché Paul L. Edwards, who was en route to his new post at Constantinople, was taken ill in Vienna and forced to remain there several weeks. During this time the Secretary of Commerce required a representative in Athens, Greece, and instructed Mr. Edwards to proceed to that city and open an office.

On January 20 there assembled in Paris a number of Commercial Attachés stationed in European countries to confer on their work. This is the first conference of Commercial Attachés, but it is expected that these conferences will be held regularly hereafter.

The *American Economic Review* for December notes the publication by the Banks Law Book Company of New York of a volume of nearly 1,000 pages entitled *Latin-American Commercial Law*, by T. Esquivel Obregon, with the collaboration of E. M. Bourchard. Price, \$10.

Colonel D. C. Collier, of San Diego, has been named by President Harding Commissioner Gen-

eral of the United States Commission to the Brazilian Exposition to be held next September. The list contains the names of Mrs. Henrietta W. Livermore, of New York; Frank A. Harrison, of Nebraska; Colonel M. B. Ochs, of Tennessee; Richard P. Momsen, of Wisconsin; and William Grant Stevens, President of the American Chamber of Commerce. The last two are at present resident in Brazil. The United States will construct a building at the Exposition, which will subsequently be converted into an Embassy.

By an executive order of December 24, 1921, the President appointed a Purchasing Commission for Russian Relief, to consist of the Secretary of Commerce; James P. Goodrich, of Indiana; Edward M. Flesh, of Missouri; Edgar Rickard, of New York; and Don Livingston, of South Dakota.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, has been commissioned by the governing board of that body to make a trip through the Central American republics. Dr. Rowe will sail from New York February 4 on the steamship Carillo for Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. After visiting Guatemala, Dr. Rowe will travel through Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, returning to the United States after ten weeks.

Some Nimrods we have around the Department—or Munchausens. The sporting section of "Western Europe" went down the Potomac during the last cold spell in quest of ducks. The lagoons and bayous were all frozen tight. Only out toward the channel was it open and there the ducks were swimming around as best they could in a nasty, choppy sea which the wind had kicked up. As the spray struck about the ducks' bills and heads, it froze and before long large ice-balls had accumulated, the weight of which bent the ducks' heads down into the water until they couldn't rise to wing and could barely swim. It was then easy picking. The boys put out in a punt and picked up all they wanted without firing a shot.

The American Embassy staff at Berlin, according to press dispatches, distributed 7,400 calling cards in connection with the calls on German officials and diplomatic colleagues incident to the re-establishment of formal diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States.

"Home Sweet Home"

By Nelson T. Johnson

There is a song that is rarely heard among Americans living in foreign countries. It is taboo among consular officers. It is too close to their thoughts of

home and all that goes with it, and yet, there are probably few songs as widely known among English speaking peoples. Who, that has been born and reared in an English speaking home, does not know the song, *Home Sweet Home*?

Curiously enough this song was written by one who was waiting for an appointment in the American Consular Service, a man who had had many adventures, who knew the popularity that comes to the writer of a successful play and the loneliness of the old debtor's prison in Fleet Street.

John Howard Payne was promised a Consulate and went to Europe in anticipation of an assignment. In those days there was no instruction period, no lectures to impatient consular classes by specialists in the various branches of the Government which uses their services.

The story goes that, while awaiting his appointment, Payne sat one day upon a bench in the gardens of Versailles. He was lonely in the gay surroundings of the palace gardens. Ladies and gallants passed before him. Through the trees he could see the palace buildings. His thoughts were of home. Taking a bit of paper from his pocket he began to scribble his thoughts in rhyme:

*Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble there's no place like home.
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which seek through the world is ne'er met with elsewhere.*

The words summon to every memory—a last waltz, home, and how many other pleasant mental pictures.



JOHN HOWARD PAYNE

Reproduced from a photograph by Handy of a print in the Library of Congress made from a portrait of John Howard Payne in the collection of Thomas Clark, New York.

A day or two later John Howard Payne received notice of his appointment as American Consul at Tunis and proceeded to his post. He remained at Tunis until his death in 1852 and was buried there.

Some years later William W. Corcoran was entertaining guests at his home on H Street in Washington. During the evening some one sang *Home Sweet Home*. A recent bereavement in his family gave the song a special appeal in Mr. Corcoran's ears and he asked about it.

Who wrote the song? "Oh, some one named Payne who had been in the American Consular Service."

Where was this Consul now? Why, he had died and it was said that he was buried at his post at Tunis.

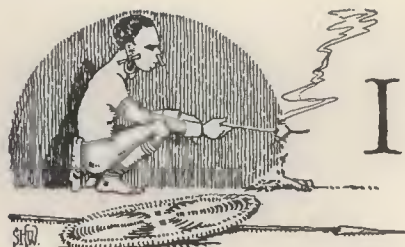
It seemed sad to Mr. Corcoran that the writer of such a song should be denied a last resting place near home and friends. The next day he went to the Secretary of State and obtained permission to bring Payne's body

home.

The grave of John Howard Payne should be a pilgrimage spot for every consular officer who visits Washington. It is just inside the main gate at Oak Hill Cemetery in Georgetown. The old stone slab with the American coat of arms cut into its surface, brought from Tunis, marks the spot. Above it is a bust of Payne, placed there by Mr. Corcoran.

12

13



ITEMS



"Occasionally, in spite of my urgent prayers not to be called on for a few yards of vapid talks at dinners, I am stung," wrote Kenneth Roberts to Mr. Carr after the December Consular dinner which was duly reported in the last issue of the BULLETIN. He had therefore learned to disregard such promises, he said, and come prepared. Here is what he would have said (in part) to the new consular class, if Mr. Carr had not been so true to his word:

"As your numerous friends have probably told you upward of 25,000 times, you are embarking on a very thrilling and interesting profession. You are bound for strange places. Some of you will go to northern climes, where the tough and hardy natives have to part their beards with a cold chisel in order to get at their collar buttons. Others of you will go to tropical climes where the ladies burst into a heavy perspiration if they are forced to wear anything heavier than a pair of bone earrings. * * * You will know the tremendous excitement which comes from gathering information and writing reports on such things as *The Market for Pulse-Warmers in Borneo* or *Improvements in Machines for Boring Holes in Stilton Cheese*.

"Thus surrounded by the pleasures and delights of the Consular Service, you may be tempted to forget the more serious things of life; and I wish to urge upon you all the necessity of remembering them. I am eager to see more of our younger consular officials begin the foundation of an independent fortune by conserving a small part of the princely salary with which they are rewarded by their grateful, generous and spendthrift Government. I therefore offer you the following suggestion, which is the fruit of wide travels in various parts of Europe, and which is the only sure recipe that a consular officer can follow in order to get rich on his salary. The same thing, it is scarcely necessary to point out, also applies to newspaper and magazine correspondents.

"The whole thing hinges on the Consul's being able to save as much as ten dollars from his salary. This, I know, is a difficult task; but by giving up a few gaieties for three or four months out of the year, and by remembering that the first five dollars are always the hardest, the thing

can be done. Having saved the ten dollars, the consular officer should resign from the Service, walk to Soviet Russia, exchange his ten dollars for 20,000,000 roubles, and purchase waterfront property in the Crimea. The rest is simplicity itself. He needs only to wait until Russia quiets down, and until there is a strong demand for Crimean waterfront property. This might come in thirty or forty years; and when it does come, the consular official—if he is still alive—will be wealthy."

The following Paris press report to the New York *World* adds another name to our list of daring heroes:

"William W. Corcoran, United States Vice Consul at Boulogne-sur-Mer, has just been recognized as the hero of whom the city has been talking for a week, in spite of his modest efforts to remain unknown.

"A French boy had fallen off a rock while fishing and in spite of the heavy sea then running, a tall young man leaped in and after a struggle brought the boy to shore. He then walked off without giving his name to anyone.

"The other day the boy's mother had occasion to visit the Consulate and when Mr. Corcoran appeared he was somewhat embarrassed when she seized both his hands and fell to weeping over them. With true Gallic effusiveness she poured out her gratitude until all Boulogne knew the identity of her son's rescuer."

The S. S. *Ophis* of the United States Shipping Board left Alexandria late in December bound directly for Boston with a cargo of 13,000 bales of cotton, the freight alone amounting to \$52,000. This is the first direct shipment of Egyptian cotton in accordance with a recent arrangement negotiated through the unofficial good offices of Consul Lester Maynard, Alexandria, between the United States Shipping Board and the Liverpool Conference lines.

An American Consulate will shortly be established at Caracas, Venezuela. Consul Thomas W. Voetter, who has been assigned to open that office, sailed for Venezuela from New York early in January.

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

Speaking of bombs, Clement S. Edwards, Consul at Kovno, Lithuania, was shaken up shortly before Christmas. At 3 o'clock in the morning a bomb was thrown through the bed-room window of the Lithuanian Minister of Finance, who was seriously injured thereby. The American Consulate, which is two doors away, was badly damaged. Windows were broken throughout the neighborhood.

The BULLETIN offers congratulations on the following happy events:

Daughter, Mary, to Mr. and Mrs. James Bolton Stewart at Denver, Colorado, on December 16, 1921. Mr. Stewart is Consul at Chihuahua.

Son, Edwin Lanier, to Mr. and Mrs. James P. Davis at Bangkok, on October 12. Mr. Davis is Consul at Bangkok.

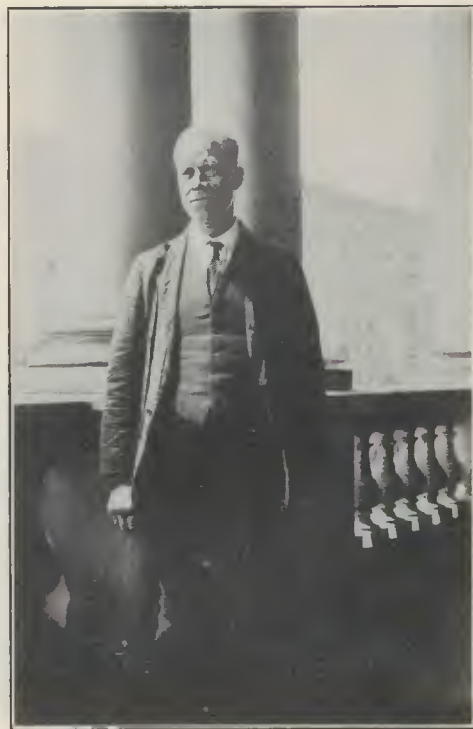
Daughter, Joan Archibald, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. C. Watson of Ivy Lane, St. Michael Parish, Barbados, British West Indies, on November 15. Mr. Watson is Consul at Barbados.

The marriage has been announced of Vice Consul Irvin C. Correll, of New Jersey, and Anna Solovieff, of Russia, at the American Consulate in Dairen, Manchuria, on November 19. Mr. Correll is now Vice Consul at Nagasaki, Japan.

On November 30th, Vice Consul of Career Albert Halstead, Jr., son of Consul General Halstead of Montreal, and Miss Agnes Mary Carpenter, of New York, were married at the St. Regis, New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Halstead have gone to Munich, where Mr. Halstead has been assigned for duty.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Hugh S. Gibson, American Minister to Poland, to Mlle. Ynes Reytiens of Brussels. Mlle. Reytiens is the daughter of a former Belgian court official, who was a friend of King Leopold II. Mr. Gibson and Mlle. Reytiens became acquainted during the war, when he was Secretary of the American Legation and she, a war relief worker. The wedding will take place in February.

Joseph Saul Kornfield, newly appointed Minister to Persia, sailed for his post on January 3. Willis C. Cook, newly appointed Minister to Venezuela, sailed for his post on January 14. John W. Riddle, recently appointed Ambassador to Argentina, sailed for his post on the 19th of January. Charles L. Kagey, newly appointed Minister to Finland, sailed for his post on January 18.



HENRY HAWKINS

*Messenger of the Consular Bureau.
Henry joined the Department in 1881.
James G. Blaine was then Secretary.*

Willing Spencer, Secretary of class 1, formerly of Tegucigalpa, having completed a vacation in the States, has been ordered to Madrid as Counselor. Jefferson Caffery, Counselor at Madrid, has been ordered to Athens in the same capacity. Frederick F. A. Pearson, Second Secretary at London, has been transferred to Budapest. Wallace S. Murray, Third Secretary at Budapest, has been transferred to Teheran. Herbert S. Gould, Second Secretary at Managua, has been transferred to London. Benjamin Reath Riggs, Third Secretary at Rome, has been transferred to Madrid. James C. Dunn, Second Secretary at Madrid, is spending a leave of absence in the United States.

G. R. Taggart, Consul at London, Canada, was the guest of the Washington Advertising Club at a recent luncheon and discussed advertising business conditions in Canada and their relations with business in the United States.

Consular Facts and Ideals

14

"Back in the Dark Ages of consular affairs, that is, before Wilbur J. Carr became our Director," said Tracy Lay, addressing the last class of consular neophytes, "the Service was on a basis of individualism and was subject to the uncertainties of political events and the whims of party leaders. In 1906, an Act was passed by Congress which made it possible for the President to issue an executive order placing the Service on a merit basis and endowing it with a substantial element of stability under the civil service law. Each succeeding President has perpetuated the system until it is now recognized as having become thoroughly and permanently established.

"I might say," added Mr. Lay, "that perhaps the chief element of stability which was involved in the reorganization of 1906 was Mr. Carr himself. He remains our principal factor of safety. All consular officers who have observed his work, the long vision with which he shaped his course of activity, the unswerving manner in which he has hewn the way for constructive accomplishment, will agree that he is the very symbol of our Service aims and ideals."

Mr. Lay continued:

"You are coming into the Service at a most interesting time; at that moment when the old spirit of individualism is being discarded in favor of the spirit of Service. The American Consular Service is today one of the best organized and the best administered Services of the Government. It is perhaps the best organized consular body in the world; the least I may say is that it is the equal of any. But there is still a great deal of intensification to be carried out, a considerable amount of solidifying, and of the co-ordination of parts.

The Service Has Become an Organism

"The individual, with emphasis on the personal factor, is disappearing, in the sense that the measure of individual efficiency in the ranks is dependent upon the ability to eliminate an exaggeration of self. The administration of the Service has reached that stage of development where the acts and the general deportment of officers are so well known to the Department and to the rest of the Service that it is impossible for an officer to camouflage inefficiency or misconduct. We talk too much among ourselves, and there is too much of the 'spirit of the hive' for points of merit to remain unobserved. Each of us is in friendly competition with the others for winning promotions on merit. The stimulus is great and

there is no more fascinating avocation than to watch the promotions, transfers and assignments of our fellow officers and to hear the story of their vicissitudes.

"In its present organization, the Service offers every compensation, every security, and every prospect of advancement to the man who takes his work seriously, but he must do that. Reckoned in money, the rewards are not at present as high as some of you perhaps might command in the commercial field, but if you attempted to spend your commercial salary on the things most desirable in the world, it would not go so far in getting them as would a bit of experience in the Consular Service. Those of us who have seen service abroad, who have worked under the direction of the Department in the foreign field, who have discovered the charm of this fascinating career, quite realize that salaries are not the only thing, and that after all our lives depend upon many other compensations of a very different order. * * *"

Addressing the same audience, Roger Tredwell said among other things:

"As we frequently are inclined to forget just what we are sent out to do, especially if our posts are hidden in the heart of Asia or Africa, I should like to have you visualize my ideal of a consular officer. I have in mind one who has served the Department for many years, under whom a number of us at this table have served and whom we learned to know as one who was always ready to confer, to adjust and to agree in order to obtain the best results possible for the Department. He was strong, aggressive and independent and at the same time thoroughly subordinate to the Department. He was shrewd in his observations; his wisdom was tempered with humor and love of pleasantries; he was always helpful and kindly; in manner he was alert and ever moderate, respectful and gracious in his speech to all. If we all can put into our work the same spirit which he did and acquire some of that spirit which he had in great bounty, success is assured."

The feminist movement wishes to have itself felt in diplomatic fields, according to resolutions adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs at a recent conference at Chicago. "Consular under-secretaryships" for women were indorsed, and it was argued that peace will be made more possible with women in diplomatic positions.



➤ SERVICE MEN NEWLY APPOINTED CHIEFS OF MISSION

Henry P. Fletcher
Ambassador to Belgium

Joseph C. Grew
Minister to Switzerland

Charles S. Wilson
Minister to Bulgaria

OUR NEW CHIEFS

(Continued from page 35)

Minister to Paraguay. He is a graduate of the Catholic University of America and in recent years has been the personal representative in West Virginia of the United States Steel Corporation.

Fletcher Ambassador to Belgium.

Mr. Fletcher, at present Under Secretary of State, is to be Ambassador to Belgium. He practiced law until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he enlisted in Roosevelt's Rough Riders. His diplomatic career began as Second Secretary of the Legation in Cuba in 1902. Since then he has served in China, Portugal and Chile. In 1910, when the Legation at Santiago was made an Embassy, Mr. Fletcher became America's first Ambassador to Chile, where he remained until his appointment as Ambassador to Mexico in 1916.

As Under Secretary of State, Mr. Fletcher, in addition to his many other duties, has been charged by the Secretary of State with the reorganization of the Department of State and has had general supervision of the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

When the President decided to call a Conference of the Powers on the Limitation of Armament and for the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, Mr. Fletcher had direct charge of the State Department's preparation in men and material for the Conference. In fact the entire organization of the Conference was under his direction. He was made a member of the Advisory Council of the Conference and chosen by that body to be its Vice Chairman.

These appointments virtually complete the diplomatic roster of the present administration. The only other important posts remaining to be filled are those to the Central European Powers and Portugal. The fact that there are ten Service



NECROLOGY

A. K. Schmavonian

The Department of State has suffered more than a personal loss in the sudden death of A. K. Schmavonian, who died on January 3, 1922, of angina pectoris, in his rooms at the University Club of Washington. His long experience of international affairs, together with his knowledge of Ottoman law and his familiarity with events and personalities in the Near East, were an asset which the Department can ill replace.

Born on August 8, 1863, in Harput, of Armenian parentage, Mr. Schmavonian received his early education in the American institutions of that city. He later matriculated at the University of Geneva, specializing in the Faculty of Law and taking his degree in 1887. After a supplementary course in Ottoman law at the University of Stambul, he was admitted to the European bar in Constantinople. And there began his extended connection with the Department of State—on March 22, 1900, when he became interpreter and legal adviser to the Consulate General. Transferred in 1904 to the Legation—later raised to an Embassy—he continued to act in the same capacity until the rupture of diplomatic relations on April 20, 1917.

At the instance of the retiring Ambassador, who had grounds for believing that Mr. Schmavonian's life would not be safe if he remained in Turkey, the latter was then handed his passports as a member of the Embassy staff and was permitted to leave the country with Mr. Elkus. After a few months in Europe, during which he performed

men now heads of missions should be encouraging to those in the ranks, showing as it does the desire of President Harding and Secretary Hughes to perpetuate the merit system in the Diplomatic Service and to promote "career men," who have been working for years for advancement. Should this policy become an established practice, it augurs well, for if the administrations as they come and go continue to retain men of career already in office and to fill the vacancies as they occur with eligible men who have grown up in the game, there is every reason to hope that eventually our Foreign Service will come into its own and will offer a real career to those who have faith in its future.

certain special duties for the Department, Mr. Schmavonian proceeded to Washington and was detailed as drafting officer to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

Mr. Schmavonian was the right-hand man of every Minister and Ambassador under whom he served. He never took advantage of his exceptional knowledge of Turkish, however, or of his standing in official circles, to serve himself. Not only was he scrupulous in his loyalty to the interests of this Government and of American citizens in Turkey; not only was he thorough in his work; he was conscientious and modest to a fault. The part he played in the capitulations fight of 1907, when the Embassy finally carried the day against the combined forces of the Sublime Porte and the redoubtable Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, is known in this country perhaps only to his chief of that time, John G. A. Leishman. It may be added, apropos of Mr. Schmavonian's authoritative knowledge of Mohammedan law, that he had a hand in the preparation of Young's *Corps de Droit Ottoman*, and would have figured on the title page as collaborator, if he had cared to share the expense of publication.

At the time of his death, Mr. Schmavonian had taken out his first naturalization papers, but had not lived in this country long enough to acquire full citizenship. His funeral took place in Washington on January 6, at the Church of the Epiphany. He will be buried in Cazenovia, New York.—H. G. D.

Henry B. Miller

On November 28, 1921, Henry B. Miller, 67 years of age, died at Portland, Oregon. Mr. Miller joined the Consular Service in 1900, when he became Consul at Chungking, China. The next year he was made Consul General at Newchang and remained there four years. He was decorated with the Chinese Red Cross for his services as president of the Chinese Refugee and Aid Society of Manchuria in the Russo-Japanese war. Later he became Consul General at Yokohama and at Belfast, Ireland. While in Ireland his health failed, and in 1909 he was granted retirement. Five years later Mr. Miller became director of the School of Commerce of the University of Oregon, where he remained until illness forced him to retire.



HENGSTLER GLANCES BACK

(Continued from page 33)

of those handled by the Consular Bureau.

The work of the Consular Bureau is now divided into sections, such as Whereabouts and Welfare, Shipping and Seamen, Personnel and Allowances, Rents and Leaves, Far Eastern, Latin American, European, and Mailing. During 1921, the Bureau prepared and sent out approximately 31,000 letters and instructions, besides many thousand form letters, acknowledgments and circulars. In 1898, when I first entered the Bureau, its outgoing mail was less than 8,000 pieces.

AN INSIDE VIEW

Vice Consul R. B. Macatee, who served in the Consular Bureau from January 15 to May 25, 1920, made the following disclosures of his experiences there, in an address which he delivered in July last before a conference of the American consular officers in Switzerland:

"Of course you all know that the Consular Bureau is the place where they not only decide such tiresome details as how much furniture we are to have, remail the letters we write to private inquirers in the States, fill our requisitions, and do a thousand and one things of a routine nature efficiently, but where on the other hand things of a particular and special nature are handled with the greatest care and our problems given the most sympathetic attention. While I must admit nothing I did there actually fitted into the experience I was later to need in a Consulate, I did bring away with me one thing which I shall always regard as a very valuable asset as long as I am in the Consular Service—and that is a feeling of enthusiasm and admiration for the Consular Bureau.

"I dare say that to many a consular officer—and I know it did to me before I was actually a part of it—the Consular Bureau put up a rather cold and forbidding front—something like a pretty good machine without much heart. But once you get initiated it is a different matter. I want to tell you that my experience there was really an inspiration. If I should find a consular officer who had lost all personal contact with the Department during a long period of years and had rather got into the habit of thinking of it as a bureaucratic machine which every now and then emits circular instructions, or if, perhaps, I should meet somebody who has a grudge against the Department or thinks he isn't getting a square deal, I'd feel that I would be doing him a pretty

good turn if I could give him some of this feeling of confidence in the real and earnest desire of his boss back in Washington to be fair to him in every way. It seems to me that the feeling of being in sympathy with the powers-that-be in Washington, or the reverse, is often just the difference between doing one's work with a good will and a sense of enjoyment, and doing it in a heavy, drudging sort of way.

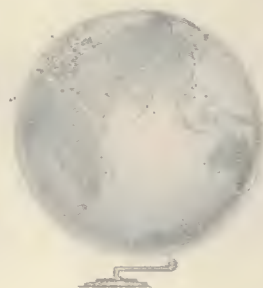
A Beehive of Industry.

"Another conviction formed while I was working in the Consular Bureau was that from the point of view of efficiency, splendid organization and Service spirit, which really exists there quite as much as among consular officers in the field, it is without doubt one of the best, if not the best, bureau in the State Department. It is a regular beehive of industry, highly systematized, but with a system which does not cramp but rather makes everybody want to do his best work. The Chief has to plan the time of every clerk in the Consular Bureau very carefully, and they have just about as much as they can do when things go well.

"In this connection, I think we ought to remember, when we have troubles about clerical help, that our boss at home often has the same sort of troubles on account of slim appropriations and need for economy. For this reason careless oversights and failures to conform to regulations in small matters on the part of Consulates often present a very annoying problem to the Consular Bureau, especially when the same carelessness is repeated time and time again by various Consulates all over the world. The Chief has to assign some special person to take care of the matter—whatever it is—and in this way our oversights often come to his personal attention in a manner that doesn't do us great credit. The routine matter of putting up the mail for the Department each week, for instance, is one which really seems to me to be worthy of the attention of some responsible and careful person. Often at the Department stray enclosures which haven't been properly fastened to the covering letter turn up and nobody can ever find what they were intended to accompany. Likewise letters for reforwarding from the Department frequently arrive without enclosures, with insufficient addresses, or prepared so carelessly that they have to be rewritten before being mailed to their ultimate destinations. The Department's recent instruction about the addressing of invoices in envelopes which do not contain the mark of the place of origin is another one of these small matters, careful attention to which is



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simple at the place of origin, and the lack of attention to which sometimes puts an unnecessary burden on the Consular Bureau. These things are all comparatively trivial matters, and matters which are usually attended to by clerks, but the central idea of trying to observe small details which will save the Department extra work seems to me to be worth remembering along with the day's work, and especially in connection with the disciplining of the office force.

A Level-Headed Boss.

"And now I must apologize, Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I haven't been able to give any constructive ideas in what I have said, nor to suggest anything that will lead to much profitable discussion. There were just two things, really, that I wanted to get across—first, for my fellow workers in the Consular Service, to say that I am beyond the least shadow of a doubt convinced from personal experience that we have got a mighty fair, level-headed and efficient boss back there in Washington in charge of our destinies—and, second, in behalf of the Department, to suggest a few simple ways in which I happen to know we can save the Department a lot of unnecessary trouble and extra work."

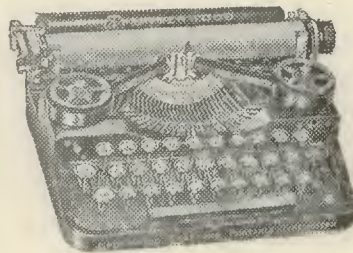
Intervention in International Law. E. C. Stowell.

Washington, John Byrne & Co., 1921. 558 pp.

Dr. Stowell is well known to the Consular Service as the author of *Le Consul* and *Consular Cases and Opinions*. Many are familiar also with his *Diplomacy of the War of 1914*. He has now completed a searching investigation of "occasions when a state is justified in employing force or the menace of force to influence the conduct of another state." The results of his research, set down in scholarly manner, lead to the formulation, in the final chapter, of a "rule of reason," or the reasonable determination of the line which lies somewhere between "the due exercise of sovereignty which the law of nations recognizes and the abusive insistence upon independent action without consideration of the equally important rights of other states and the interests of the common weal." Dr. Stowell formulates also, on the basis of his examination of precedents, the rule that "the employment of force under international law, whether it be to defend rights or to protect and foster interests, is always limited by the condition that there shall first have been made a reasonable effort to reach an amicable adjustment." *Intervention in International Law* is a timely contribution to the literature of international conduct.

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