AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



THE GATEWAY TO THE BALTIC

Joseph C. Grew, now American Minister to Switzerland and formerly at Copenhagen, contributes this art-photograph of the Oresund, which he himself took

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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.

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AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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Hail to the Chief!

Today, the 30th Anniversary of His Entry into the Department of State, the Consular Service Pays Tribute to Its Director, Wilbur J. Carr

WILBUR J. CARR completes today, June 1, 1922, thirty years' continuous service in the Department of State. June 1, 1892, he was appointed "clerk in the Department of State at $1000, on probation, under Civil Service rules". Ten years later he became Chief of the Consular Bureau, then Chief Clerk of the Department, and on November 30, 1909, Director of the Consular Service—an office which was especially created for him and which he continues to exercise.

"The 30th anniversary of Wilbur J. Carr's entry into the Department of State," writes Consul General Skinner from London, "is a good deal more than a merely personal event; it is the measure of the useful life of the American Consular Service itself, which within these thirty years and due chiefly to the continuity of Mr. Carr's labors and the zeal and high order of ability which he has shown in carrying them on, has been pulled out of the political morass, freed from its entangling alliances and converted into an increasingly useful instrument for good government.

"A less patient man," Mr. Skinner continues, "might have wearied of the whole undertaking before the work was fairly under way. A more selfish man would have thought of himself first and of the public service afterward. A less able man would have seen no opportunity for distinguished achievement in the duties entrusted to him. A less skilful man would have sought more at one time than public sentiment was prepared to accord. In the result, accepting our processes of evolution, Mr. Carr took the tools that were given him and, thanks to his efforts, a career has been opened up to the youth of the United States, a definitely recognized career, which takes its place along with the law, medicine, the Army and the Navy. That, it seems to me, is an achievement that any man might be proud of.

"In the wide circle of American Consuls this 30th anniversary awakens a glow of friendship, gratitude, and affection for their chief, not to be expressed in the platitudes from which escape is difficult and which so feebly reflect our true sentiments with respect to our Director. There is not a man in the field, whether he has the happiness of knowing Mr. Carr personally, or has met him casually, or has only heard of him as something like a great tradition, who has not been inspired by the quiet firmness of his manner, the broadness of his views, the generosity of his judgments, his wonderful knowledge of public affairs and by his perfectly gigantic capacity for work. How can one write of his *connection with* the Consular Service—he *is* the Consular Service.

"It was little short of providential that when the moment arrived for the re-birth of the American Consular Service, Mr. Carr was on hand prepared by his earlier experiences to guide it through its uncertain early years. I well recall how, a few years ago, a rumor reached Europe that Mr. Carr had resigned. It was as though a blight had settled down upon us. There was a flurry of telegrams back and forth and no one can describe the feeling of relief that came when it was known that the report was only a rumor after all, and

that the Director of the Consular Service was still at his accustomed desk.

"No reward within the power of the Government to confer upon Mr. Carr would be excessive, and it is difficult to think of any position which he would not fill and admirably fill, and there are certainly many which frequently have been within his reach; but for the great good of the Consular Service and the happiness of its members, thus far he has refrained from accepting proposals which, given effect, would swerve him aside from his present place where his knowledge and judgment are needed. The congratulations today, therefore, are not for Mr. Carr himself but for ourselves who have been so fortunate as to have had him for our leader during a whole generation."

Mr. Carr's work has been by no means confined to the benefit of the Consular Service. His place in the workings—and in the heart—of the Diplomatic Service is set forth in this message of greeting and appreciation from the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Phillips:

"I am happy to extend the affectionate greetings of the Diplomatic Service to Wilbur J. Carr on the anniversary of his entry thirty years ago into the Department of State.

"This is an occasion which claims the attention of every member of the Foreign Service, be he diplomat or Consul, for Mr. Carr has become a great influence in the lives of us all—an inspiration and an example of what loyal and unostentatious devotion to work can accomplish.

"While officially the Director—and, I may add, the Father—of the Consular Service, he has at the same time great influence on the destinies of the Diplomatic Service. It is Mr. Carr who appears before Congress, and who, on behalf of the Secretary of State, appeals to Congress for relief in matters of contingent expense, post allowances, salaries and similar subjects, which make or unmake the happiness of us all. We owe him then our heartfelt thanks, for we know that he is giving us the benefit of his farsighted vision and every ounce of his health and strength.

"The Diplomatic Service hails you, Mr. Carr, as its guide, philosopher and friend. You give it courage when it is 'down'; you help it gently over the rough places; you instill into it your own splendid example of sacrifice and devotion to the country.

"Our congratulations, Mr. Carr, on what you have already accomplished; our fervent hope that in the years to come you will continue to lead the way. In addition to guiding those who have adopted a consular career, we pray that you will show the diplomatic branch of the Foreign Service how to reach the highest point of usefulness and efficiency."

Mr. Carr is also an integral factor in the life and growth of the Department. Mr. Adee, our venerable and revered Second Assistant Secretary, writes:

"I desire to pay tribute to Mr. Carr on the thirtieth anniversary of his entry into the Department of State. After thirty years of close association I may be pardoned for feeling that I know him. He is one of those men, unhappily few, who believe thoroughly in their work and by able, earnest, and conscientious effort achieve success and enrich the cause to which they have devoted themselves. Mr. Carr's work has added much to the vigor of the Department and his farsighted vision with respect to the needs of the work both at home and abroad has contributed greatly to the establishment and maintenance of our organization.

"In expressing my personal esteem and good wishes I am sure that I voice the sentiments

A TRIBUTE BY MR. ROOT

Elihu Root, who was Secretary of State when the first fundamental reform was accomplished for the Consular Service, wrote the Editor of the BULLETIN as follows when he learned that Wilbur J. Carr's thirtieth anniversary with the Department was approaching:

"I am very glad to learn that the American Consular Association intends to do something on the first of June in recognition of Wilbur Carr's thirty years of service in the State Department and his faithful and loyal devotion, especially to the interests of the Consular Service during that time. No one could have been more single-minded and unselfish than he has been in contributing to the efficiency of the consular force and at the same time to the dignity and honor of all its members. I beg that you will write me down as joining you most sincerely in grateful recognition of the effectiveness, the assiduity and the spirit of Mr. Carr's service."



WILBUR JOHN CARR

of all his associates in the Department of State."

The BULLETIN is certain that every member of the departmental and field branches of our Service will feel beholden to Mr. Phillips and Mr. Adee and to Consul General Skinner for expressing on our behalf the esteem and affection in which we all hold Mr. Carr.

The story which most clearly reveals the constructive genius of Mr. Carr's character is the story of the development under his leadership of the legislative structure of the Consular Service. This story the BULLETIN has asked Mr. Carr's assistant on the legislative side, Consul Tracy Lay, to write.

LEGISLATIVE MILESTONES

By Tracy Lay

IN no domain of his extensive activities has the Director of the Consular Service shown himself more effective than in obtaining the enactment of legislation which the Service needs. He has the confidence of Congress.

It is not to be imagined that the great legislative milestones, touched upon in this article, represent the totality of achievements toward betterment of the Consular Service. Almost every appropriation bill carries some new, constructive feature—such as post allowances, Vice Consuls of career, seven Consuls General at Large instead of five, travel and subsistence expenses to include officers, their families and household effects, and a mass of minor changes of far-reaching importance.

It would be difficult, if not indeed confusing to the mind of a modern Consul, to attempt a description of the old Service, with its political appointees, its non-transferable officers, its spoils system, its remuneration from fees and its spirit of individualism so out of harmony with a great national service. The wonder is that such an order of things could have obtained in these United States until the year 1906 A. D. Its survival until so late a date is an eloquent tribute to that small nucleus of illustrious personalities which at all periods from the beginning of this Government have graced the Service.

Glancing backward to December 13, 1905, we find in the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, this little inkling of how the modern American Consul came to life:

> SENATOR BACON: Is this bill in the nature of the bill introduced by you, Mr. Lodge?
>
> SENATOR LODGE: Yes; this is the same idea, but it has been very much modified.
>
> SECRETARY ROOT: It is the result of careful examination and comparison of the various bills which have been before the committee, some of which have been favorably reported by the committee in previous years, applying to that the experience Senator Lodge has acquired as a member of the committee and of the Senate, and the information and slight experience I have acquired during the few months that I have been Secretary of State.
>
> There has been a great mass of complaints from the business people of the country regarding our Consular Service. There have been for years discussions and resolutions by various commercial and business bodies on the subject—chambers of commerce and boards of trade and all kinds of business associations by the hundred. I made an inquiry on the subject in the State Department and had the clerks get together such information as there was as to the dissatisfaction of the people of the country with the Consular Service, and I found there were some three hundred different sets of business people who had made representations on the subject. Then I got all the light I could get from the men of experience in the Department and in the Consular Service as to the existence of the defects claimed, as to the character of the defects, and as to the practical way of remedying them, and that information, together with the information of Senator Lodge, applied to the previous legislation, resulted in the production of this bill which Senator Lodge has introduced.
>
> SENATOR MORGAN: Is this bill drafted in the Department or drafted by Mr. Lodge?
>
> SENATOR LODGE: The Secretary of State and I drafted it together.

THE FOUR PRINCIPLES OF 1906

The Act of April 5, 1906, to which these statements relate, laid the foundation of the new Service through the enactment of four general principles:

1. It classified the posts of the Service and placed all officers on a salary basis.
2. It established the present system of collecting and accounting for fees.
3. It prohibited consular officers from engaging in business.
4. It created the position of Consul General

at Large and inaugurated the present system of inspection.

There were other minor features to the bill, such as abolishing the grade of Commercial Agent; a step towards Americanization by limiting the salary of foreign employees to $1,000; making the performance of notarial acts obligatory. But the great revolutionary change in the Service was due to the four broad principles enumerated above. The importance of this act to the future of the Consular Service cannot be exaggerated, although the master stroke in this regard was yet to be achieved by that splendid gesture of President Roosevelt when he completed the great reform by the issuance of his Executive Order of June 27, 1906.

Great as were the administrative reforms embraced in the new law, those factors which were left untouched by its provisions were the very ones which governed the selection of candidates, their tenure of office, and their advancement in their chosen career.

Accordingly, the President seized the opportunity afforded by this new legislation to inject into the Service those elements of stability, nonpartisanship and promotion on merit which constitute the genius of the present Service. His memorable executive order, which has come to be known as the Consular *Magna Charta,* leaves us no doubt as to the value of the act itself in paving the way for the civil service status of the Consular

(*Continued on page* 172)



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LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF A NEW SERVICE

When Secretary Root on May 26, 1906, summoned to sit at Washington with the Chief of the Consular Bureau—then Wilbur J. Carr—a board consisting of five of the leading officers of the Consular Service, a new era in consular development was begun.

At the head of the table sits Frank H. Mason, then Consul General at Paris. At his right are George H. Murphy, Robert S. Chilton and Edward H. Ozmun. Mr. Carr and Charles M. Dickinson are at Consul General Mason's left.

Truegate, Of Mogador

By Sewell Ford

With Illustration by Newman Sudduth

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(*Continued from the May issue*)

AS gossip spreads in Cedarton, so does news travel over the white desert, only more slowly, to be sure. Also, in the course of a year, many tribesmen find their way through the mountain passes and into the port of Mogador. The head men of most of these wandering tribes seemed to carry knowledge of the Wise Faced One who dwelt under the Banner of Night and Dawn.

Fully one-fifth of Squire Truegate's salary went for bottled St. Louis, the freight rates to Mogador being somewhat startling to contemplate; but no chieftain ever found him without at least half a dozen cooling at the bottom of a 60-foot well. It was not inexpensive, this business of extending national courtesies, the squire was forced to admit; but this was what he was there for, as he saw it. Besides, some of those chiefs were quite worthy of distinguished honors, he was sure.

Perhaps the chieftains reciprocated this high opinion. Who knows? At any rate, they salaamed elaborately before the Wise Faced One and sent him many curious, as well as embarrassing, tokens of their esteem. A white Arab stallion, which the squire would not have mounted for the chairmanship of the national committee, and a sword with a wickedly curved blade, were among the lot.

Most men would have found existence in Mogador insufferably dull without such limitations as Squire Truegate imposed upon himself. There was lion shooting to be had in the hills. Khaki-clad Englishmen came many leagues to enjoy the same. The Squire scorned it.

"Why not shoot at a barn-door?" he would ask. "Who couldn't hit a lion?"

Fish were to be caught in Mogador Bay. "But they're red-scaled, pink-eyed things," said the Squire. "I don't believe they're fit to eat. When the blues and channel bass strike in, let me know."

So he continued to sit, tilted back in his doorway, under the Stars and Stripes, reading unseasonable news about the cranberry crop at home, and trying to shut out from his tired vision the untidy water-front before and the painfully white hills behind.

Then, indeed, came moments when the fruitlessness of his life rose up to mock him. He felt forgotten and lonely, like a stem-withered apple on a bare branch. Had he, after all, missed his chance? Was he good for nothing better than to fill a chink which might as well remain unstopped? Of what use could he ever be in Mogador? There were times when he would have swapped the whole continent of Africa for a passage back to South Jersey.

But he had determined to stick it out as long as the administration lasted. If, by any miracle, the men who had sent him to Mogador should have need for him, there he would be found. By an effort he shook off weariness of soul, opened a fresh box of cigars, and lowered another half dozen bottles to the bottom of his well.

III

Perhaps you remember the Faiz Ulli uprising. It is more than likely you don't, for just about that time our domestic affairs were particularly interesting. New England was enjoying a street-railroad strike; New York was busy with a very promising murder mystery; floods were rampaging through the Mississippi Valley; and San Francisco was wrought up over a contest for the heavyweight championship. No wonder, then, that the lively doings of Faiz Ulli, away off in Northern Africa, were given but meagre space in the news columns.

Yet, according to his lights, Faiz Ulli was doing his best, and considering that his force numbered something less than three thousand, his was quite a creditable performance.

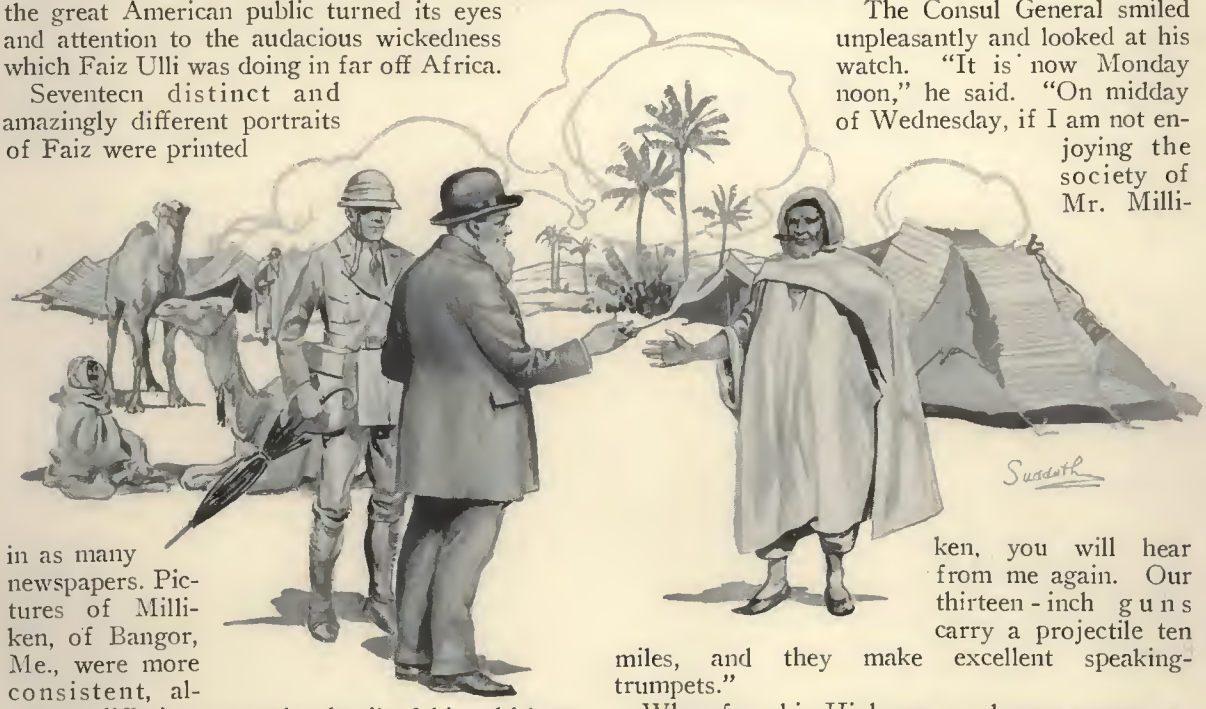
Just why he rose no Western mind could pretend to comprehend. But rise he did, abruptly, energetically and in no time at all he had driven a standing army almost into the sea, stormed the very gates of Fez itself, plundered and ravaged three or four lesser cities, and committed atrocities enough to fill a book with the list of them. Quite incidentally he killed a dozen or more subjects of three powerful foreign governments and carried unharmed into captivity, for some unexplained reason, one American missionary, by the name of Milliken, a native of Bangor, Me.

Great Britain, France, and Germany promptly entered protest and made demands on behalf of the families of their deceased subjects. In due time the State Department at Washington followed suit. His August Highness, Abdul Something-or-Other, made evasive explanation and

offered unlimited promises. But Milliken, of Bangor, Me., remained captive. Contributors to the foreign missionary fund wrote indignantly to the newspapers. Friends of Milliken set to work diligently.

Just about the time the Milliken agitation got nicely under way the street-railroad strike petered out, the murder mystery was solved, the floods subsided and the heavyweights fought a draw. Having nothing of greater moment to consider, the great American public turned its eyes and attention to the audacious wickedness which Faiz Ulli was doing in far off Africa.

Seventeen distinct and amazingly different portraits of Faiz were printed in as many newspapers. Pictures of Milliken, of Bangor, Me., were more consistent, although differing as to the detail of his whiskers. And the call which arose, from Eastport to Dallas, was that Milliken should be immediately rescued from the remote barbarian. It was an insistent, unanimous, full-volumed call. The State Department heard. So did our Consul General in Fez, and he uttered a fervent wish that the Assistant Secretary who had framed that imperative message to him could be there to try his luck with the wily old sinner who grinned suavely behind the palace gates.



"Send around a few warships, and I'll do my best," replied the Consul General.

Only when the warships had arrived off the seaport was the Consul General granted an audience. Yes, his August Highness regretted exceedingly the destruction of property and loss of life caused by the execrable rebel. Yes, the royal exchequer should pay the indemnity at once.

"That's all right as far as it goes; but how about Milliken?" demanded the Consul General. "He must be delivered to me within forty-eight hours, or our ships will open fire on your rotten old seaport back there."

More protests from his August Highness. He would pay. He would apologize. But produce Milliken he could not, and Allah was witness to his great grief that this should be so. Faiz Ulli, the renegade, possessed Milliken. His Highness recommended that the Consul General should speak to Faiz about the matter.

The Consul General smiled unpleasantly and looked at his watch. "It is now Monday noon," he said. "On midday of Wednesday, if I am not enjoying the society of Mr. Milliken, you will hear from me again. Our thirteen-inch guns carry a projectile ten miles, and they make excellent speaking-trumpets."

Wherefore his Highness, no longer serene, no longer grinning suavely, summoned councillors and ministers. Out of his panic he explained explosively that something must be done or heads would fall. Milliken, the dog of an unbeliever, must be secured.

So the swiftest of riding camels, carrying messengers of high rank, lurched out into the desert on the trail of Faiz Ulli. Before night that individual was found, flushed with victory, laden with loot, and decidedly obstreperous.

No; he didn't care a green fig if all of Europe camped about the gates of Fez. What was Abdul Two-or-Three times to him? He, Faiz Ulli, was going it on his own hook. He was an emperor himself, he was, with the whole desert as his domain. As for the white dog, Milliken, he was an amusing creature, good to have around the camp. He had flame-tinted face whiskers, at sight of which the sons of the desert forgot their

troubles. Eventually, Faiz Ulli meant to have those whiskers dyed green, a holy color. That would cause redoubled joy in camp, and would render Milliken pleasing to the eyes of the Prophet, whom he denied. But give him up? No. Let the English come and take him.

The messenger endeavored to explain. Milliken was not English, but American. He came from the great land far across the seas and his countrymen were angry on his account. Even now their huge warships threatened to destroy the port.

Faiz Ulli shrugged his shoulders indifferently. He had no time for fine racial distinctions. A white dog was a white dog, nothing more. Only this one had flame-colored face whiskers which amused the men.

The messenger had a nightmare vision of what would happen to him if he should return to report failure, and he renewed the attack. The great Emperor of the Desert must understand that there was a difference. There were white dogs and white dogs. This Milliken person was a special and particular breed. His country was ——. But just here he caught sight of a small American flag hung in the royal tent. There! That was the American banner. Surely, Faiz Ulli knew it?

But Faiz Ulli was not to be deceived. That was the banner of his dear friend, the Wise Faced One, who dwelt in Mogador—a just man, who kept cool bottles of fizzy stuff in a well.

The messenger grasped at this straw. Let the flame-whiskered unbeliever be put to the test. Let him be brought to the tent and asked to point out the flag of his brethren. And it was as the messenger had predicted. Milliken, of Bangor, Me., white of face and shaky of limb from what he had been through, but still full of Yankee grit and Christian faith, almost wept for joy when he beheld that cheap little cotton flag there in the terrible desert. Proudly he claimed it as his country's banner, and then turned defiantly to see what new deviltry was in store for him.

Faiz Ulli, perplexed, pulled at his beard. "By Allah, if this thing be true!" he exclaimed. "If I have done injury to a brother of the Wise Faced One, shame is on me and on all my followers. Ho! Send quick to Mogador and ask him to come. And you," addressing the messenger, "tell the grinning old hyena in the palace that it is not for fear of him I do this. If the Wise Faced One of Mogador claims this man as his brother, into his keeping he goes. If not, he shall serve as a target for my lance-throwers. Now go!"

So the amazing news travelled back across the desert to Fez, and was flashed under the ocean to puzzle the authorities in Washington. On an unknown personage in unheard-of Mogador depended the fate of Milliken, of Bangor, Me. Sullenly the Consul General granted two days more of delay, and the world waited in anxious suspense. What nonsense was this about a Wise Faced One, friend of Faiz Ulli? Was it a riddle or a ruse?

Then the State Department remembered that it had a representative at Mogador. Who was he? Truegate, from South Jersey. Well, poke up Truegate. It was done. No reply.

"Hang Truegate!" said the State Department. "Why doesn't the fellow answer, at least? Is he dead or has he resigned?"

No one seemed to know. Another day of exasperating suspense, during which forty leading editorials were devoted to the denouncing of Truegate. Why didn't he do something? Why didn't he act?

It was a fine, large, resounding howl in which the American public indulged itself. You would have thought that Milliken had eighty million intimate friends. In a hundred thousand village grocery stores folks first remarked that it had been a hot day for so late in September, and then asked: "Have they got that poor fellow Milliken, yet?" About the bulletin boards of city dailies packed crowds of busy men watched for news of Milliken.

And then, just in time for the Thursday evening last editions, came that now historic message:

Got Milliken all O. K. What shall I do with him?

Truegate,
Mogador.

Wow! Hip-hip! Hooray for Truegate! There's the kind of a Consul to have! There's a man for you—Truegate! Freedom Truegate, of South Jersey.

Next day the leader writers, ignoring their expressions of the day before, summoned the nation to view the superlative heroism of Truegate, who, when he got the word, went out and did things. Just how he could accomplish that which a Consul General, with a whole squadron of warships and half of Europe to back his demands, had failed to do, was not clear. But what did that matter? Somehow or other, Truegate, alone, single-handed, independently of Sultans or warships or European monarchies, had turned the trick. Then hail to Truegate!

(*Concluded on page* 184)

"The Department of Peace"

Secretary Hughes Outlines to Business Convention Peace-Preserving Functions of the Foreign Service and Points to Needed Changes

SPEAKING before the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, May 18, Secretary of State Hughes made one of the most fundamental and far-reaching pronouncements on the work and needs of the Foreign Service of the United States that has ever come from high authority. He dealt with the role of the Executive in the conduct of foreign relations, with diplomacy under a democracy, with the Department of State as the "Department of Peace," with the essentials of international intercourse in relation to domestic policy, and with the organization and present needs of the American machinery for dealing with foreign affairs. He defined the relations which exist between the Field and the Department; he told of the essential functions of the officers in the field, of the need for a trained staff, for better pay and more men, and for a reorganization which will draw the Diplomatic and Consular Services together as an interchangeable unit. He touched on relations between the executive departments and emphasized finally the cordiality and success with which the Departments of State and Commerce are now cooperating. Every sentence of the speech is so important to every member of the Foreign Service that it is reproduced below in full.

Full Text of Speech

It is my purpose to present to you some aspects of the work of the Department of State, said Mr. Hughes. In view of the nature and scope of the discussions at this meeting, I do not need to emphasize the extraordinary importance of our international relations at this time. But I feel that such discussions, despite their wide range, would be inadequate unless they also served to bring about a better understanding on the part of the business men of the country of the essential instrumentality through which intercourse with foreign governments is conducted.

It is impossible to have a correct appreciation of the most important activities of the Department of State without taking account of its constitutional background. The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has the power to make treaties and to appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls. To the President is confided the authority to receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers. By virtue of this constitutional relation to the conduct of foreign affairs, the correspondence and negotiations with foreign powers are exclusively in the hands of the President. At the outset, Mr. Jefferson, the first Secretary of State, advised President Washington:

"The transaction of business with foreign nations is Executive altogether. It belongs then to the Head of that Department, except as to such portions of it as are especially submitted to the Senate."

The power of the President to receive Ambassadors and Ministers vests in him exclusively the authority to determine what governments are entitled to recognition, and the accredited medium for friendly intercourse. That high prerogative was not for his aggrandizement, but because the vital interests of the nation were believed to demand this concentration of power. By reason of the delicacy of the task, the requirements of sudden emergencies and the high importance of unity of control, this exclusive power was lodged with the Executive. It was not deemed advisable to entrust it to the Congress and for its exercise the President is accountable "only to his country and his own conscience." The Congress, of course, controls the purse, but in the case of the constitutional authority of the Executive, as in that of the Supreme Court exercising the judicial power, the duty of the Congress to furnish the money needed for the essential equipment to exercise the authority has always been recognized. The Department of State is the instrumentality through which the President gives his instructions to public Ministers and Consuls and conducts his negotiations with representatives of foreign governments, and thus stands in a peculiar relation to the Executive in performance of his constitutional function.

Democratic Diplomacy

The diplomacy of democratic peoples has its own requirements, advantages and difficulties. It should be open, candid, direct. It has the advantage of being free from dynastic exigencies and has few inducements to continue the tradition of duplicity and intrigue associated with despotic governments. It also has the advantage of responding to public opinion; it reflects the perception of the common interest. The difficulty, however, of maintaining an enlightened public opinion

with respect to international matters is very great and it has been increased in this country by the lack of general interest, at least until recently, in foreign affairs. This good-natured indifference, except in grave emergencies, our geographical position, the extent of the country and the wide range of domestic opportunity, have developed a sense of self-sufficiency. We have only begun to think internationally, and we find the attitude of the public mind to be still ill-adjusted to the magnitude of our financial power and to the international interests which we have suddenly accumulated as the result of the World War.

Apart from the remediable lack of adequate knowledge of general conditions and backgrounds, there is always the difficulty of conveying to the public a full understanding of the facts of the particular situations which are engaging the attention of diplomatic officers. This can largely be met by a constant effort to make known to the public the general lines of policy, to give adequate information as to particular aims and to take the public into confidence to the utmost practicable extent with respect to particular measures. There should be no reticence for its own sake, or as a mere continuance of a perverse habit; there should be directness, promptness, candor—in short, efficiency.

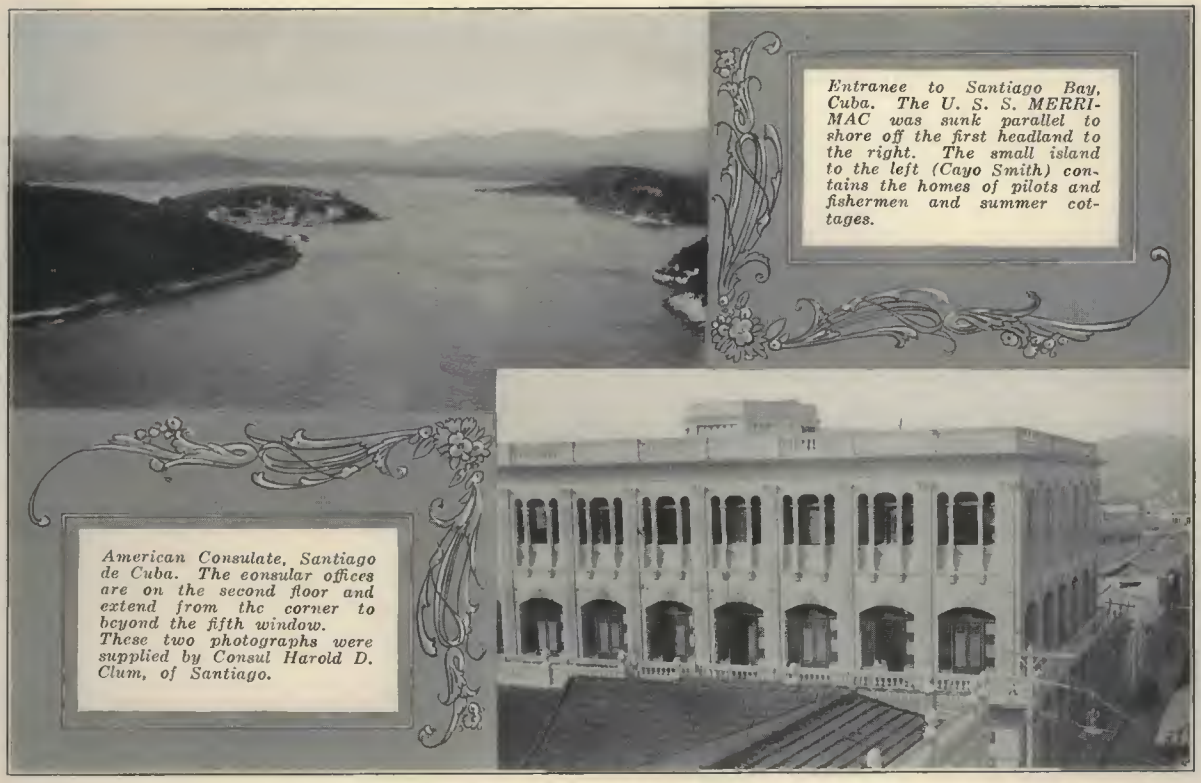
Limitations of Publicity

But it should be understood that there are certain inescapable limitations in the most straightforward diplomacy. I am glad to say that in the dealings of this Government with other powers there are no intrigues, no hidden purposes, no deceptions. Nothing is done or proposed which, so far as its essential character is concerned, could not be shouted from the housetops. But it does not follow that in good faith and with practical regard to results particular steps can immediately be made public. One reason why the methods of diplomacy are so often misunderstood and criticized is that the necessary amenities of the intercourse with sovereign states are not taken into consideration. I am not an apologist for inept and dilatory practices, or for ceremonial survivals unsuited to our time. But it must not be forgotten that governments deal with each other subject to the obligations of honorable intercourse between equals. Each must be free to make tentative suggestions and later to withdraw them. Each has its prestige to consider, a point of especial significance. It does not facilitate the reasonable adjustments which must be made, if there is to be resort to practical wisdom and not to force, to create a situation in which nothing can be accomplished without an unnecessary wounding of national pride. Moreover, the conclusive point is that the publication of the details of negotiations must rest on the express or implied consent of both parties. Any government refusing to recognize this basis would find that it had greatly circumscribed its opportunities to protect the interests of its people. In ordinary dealings between individuals, the advantages of retaining the good opinion of other parties to the negotiations—rivals or competitors—may sometimes be considered negligible, but the good opinion of nations is not negligible. The peace of the world ultimately depends upon the good will of peoples alert to everything that touches the national honor. The alternative of friendly settlements is resort to coercion, and if you wish peace, you must pursue the methods of friendly intercourse between governments and recognize whatever is essentially involved in these methods. There is no other way.

"The Department of Peace"

In considering the relation of our diplomacy to the business interests of the country, it should always be remembered that the Department which deals with our foreign relations is the Department of Peace. The resources of negotiation, of reason and persuasion are within its control. The very foundation of all business security, in an important sense, is within the keeping of the Foreign Offices of governments, as to them—as the agencies of peoples—must be entrusted the practical processes by which nations may adjust their mutual interests, settle their disputes and prevent the frightful losses and dislocations of war. I have always advocated the judicial settlement of all international disputes which can be regarded as having a justiciable character, and have favored the development of institutions for that purpose. But with due recognition of the importance of this means of settlement, it must be borne in mind that the most serious international controversies, and this is especially true at this time, are not of a legalistic nature and must be settled, if they are settled at all, by negotiations and agreements. They lie outside the application of defined juristic principles and the more unstable we find world conditions to be, the greater the necessity of the efficient operations of diplomacy and of the adequate organization and support of the Peace Department of our government.

Another fundamental question at this time is the preservation of the essential basis of international intercourse through the demand for the recognition of valid titles acquired in accordance



Entrance to Santiago Bay, Cuba. The U. S. S. MERRIMAC was sunk parallel to shore off the first headland to the right. The small island to the left (Cayo Smith) contains the homes of pilots and fishermen and summer cottages.

American Consulate, Santiago de Cuba. The consular offices are on the second floor and extend from the corner to beyond the fifth window. These two photographs were supplied by Consul Harold D. Clum, of Santiago.

with existing law and for the maintenance of the sanctity of contracts and of adequate means of enforcing them. Intercourse, from the standpoint of business, consists in the making of contracts and the acquisition of property rights. Nations may adopt what policies they please for the future conduct of their local affairs, and if these policies are not enlightened, the result will inevitably be that production will languish and trade will shrivel up, and they will look in vain for security and confidence: still they will be within their rights in determining their future policy in local matters. But if they seek international intercourse, they must perform international obligations. When they have invited intercourse with other nations, have established their laws under which contracts have been made and property rights validly acquired, they put themselves outside the pale of international intercourse if they enter upon a policy of confiscation. International relations proceed upon the postulates of international morality, and the most important principle to be maintained at this time with respect to international relations is that no State is entitled to a place within the family of nations, if it destroys the foundation of honorable intercourse by resort to confiscation and repudiation, and fails to maintain an adequate system of government through which valid rights and valid engagements are recognized and enforced. This is in the obvious interest of business, and this is merely a way of saying that this course is vital to the prosperity of all peoples for the activities of business are those of production and exchange upon which the welfare of peoples inevitably depends. If profits are anticipated through a departure from this clear path of honorable dealing, they will be found to be illusory.

Opening the Door to Trade

At this time we also have occasion to deal with the enlarging of the opportunities for industry and commerce by the recognition and extension of the policy of the "Open Door." At the recent conference held in Washington the participating powers succeeded in taking what has been the subject of general diplomatic phrases in relation to China and putting it with more definite explication in the precise form of a treaty engagement. Thus they have agreed that they will not seek nor

(Continued on page 176)



Mr. Carr's thirtieth anniversary with the Department will be celebrated by a consular luncheon to be held on June 1, the day this issue of the BULLETIN will come from the press. The principal officers of the Department, as well as all consular officers in Washington, will attend to congratulate Mr. Carr and express their personal esteem and appreciation of his great contribution to the Service. A full report of the event will be included in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

Consul General Coffin, on leave from Berlin, and J. Butler Wright, Counsellor of Embassy attached to the Department, were the principal speakers at the luncheon meeting of the Consular Association at the Cosmos Club in Washington on April 28. Mr. Coffin gave an informal talk on economic conditions in Germany, and Mr. Wright spoke on the Rogers Bill, which provides for an interchangeable Foreign Service composed of the Consular and Diplomatic bodies. Mr. Wright expressed himself as being heartily in favor of the principle involved in the bill.

The final meeting of the State Department Club for the season, held at Rauscher's on May 11, was a "black-face skit" in which the principal officers of the Department took a good-natured "kidding" from members of the Solicitor's office, the Consular Bureau, and the geographical divisions. The song-hit of the show was directed against the office of the Second Assistant Secretary, known in the Department as 2-A. The song was entitled, "Ship me somewhere far from 2-A where the English ain't so pure." Dancing followed the entertainment as usual.

The following changes in the Diplomatic Service have been announced:

Ellis L. Dresel, Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, resigned; Alexander C. Kirk, transferred from Tokio to Peking; Alan F. Winslow, assigned to the Department; Wainwright Abbott, transferred from Stockholm to the Legation at Athens.

The following officers called at the Department during the period from April 12 to May 10: William Coffin, Consul General at Berlin; Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Consul General at Halifax; Charles K. Moser, Consul at Tiflis; Lewis W. Haskell, Consul at Geneva; Cornelius Ferris, Consul at Stettin; Ralph H. Bader, Consul at Cairo; R. L. Rankin, Consul at Berlin; Charles Forman, Consul at Nueva Gerona; George A. Makinson, Vice Consul at Santo Domingo; John C. Moomaw, Vice Consul at Colombo; Albert H. Gerberich, Vice Consul at Bremerhaven; William I. Jackson, Vice Consul at Bahia; Richard C. Beer, Vice Consul at London.

The following transfers, appointments, and resignations occurred in the Service between April 10 and May 10, 1922: Harold R. Foss, transferred from Calcutta to Constantinople; Harvey T. Goodier from Nagoya to Yokohama; Edward P. Lowry from Habana to Mexico City; Charles H. Thorling from Bombay to Singapore; Harry M. Lakin assigned to the Department; and John C. Moomaw assigned to Montreal; Christian M. Ravndal, now clerk at Vienna, promoted to be a Consular Assistant, and appointed a Vice Consul there; Rollin R. Winslow reappointed a Vice Consul of Career of Class Three; Leo A. Bergholz resigned as Consul General at Canton.

Among the non-career officers the following clerks have been appointed Vice Consuls at their respective posts: Earl Brennan at Florence; Lester S. Dame at Ghent; Fred H. Houck at Hamburg; Alan T. Hurd at Birmingham; Arthur R. Williams at La Guaira; John R. Wood at Paris.

The following Vice Consuls and clerks have been transferred in the same capacities: Richard C. Beer, from London to Budapest; Marc T. Greene, from Birmingham to St. Gall; Richard B. Haven, from Genoa to Constanza to establish Vice Consulate; Walter J. Linthicum, from Singapore to Palermo; Marshall I. Mays, from Auckland to Wellington.

Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Jr., has been appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Windsor, Ontario, and William H. Mathee has been appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Zurich.

Raoul A. Bertot, of Cuba, appointed Consular Agent at Manzanillo.

A gentle reminder—dues of the Consular Association are payable July 1.



Consul General Alban Snyder sends from Christiania this picture of his daughter Evelyn, near the frozen Skagerack, where the weather is never too cold or the reader too young to enjoy the BULLETIN.

The pleasurable interest registered by the youthful BULLETIN *"fan" exceeds that of playing "horsey," with papa assuming the leading role of "Dunder and Blitzen."*

The marriage of Miss Alma E. Melchert, of Danzig, and Howard A. Bowman, Vice Consul of career, assigned to Danzig, was solemnized on March 16, 1922, at Danzig, in the presence of Consul Hoover and relatives and friends of the bride and groom.

PARFITT-MARQUIS. Miss Lia Maria Parfitt and Vice Consul Joseph A. Marquis were united in marriage on April 20, 1922. Mr. Parfitt is assigned to Antwerp.

HOLCOMB-BAKER. Miss Eugenie Holcomb of Washington, D. C., and Roy William Baker, were married on May 4, 1922, at Essex Church, The Mall, Kensington, London, by the Reverend S. H. Mallone of the Unitarian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker will be at home to their friends at Barcelona, Spain, where the groom is assigned as Vice Consul.

GEVAERT-ROCKWELL. Miss Gabrielle Nelly Tilmant Gevaert of Brussels, Belgium, and Almon F. Rockwell, of Washington, D. C., were married on May 2, 1922, at Corpus Christi Church, London. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell will be at home to their friends at Brussels where Mr. Rockwell is assigned as Vice Consul.

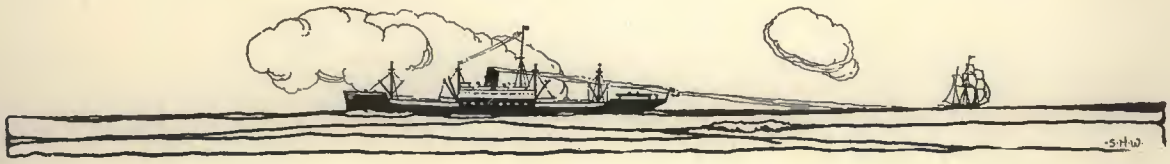
H. Percival Dodge, American Minister to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and Miss Agnes Brown, a member of the Legation's staff, granddaughter of Justice Roger A. Pryor of New York, and a daughter of Mrs. Arthur Page Brown of New York, were married in Paris Easter week. During the war Miss Brown served with the Y. M. C. A. in Serbia and later became connected with the American Legation at Belgrade, where she met Mr. Dodge. The bride was given away by Ambassador Herrick.

A son, John Spencer, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John K. Davis, on December 4, 1921, at Nanking, China, where Mr. Davis is assigned as Consul.

A daughter, Doris Ingeborg, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Reginald Lawson, on December 27, 1921, at Viborg, Finland, where Mr. Lawson was a clerk.

A daughter, Anita Ball, was born March 23, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dawson, Jr., at Cologne, Germany, where Mr. Dawson is clerk in the consulate.

Frank C. Lee and Donald D. Shepard, Consuls assigned to the Department, are making a tour of the West Indies and neighboring ports on the mainland.



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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 tendential nature, especially such as might be aimed to influence legislature, 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.

NAVAL ATTACHÉS

American Naval Attachés are now serving at eleven foreign capitals.

Captain C. L. Hussey is assigned as Naval Attaché at London and has four assistants who are also accredited to Paris, Rome and Berlin. These assistants are Commander William Norris, Commander Edward E. Hamner, Lieutenant Commander Thaddeus Thomson and Lieutenant Commander Newton White.

Captain Frank P. Upham is Naval Attaché at Paris where he is assisted by Captain George R. Evans, retired. Commander W. P. Beehler is stationed at Berlin and has as his assistant Commander Z. Lansdowne.

Captain R. Hasbrouck is at Rome and Captain David Le Breton at Madrid. Lieutenant Commander Hugo W. Koehler is attached to the Legation at Warsaw.

There are two American Naval Attachés in the Far East. Captain Lyman A. Cotten is attached to the Embassy at Tokyo with Lieut. Garnet Hulings as his assistant. Commander Charles T. Hutchins is now serving at Peking but will shortly be relieved by Captain Arthur St. Clair Smith.

The three remaining Naval Attachés are found in South America. Captain H. G. Sparrow is at Rio de Janeiro and Commander W. R. Sayles at Santiago. The post at Buenos Aires is vacant at the moment but Commander Isaac F. Dortch is under orders to proceed there.

The BULLETIN will publish items from time to time relating to the transfer and assignment of Naval Attachés.

NECROLOGY

William W. Masterson

As the BULLETIN goes to press a telegram has been received announcing the death of Mr. William W. Masterson, at his post at Plymouth, England, on May 10, 1922, of appendicitis peritonitis.

Mr. Masterson was born in Carrollton, Kentucky, on February 9, 1861, and was educated in the Cincinnati Law School. He practiced law in Carrollton from 1885 until 1895, when he was appointed Consul at Aden, Arabia. In April, 1898, he retired from the service and resumed his law practice until he was reappointed Consul at Aden on March 13, 1903. He remained at this post until June 22, 1906, when he was transferred to Batum, Russia, whence, on June 10, 1908, he was assigned to Harput, Turkey, thence on April 24, 1914, to Durban, Natal.

Mr. Masterson was appointed Consul of Class 6 on February 5, 1915, Consul of Class 5, September 17, 1917, and Consul of Class 4, June 4, 1920. He was transferred to Plymouth on November 19, 1920.

Mrs. Masterson will accompany the body to the United States where interment will probably be made at his home at Carrollton.

The BULLETIN extends its deepest sympathy in her bereavement.

James Alexander Forbes

Mr. Forbes died on April 5, 1922, in his eightieth year at Guadalajara, Mexico. His remains were interred in the American Division of the Guadalajara Municipal Cemetery. During the administration of President Cleveland, Mr. Forbes served a short term as American Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, having been appointed on August 18, 1892.

David Bently Price

The BULLETIN extends its deepest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Price in their bereavement over the tragic loss of their infant son who fell from the second story veranda of the Consulate at Foochow, China, on March 3, 1922, and died as the result of his injuries.

What Happened at Philadelphia

By Frederick Simpich

TEN CONSULS—led by Chief Hengstler—went to Philadelphia May 10-12 to join the annual argument of the National Foreign Trade Council. Thousands of delegates were there—from as far away as Walla Walla and Wawatosa. "More Indians," somebody said, "than Philadelphia had seen since William Penn's original round-up."

But they were all earnest, industrious Indians. Everyone, from farmer to financier, eager to talk of trade topics, seeking the safe path back to better business.

High above the clamorous crowd rose the giant figure and odd speech of "Sea Lion" Chandler—once a Consul, now with the Corn Exchange Bank, and always a good friend of the Consular Service. Like a stage manager in a Cohan show, he kept everybody moving and saying something. If he glimpsed a timid delegate from Denver lingering in the offing, he'd leap on him, drag him to the nearest Consul, make a rapid fire introduction—and then leap swiftly behind the sofa to emerge maybe with O. Bewildered Jones, the Jute-bag King of California.

"Oh, Mr. Jones," he'd plead, "I want you to meet Consul Finn from Fiji—the world's greatest authority on jute. Consul Finn, tell Mr. Jones how the Fiji belle makes old jute bags do for nifty undies in her tropic trousseau."

Again he leaped, to dive back this time with Big Boy Deichmann, to lead him over to another delegate.

"Mr. Brown, this is our Consul General from Valparaiso—you trade with Chile—Deichman knows Chile from nitrates to Llama hides—he'll talk to you."

Deichman does, and did; for three days straight he painted the wonders of that country with all the artistry of a Latin poet. As free-hand, long distance talkers Demosthenes and Pat Henry were mere mutes—beside the Big Boy.

A Significant Note

Again and again speakers struck this significant note: To sell abroad, America must buy more. But she can't import foreign goods readily, from behind a high tariff wall. It was distinctly a bad day for the protectionists. To thoughtful Consuls who for years have urged that America must buy more and invest more abroad—to get and hold trade as the British have—this sign of American awakening is indeed gratifying.

One Consul asked every delegate he met:

"Is it true that business is improving?"

The Yes or No seemed to depend on the particular line of trade the delegate was in. A flour exporter said:

"My exports to Hamburg are brisk, and collections quick."

But the man who used to ship a lot of farm machinery to Central Europe said sales were slow, and the chance for early improvement looked slim. The reason for these divergent answers is plain—when you think of Europe's most immediate needs. On the whole, most delegates expressed the opinion that the lowest point of trade depression has been passed—that business *is* getting better, but slowly.

The consular delegation met old and made new acquaintances. In all modesty, it seems that the Consuls present gave the delegates value received. More than once an interested exporter would say:

"I'm glad I ran into you—you told me just what I wanted to find out."

Stanley G. Flagg, of Philadelphia, speaking at a group session, said:

"I cannot justly refrain from speaking of the value of our Consular Service. In my own experience, I have always been accorded a sympathetic consideration of my problems. I think no American traveller should spend any time in a city where we have a Consul without calling on him for a frank discussion of plans and prospects. For myself, I have always enjoyed calling on the Consuls; I have met delightful men, and have added much to my local information."

Take Pains With Trade Letters

Such a convention, too, is a good place to get the kicks. As a friendly tip to Consuls in the field, may the writer informally pass on to them a hint heard at Philadelphia: Take more pains in answering trade letters. Answer every letter promptly, and as completely as you possibly can. Don't stop at mere perfunctory replies to questions asked. Answer them, comprehensively, and then volunteer as many more pertinent facts as you possibly can dig up. Make the writer's problem *your* problem—reply to his inquiries just as carefully as if you were *his* salesman travelling abroad, and *you were writing to your own firm.* Criticism of official replies that are curt, vague and slow in coming, was levelled not only at Consuls, but at men in other Departments of the Government, here in Washington.

Consul Leonard says that at one group session a speaker stressed the point that one of a Consul's chief duties should be to keep American business posted as to current conditions abroad, viewed from a national standpoint; that negative information sometimes saves an exporter time and money—by telling him where and when sales *cannot* be made. On the other hand, even when general business is bad, the Consuls can sometimes suggest ways and means to overcome local difficulties. And, while Consuls cannot give credit ratings, often they can—if they will take the pains—obtain sufficient contributory information concerning the responsibility of the customer in question so that the exporter can come to his own conclusions.

Pleasant Respite

From time to time a luncheon, a boat ride around the river front, or a trip to the fascinating Commercial Museum, broke the talking endurance contest—and gave even Deichmann a rest when Chandler would let him rest. Once Uncle "Nat" Stewart rewarded a group of good little Consuls by taking them out to view a busy industrial picture, filmed in an English farming community, showing Gloria Swanson and Rodolfo Valentino at work.

At the Commercial Museum, "Chinese" Johnson—yclept "T. N. T." and famous for parlor stories—was found sadly studying a glass case of dried toads and pigtails in the Chinese medical exhibit, softly crooning a paregorical lullaby of old times in Tientsin. He, too, when cornered by delegates curious about conditions in China, told them things they'd never heard before—I don't mean parlor stories. I mean interesting and usual facts about trade with China.

Except for one morning, when Doctor Young ate a herring—a herring that imparted a wild fishy fragrance to Hengstler's soft-boiled egg when the waiter dragged it across the cloth—there was not a sour note sounded on the whole trip.

In the party were Mr. Hengstler, Consuls General Stewart, Frazer, Johnson, Deichmann and Tredwell, Consuls Ferris, Simpich, Lay, Leonard and Millspaugh, and Dr. Young, the Department's Financial Adviser.

THE OUTLOOK FOR APPROPRIATIONS

In the May issue of the Bulletin an article was published describing briefly the amounts carried in the appropriation bill for the Department of State and the Diplomatic and Consular Service at the time of its passage by the House.

On April 14 the Secretary of State appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and made a statement in support of the estimates. His presentation of the facts was concise and forceful, making it clear that some of the proposed reductions would militate against the best interests of the Service and decrease rather than increase efficiency. The subsequent action of the Senate was very favorable in that most of the items in which serious reductions had been made were restored to their original figures.

Post allowance, which in the House had been knocked out of the bill on a point of order, was restored at $200,000.

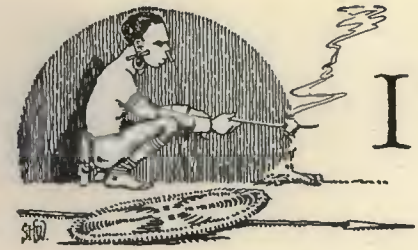
An appropriation was made for the salary of a Minister to Egypt, where it now appears that the United States may establish full diplomatic representation as the result of the recently established independence of that country through the removal of the British protectorate.

Provision was also made for the payment of one year's salary to Mrs. Daisy Crawford Carroll, widow of B. Harvey Carroll, late Consul at Cadiz, Spain, and to Mrs. Alice Potter, widow of Julian Potter, late Consul at Rouen, France.

A sum of $150,000 was allowed for the alteration, repair, and furnishing of the American Embassy building in London, which, it will be recalled, was accepted as a gift to the United States from J. P. Morgan.

Two other items were added to the bill in the Senate, having to do with obligations devolving upon the United States Government under the treaties signed at the recent conference on the Limitation of Armament. The first of these relates to the expenses of United States delegates to the special conference to be held in China with reference to the Chinese customs tariff. The second provides for representation of the United States on the commission to inquire into extraterritoriality in China, with a view to its eventual abolition.

The bill having emerged from the Senate in a very satisfactory condition has now gone to conference between the two Houses. The conference report brought forward on May 9 shows that the status of the items is still encouraging, but as several of these, including post allowance, had to be referred back to the House for instructions, it would not be timely to attempt a tabulation of the figures. The next issue of the Bulletin will carry a full report of the items.—T. L.



ITEMS



THE Brazilian Centennial Exposition will be opened in September next at Rio de Janeiro as one of the principal events of the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

The United States Government having been invited to participate in the exposition, Congress authorized the acceptance of the invitation, and the appointment of a commission to have charge of this Government's exhibit, and appropriated $1,000,000 to cover the cost.

The exposition commission was appointed in February last. When it was found that the United States Government would have to erect a building for its exhibit, the idea was suggested of erecting a building that could be used as an Embassy building after the exposition. The site allotted for the United States Government building was found to be in an excellent location for an Embassy building. Therefore, the structure to be erected is so planned that after it has served its purpose as an exposition building it may be utilized as quarters for the American Embassy.

It was designed by Frank L. Packard, of Columbus, Ohio, who went to Rio de Janeiro for that purpose. The building will be two stories in height, will have a large patio open to a movable glass roof, and as an Embassy building will have on the first floor offices for the Embassy, the Consul General, and the Commercial, Military, and Naval Attachés; and on the second floor salon, reception rooms and living quarters for the Ambassador.

The site is ideal. It faces the harbor on Avenida Wilson. It is one block from Avenida Rio Branca and the Monroe Palace, and near to other important public buildings.

The Chief of the Latin-American Division, Dr. Monroe, and Mrs. Monroe have announced the birth of a baby daughter.

Theodore Brentano, first American Minister to Hungary, arrived at Budapest on May 10. The Hungarian press accorded Mr. Brentano a warm welcome.

William Miller Collier, American Ambassador to Chile, sailed for the United States on May 10 for a short vacation.

"I have just read your March number," writes Homer Brett, Consul at Iquique, Chile, "and all I have to say is that I only wish I could improve as a Consular officer as rapidly as you are improving as a publication."



SKETCH OF EMBASSY PLANNED FOR RIO DE JANEIRO

LEGISLATIVE MILESTONES

(*Continued from page* 159)

Service, whence comes the system of appointment after examination, permanence of tenure, and promotion in the Service on the basis of demonstrated efficiency.

Carr Made Director

On August 15, 1907, Wilbur J. Carr, who was then Chief Clerk of the Department, was made Director of the Consular Service and vested with extensive authority equal, in fact, to that of an Assistant Secretary of State.

No single factor has contributed so liberally to the general betterment of the Consular Service as the creation of this position and the appointment of Mr. Carr to fill it. For fifteen years this world-encircling organization has functioned under the applied pressure of his master hand, and on every feature of its development his fingerprint appears.

President Taft, upon entering office, added great force to what had already been done by perpetuating the system under his own administration. He then issued his memorable Executive Order of November 26, 1909, placing the Diplomatic Service, below the grade of Minister, on a civil service basis.

The Principles of 1915

President Wilson perpetuated, and thereby definitely confirmed, the action of his predecessors as regards both the Diplomatic and the Consular Services. During his administration the Act of February 5, 1915, was passed. This again very greatly altered the existing adjustment by the enactment of four general principles, to wit:

1. It provided for the appointment of diplomatic and consular officers to classes instead of to particular posts.

2. It reclassified both the Diplomatic and Consular Service on this basis.

3. It recognized the civil service principle in both the Diplomatic and the Consular Service by directing the Secretary of State to make recommendations to the President for promotion on a basis of efficiency and for admission to the lower grades of the Service after examination.

4. It extended to the Diplomatic Service the prohibition against engaging in business.

Like the Act of 1906 there were other features of importance—for instance, fixing the rate of compensation of a chargé d'affaires *ad interim* and of a Vice Consul in charge at half the salary of the principal officer; establishing the rate of subsistence expenses allowed on detail for special duty up to $5 a day; defining the titles of diplomatic and consular officers and abolishing the grade of Deputy Consul.

Services Made Mobile

Under this act the Service became mobile, the grade of an officer being quite independent of his post. It is important to note that until 1915, in order to receive promotion, an officer had to be transferred from one post to another; his promotion was therefore linked with his transfer, making it necessary to ask senatorial confirmation in each instance. By the act of 1915 promotion and assignment were rendered separate and distinct, so that an officer might be transferred from post to post without the advice and consent of the Senate, whereas he could not change class without being recommissioned with senatorial approval.

Again Four Principles

There is now pending before Congress a bill introduced by Representative John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts, again proposing a reorganization through the enactment of four general principles:

1. Creation of a single Foreign Service through the amalgamation of the Diplomatic and Consular Services on an interchangeable basis.

2. Representation allowances.

3. A corps of Foreign Service pupils, to be educated for the Service at Government expense.

4. A retirement system for Foreign Service officers, based on the present civil service retirement act.

There is another important feature of this bill, that of the classification of ministers, which, however, has been embraced in another measure now before the House for passage. It would be untimely to hazard a prediction as to the fate which awaits the Rogers bill, but its proposals are drawn from experience and designed to meet the imperfections of the present organization in relation to post-war conditions and the present needs of the Department.

An interview published in *World's Work* for June, 1921 (see the Bulletin for July, 1921), leaves us under no delusion as to where Secretary Hughes stands with regard to constructive plans for the improvement of the Foreign Service.

Have we reached another milestone?

Mr. Carr's Contemporaries

By Roger C. Tredwell

AS we read of the activities and achievements of Wilbur J. Carr during his thirty years of service with the Department, our thoughts naturally turn towards those officers who at that time joined the ranks or who had been serving prior to his entry upon the scene. We would share with Mr. Carr the memories he has of those early days and gather the names of some with whom he then formed intimate associations.

In scanning the personnel records we find only six officers now in the Service with records longer than Mr. Carr's. Only one of the original thirteen Consular Clerks (later Consular Assistants), continues on active duty and in length of service he is now ranking member of the consular establishment. This is George Hawthorne Scidmore, Consul General at Yokohama.

To find any who antedate Mr. Scidmore it is necessary to go to the Departmental rolls. Here one encounters the names—well known to consular officers—of Thomas Morrisson, who joined in 1867; Eddie Savoy, who has ushered into the Secretary's office every Foreign Ambassador and Minister since he entered the Department as a page boy in 1869; and that beloved leader—the mainspring of the Department for so many years—Alvey A. Adee, whose official record dates to 1871; also Thomas John Newton, with a commission as clerk dated July 1, 1874, who is now Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

Mr. Scidmore's Long Record

The biographical sketch in the Department's *Register* shows us that Mr. Scidmore was born in Iowa on October 12, 1854. Although there is no mention of his first service abroad at Liverpool, he has many reminiscences of his experiences as a shipping clerk in the Liverpool Consulate. It was there he acquired the extensive knowledge of navigation laws which has been one of the outstanding features of his work.

He is best known, however, for his legal capacity, especially in relation to extraterritorial functions in Japan. In the early 80's he was sent as Consular Clerk to the Consulate General at Yokohama and assumed the duties of what might be called prosecuting attorney. For some years he was alternately judge or attorney in the American Consular Courts in Yokohama and Kobe. He also practiced in the American and British Consular Courts until consular jurisdiction was abolished when the revised treaties came into force in 1899. His manual on consular jurisdiction in Japan became the standard authority for consular practice in the American Court and was extensively used by lawyers in Consular Courts in China. It had a great influence in establishing uniformity of pleading and practice in the Consular Courts of the Far East.

Mr. Scidmore was in charge of the Consulate General at Shanghai in 1885 during the Sino-French War and in 1891 was sent to the Fiji Islands as a special agent of the Department to investigate the claims of American citizens to lands in the archipelago. He spent nearly two years on this work. His report was used as a basis for subsequent land titles issued by the British government. His particular contribution was the establishment of what constituted a valid title to land under Fiji law or custom. Mr. Scidmore served also as legal adviser to the Legation at Tokyo and at that time was also a special lecturer on English and American law at the Tokyo law school.

The Forty-Year Mark

There is another officer more than forty years young in the Service. This is James S. Benedict, who was born in Aurelius, New York, on March 5, 1856. Forty-three years ago Mr. Benedict received his original appointment as Consular Agent at Stratford, Ontario. That was March 8, 1879. Later he served for ten years as Commercial Agent at Moncton and in the same capacity at Campbellton for almost another decade. Since June 22, 1906, he has been Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland. He is an authority on the trade and problems of Eastern Canada and Newfoundland.

Two officers of the Department who are well known to the members of the Service celebrated their fortieth departmental birthdays. One is William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts; the other is Miles M. Shand, Chief of the Bureau of Appointments. Mr. McNeir was for years Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library and for several years Chief Clerk prior to appointment to his present position in 1913. We have all been recipients of his kindness in untangling the complexities of our accounts.

Mr. Shand will be remembered by many of the

older officers who entered the Service after examination under the Executive Order of September 20, 1895, as the official who conducted the examinations; and to all as the Custodian of the Great Seal of the United States which graces our commissions. He supplies us with bonds and we all welcome the opportunity to take our oath of office before him upon receiving a promotion.

Third Place for Longevity

Third place for longevity in the Consular Service must go to Lorin A. Lathrop with thirty-eight years, notwithstanding the fact that his service has not been continuous—there was a break of a year and a half from 1889 to 1891. He was appointed originally as Consul to Bristol in July, 1882, and was reappointed to this post in 1891, where he served until he was transferred to Cardiff on August 15, 1907.

Lathrop is thoroughly familiar with both shores of the Bristol channel and many of us who have found time to scan the pages of current magazines are not unfamiliar with the stories of Kenyon Gambier. In 1919 he was furnished with a new scenic background by a transfer to Nassau. The bell-ringers of Bristol and the Caledonian societies and other organizations of Cardiff and Bristol never hold an annual dinner but that the fame of Lorin A. Lathrop as an after-dinner speaker is mentioned.

With thirty-six years' service in four countries, Henry Albert Johnson has been fortunate in his assignments to such posts as Venice, Valencia, Liége, Ghent and Dundee. Apparently, it was the intention of Mr. Johnson to follow the Navy as a career. He was appointed a Midshipman in the Naval Academy in 1872 but resigned five years prior to entering the Consular Service.

The Father of Inspectors

George H. Murphy, with thirty-six years' service, is another product of the corps of Consular Clerks. His original commission as such was dated June 22, 1886. He may justly be called the father of the corps of inspectors, as he was designated in 1898 to inspect Consulates on the West Coast of Colombia, Central America and later in Mexico. Again in 1904 he was sent to inspect Consulates in Germany. He was also one of the original Consular Inspectors established when the Service was reorganized in 1906, and served in that capacity until appointed Consul General at Cape-Town in 1914. Many assignments during his early career were largely centered in Germany and in 1920 he was transferred from Cape-Town to Zurich.

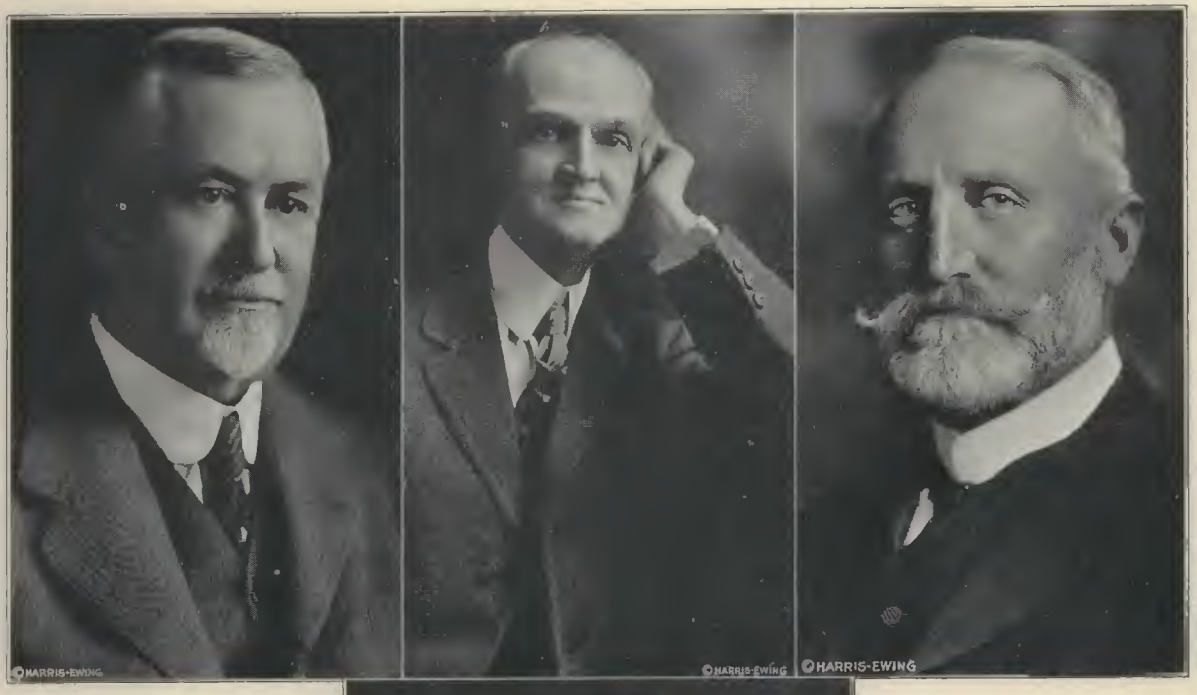
There are many men in the Service who owe to Mr. Murphy a great deal of their success through his helpful suggestions and the encouragement which he gave their efforts.

The biography of W. Stanley Hollis, who has served thirty years, reads like a story of Tarzan with assignments at such places as Port Natal and Mozambique. In fact, his first twenty years of service were passed in Africa. Then, after a short stay at Dundee, he was appointed in 1910 Consul General at Beirut, where he remained until forced to leave on account of the war. After three years on detail at London, he was made Consul General at Lisbon where he is renewing his acquaintanceship with many of his old friends from Lourenco Marques.

A Banner Week

The week of June 1 to 7, 1892, brought to the Department two men who have since been intimate and warm friends. We might give Horace Lee Washington the title of Mr. Carr's twin, especially as they are both men who are conspicuous for their quality of thought, while their unfailing courtesy, human sympathy and genuineness are also marked characteristics. There are probably no other two men in the Service who are so much alike or who have brought so much inspiration to the Service through their high service ideals. Mr. Washington saw service in Egypt, Spain, Switzerland and South Africa prior to his appointment as one of the original inspectors in 1906. After two years as Consul General at Large, he was appointed Consul General at Marseilles in 1908, and Consul at Liverpool—a promotion—in May, 1909.

There are other officers who will have served more than twenty-five years before the close of the present calendar year, whose names it is fitting to inscribe on these pages: Michael J. Hendrick, Consul at Windsor, Ontario; Henry W. Diederich, Consul at Sarnia, Ontario; Carlton Bailey Hurst, Consul General at Habana; Henry H. Morgan, Consul General at Brussels; Alexander M. Thackara, Consul General at Paris; John H. Grout, Consul at Hull, England; John G. Foster, Consul General at Ottawa; Albert W. Swalm, Consul at Hamilton, Bermuda; Frank C.



Denison, Consul at Prescott, Ontario; John N. McCunn, Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Joseph I. Brittain, Consul General at Winnipeg; John E. Kehl, Consul at Breslau; Robert P. Skinner, Consul General at London.

It is believed that an unique record will be attained by John G. Foster, Consul General at Ottawa, on June 23, 1922, when he will have served continuously as Consul General for twenty-five years.

Carr's Right-Hand Man

There is one officer of the Department who has reached his majority but who does not complete twenty-five years of service until next year. Many will be surprised to learn that the youthful and debonair Chief of the Consular Bureau has been so long and intimately associated with Mr. Carr. Herbert C. Hengstler came into the Department twenty-four years ago and was assigned to a desk adjacent to that of Mr. Carr. On May 9th last he celebrated his fifteenth anniversary as Chief of the Consular Bureau. He succeeded Mr. Carr when the latter was appointed Chief Clerk and charged with the additional duties of the direction of the Consular Service. As Chief of the Consular Bureau, Mr. Hengstler has been the confrère upon whom Mr. Carr has had to rely the most in bringing about both reforms in the Service and the development of its efficiency.

To all these young officers the Bulletin extends its heartiest congratulations.



Above—Consul General George H. Murphy; Miles S. Shand, Chief of Bureau of Appointments; Consul General George H. Scidmore.

Below—William McNeir, Chief of Bureau of Accounts.

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"THE DEPARTMENT OF PEACE"

(Continued from page 165)

support their respective nationals in seeking—

(a) "Any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economie development in any designated region of China, or

(b) "Any sueh monopoly or preferenee as would deprive the nationals of any other power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese government, or with any local authority, in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the praetieal application of the principle of equal opportunity."

This government has been insisting, and I am glad to say with a gratifying measure of success, upon the applieation of this prineiple to the territories which recently have beeome the subject of the novel arrangement of mandates, and we have received important assurances with respect to equality of commercial opportunity in these regions.

In giving appropriate diplomatic support to American enterprise, our government does not, of course, attempt to secure eontracts for its nationals or to institute particular undertakings. I assume that no one could wish the government to be so involved. Its object is to keep open the course of fair and equal opportunity. Hence, it is a vital principle that it must act with absolute impartiality with respect to American business interests which may happen to be in competition. It does not attempt to favor one at the expense of another, but to maintain such policies with respect to international intercourse as will give all a fair chance.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S PART

And, in this conneetion, permit me to say a word to the effect that the relations between the Department of State and business men involve a certain measure of reciproeity. It is not only important that there should be an alert and effieient organization of this braneh of the government, but it is also important that it should always be remembered that good faith and eordial feeling are of the utmost importanee in international affairs and that nothing in diplomatic intercourse can atone for the conduct of disreputable business agents and speculators who do not carry into their undertakings abroad those methods of honorable

dealing which must always be assumed in giving diplomatic support. This government is not engaged in endeavoring to promote the opportunities of chicanery, and business interests in their dealings abroad are under a patriotic obligation to maintain the prestige of their country.

Aside from these observations as to fundamental principle, I could easily enumerate a host of special instances in which the activities of the Department are now engaged of vast importance to the business community. But such a narration would not aid in the safeguarding of the particular business interests concerned and at best could serve to emphasize by particularization the general observations I am making as to the importance of the adequate organization of the Department.

The organization of the conduct of foreign affairs implies the mechanism (1) for obtaining complete and accurate information, and (2) for constant and direct contact with all those concerned; and the operation of this mechanism must be dominated (3) by an American policy conceived and defined with an accurate appreciation of all American interests involved.

Unity of Control Essential

This manifestly requires unification of effort. The function of directing intercourse with foreign governments in the nature of things cannot be divided. There must be unity in the formulation and direction of policy and unity in its execution. Manifestly, you cannot deal with different governments through different instrumentalities; and you cannot deal with the same government through independent agencies, or you will work to cross purposes. However important and helpful it may be, and I agree that it is most important and helpful to have specialized efforts to promote trade, to secure technical assistance, to gather and disseminate in the most expert manner all needed information, to organize the facilities of commerce and provide for the manifold exigencies of our merchants—and I am as anxious as anyone to see this provision generously made—still it remains so clearly true as in my judgment to be beyond controversy that when you come to the point of dealing with governments you must have a single governmental agency of international intercourse or you will have confusion and make definite and consistent policy and effective governmental action impossible. It is especially important to recognize this fact at this time, when our international problems tend to become mainly economic problems. There is the more imperative necessity of adequately organizing international



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The American Consular Service

THE career officers of the Consular Service of the United States are distributed in the various parts of the world in the following manner:

209	in Europe
90	in Asia
24	in Africa
91	in North America
11	in Central America
23	in the West Indies
35	in South America
17	in Australasia

intercourse. The intertwining of political and economic problems imposes a heavier strain upon the machinery and requires suitable readjustment, but the exigency requiring a unified system of contact with foreign powers remains exactly the same. In truth, many of our economic problems have now the feature that governments, directly or indirectly, are themselves more largely involved in economic projects, and economic problems must of necessity to a larger extent than before be taken up with governments through diplomatic channels. Unity of control of contact with foreign governments is absolutely essential.

The Field and the Department

There are two main divisions of the organization of intercourse with other powers (1) the Field and (2) the Department. These are interdependent agencies. The Field consists of Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls and special commissioners, with their necessary staffs, constituting the instrumentalities of information and contact. There is still a lingering notion that, in view of the fact that the representatives of our government act under instructions from the Department of State and because of the improved facilities of communication, these representatives continue what is mainly a social tradition and are of slight practical value. Some may think that communications cabled directly to foreign powers would be sufficient. It is a very crude and limited view which would deny the importance of even social contacts. But the inadequacy of mere written communications, however important these may be, and of the necessity of direct personal approach should be apparent to everyone whose horizon is broad enough to enable him to consider foreign affairs to any advantage. The facilities of communication increase the opportunities for business and the multiplicity of business interests and intimacies of business relations serve not to lessen but greatly to increase the necessity for the factor of personality in contacts with foreign governments.

Personal Contacts

The tendency is strikingly shown in the endeavor at the present time, in view of the complexities of international relations, to increase the opportunity for personal contacts through the medium of international conferences. That is the whole significance of conferences—that diplomatic notes will not suffice. Everyone familiar with foreign affairs knows that, while the statement of foreign policies in formal writings is absolutely necessary, still in order to accomplish results in negotiations, there should be so far as practicable the personal contacts of diplomatic representatives. Every important business concern that can send an agent personally to conduct delicate negotiations does so. Every responsible Foreign Minister longs to get away from interminable note writing through which controversies tend to approach an *impasse*. An hour of direct intercourse between responsible Ministers is often worth months of written communications. The international conference itself is largely successful in inverse proportion to its numbers and to the extent that it represents the common purpose of a few who are interested in a particular problem and sincerely wish to find an appropriate method of solution. In the larger gatherings real accomplishment is likely to be hindered by the breaking up into groups with rival purposes which prevent results. The point is that the present effort of diplomacy is not to rely on mechanical facilities of communication but to get to the maximum the advantage of personality in negotiations. The method of conference is a mere extension to a group of that which in a limited way is found every day in the contacts of public Ministers representing their different countries.

What Field Officers Do

In every part of the earth the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States are watching every turn of events in their relation to the general policies of this government. They report every source of international irritation; they note the signals of economic and political unrest, of international rivalries, prejudices, subversive tendencies and discriminatory policies. They aid the government not merely in settling disputes but in removing or limiting the causes of possible controversy.

It seems to me that no one surveying the matter intelligently could wish to do aught but increase the efficiency of this representation. We have recently endeavored to stop competition in naval armament by agreeing upon ratios of capital ships in the case of the principal naval powers. We have been solicitous in this country, while scrapping a large part of our capital ships, to maintain a reasonable relation of our naval power to that of other countries, but diplomatic strength is even more important than naval strength, and it is a poor patriot who would scrap both his ships and his diplomats at the same time. If you are to get along without the one, you must have the other. Every American should feel ashamed that any country in the world should have a better diplomatic organization than the United States.

To the Consular Representatives of the United States:

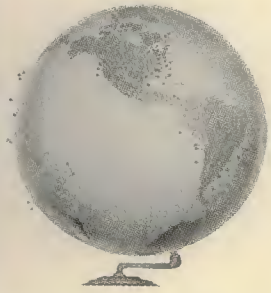
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Under-Manned and Under-Paid

I shall therefore make no apologies for asking not only your support but your active and urgent demand in the interest of American business for the maintenance and development of the most efficient organization of our diplomatic agencies. The truth is that our Foreign Service is under-manned and under-paid. Of course, in the Department of State, as in other departments, we are most deeply interested in economy and reduction of unnecessary expense. At this time with the vast burdens resting upon our people as a result of the war all avoidable outlays should be rigorously cut down and the Department of State has done its full share. Let me call attention to the fact that the expenses of the entire service of the department, including the Diplomatic and Consular Services and that of the Department in Washington, amount to less than $11,000,000. Indeed, under the present schedule of passport fees, which I shall be glad to see revised and reduced, for the last fiscal year the receipts of the Department exceeded the total expenditures of all services by over $1,270,000. In other words, it was a money making institution. I am not, therefore, asking outlays which threaten the taxpayer with any serious increase of his heavy burden. A relatively small amount would be sufficient to give the equipment that is needed to provide the essential basis of a career and thus to keep trained men in the service of the government.

Trained Staff Essential

The necessity for a trained staff is obvious. The notion that a wide-awake, average American can do anything is flattering to the American pride, but costs the government dearly. In every line of effort—professional, commercial, or industrial—it is thoroughly understood that you cannot obtain the necessary technical equipment through mere general experience or by reading instructions. There are thousands of items of necessary information which are a part of the common knowledge of men whose lives are entirely devoted to a class of work which cannot be obtained by any one who is suddenly introduced from the outside. I have no regard for artificial technicalities and I fully understand the dangers of departmental routine, but it is a very short-sighted and foolish view which would confuse routine and expert knowledge. The patent fact is that you cannot have an efficient Foreign Service without having trained men and you cannot secure trained men without an adequate system for their selection and maintenance; and you cannot keep men who have been properly selected and trained and are invaluable to their country unless you offer reasonable opportunities for promotion.

I grant the importance of appointing men from outside the Service to important diplomatic posts. It is most advisable that the country should have the opportunity to draw upon its reserves of wide experience, sagacity, and ability; that it should secure the benefit of the mature judgment of those who represent the fruition of American opportunity, culture and discipline, and thus invigorate the processes of diplomacy. But it must be remembered that these men, despite their training and ability, would be helpless if they did not have the backing of trained staffs. If you are to secure the full benefit of the most distinguished service at the top you must still have your organized service in all the other grades. And, as I have said, while you cannot sacrifice the great advantage of appointments from the outside to the chief positions, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a sufficient frequency of promotions from the Service itself to the chief positions, that is, of heads of missions, so as to make possible a career warranting its pursuit by a fair proportion of the very best of our young men.

The Consular Service through appropriate legislation was long ago (in 1906) placed upon a merit basis, and also by recent enactment, in 1915, supplementing an Executive Order of 1909, the secretarial portion of the Diplomatic Service has been placed upon a non-political basis by provision for appointment after competitive examination and by promotion for reasons of merit and efficiency up to Class I. The examinations are conducted so as to afford satisfactory tests, both of attainment and of adaptability, to the requirements of the Service. The examinations are conducted in the Department by men of great experience who know precisely the needs which must be met and the sort of equipment desired.

Existing Difficulties

But while in recent years there has been great improvement by reason of this method of selection, we have serious difficulties to meet. These are:

The Diplomatic Service is greatly underpaid. A man of moderate means, whatever his ability, cannot accept the more important posts of Ambassador or Minister. These high offices are reserved to men of wealth, when in the interest of the country they should be within the reach of men of ability, whatever their private fortune.



American Consuls Abroad

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Certainly they should be within the reach of men of talent who have ignored the opportunities to amass wealth by reason of their long employment in the service of their country.

The salaries are so low in the classified Diplomatic Service that the choice of candidates is largely restricted to young men of wealthy families who are able and willing to a considerable extent to pay their own way. It is a most serious thing to be compelled to say that a young man without means, who desires to marry and bring up a family after the American tradition, cannot be encouraged to enter upon one of the most important careers that the country has to offer. I say bluntly that no American can face the facts without a sense of humiliation, and he is compelled to qualify his boasting of our intelligence and civilization so long as this condition continues.

In the present situation there is a double harm, first, in keeping out men who would invigorate the Service, and on the other hand, in creating the impression that it is a rich man's club. Let me, however, warn you against an erroneous impression. It does not follow because a man has the advantage of the background of success and wealth in his family, generally won in a hard, competitive struggle, that he is not entirely worthy of appointment and promotion. On the contrary, we have some of the finest young men of the country in our Service, and we ought to be grateful that under the existing conditions they are able and content to turn aside from financial opportunities to follow an intellectual bent and seek a career of honorable service to the nation. I do not depreciate those who are in the Service, but I do decry the method which limits the selection and discriminates against the poor man of equal ability. We talk a great deal of love of our country, and I should like to see a better appreciation of what its interests demand.

Consular Salaries Too Low

We have the same difficulty in the Consular Service because of the present salary scale. It is difficult to retain its best men because of tempting offers constantly made to them by the business world.

It must be borne in mind that we have always had in this country a very large proportion of our young man of the highest ability who are strongly influenced by other ideals than those of pecuniary gain. It is because of this fact that in the past generations, while America was advancing by leaps and bounds, and vast fortunes were being accumulated, the church and the teaching profession were enriched by our best blood. But there is a limit to the sacrifice that can be asked.

There is a difference between plain living and actual poverty and distress. Further, the prospect that invites the young man of intellectual ambition is one of the career, of recognition, of distinction, hence, it is of vital importance in organizing our Diplomatic and Consular Services that we should provide sufficient for a decent living, and hold out the hope that conspicuous ability and fidelity will be appropriately recognized.

Services Should Be Interchangeable

There is also the need of a greater flexibility. There has long been too great a distinction between the political interests of the Diplomatic Service and the commercial interests of the Consular Service. Both are engaged in political work and both are engaged in commercial work. You cannot at this time take economics out of diplomacy. If you would protect our interests on the one side you must support them on the other, and I believe that the two branches of the Service—now called the Diplomatic and Consular—should be drawn together and treated as an interchangeable unit. This would permit men to be assigned from one Service to the other and thus give a greater range of opportunity for putting men in the places where they belong as their aptitudes and special talents are revealed.

Time For Reorganization

In all these matters we must be realists and not permit our mental processes to be stopped by archaic differentiations. Nearly all nations have found it necessary to make a considerable reorganization in order better to equip their Foreign Service, and this country should not lag behind.

What I have said as to the Service abroad applies also to the Department. The Department is undermanned. The work places too great pressure on many of the officials and employees who are required to sacrifice constructive hours to routine. There is need of more and better paid officials to handle important matters. The work of the Department in Washington is interlaced with that of the Field and the aim is constantly to interchange the benefits of the experiences of each. Thus men should be brought in from the Field to the Department so that the Department may be enriched by contact with those who have had the benefit of experience abroad, and at the same time men should be sent from the Department to the Field so that there may be a better understanding and more intimate knowledge of the Department's policies. Happily this reciprocal

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Among Consular contributors have been Robert P. Skinner, A. T. Haeberle, Ernest Lloyd Harris, Frederick Simpich, Harry A. McBride, Maurice Pratt Dunlap, Charles Moser, Mrs. Max D. Kirjassoff—covering regions as divergent as Mexico and Afgbanistan, Formosa and the Holy Land, the Land of the Basques and Kashmir.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

influence is being maintained and the spirit of both Field and Department leaves nothing to be desired.

Then there should be a coordination of effort among the different departments of government. Sometimes it might be supposed that the different departments of government were so many different governments, such has been at times the nature of the intercourse between them. While we are intent upon perfecting any particular agency of government, we can never afford to lose sight of the fact that it is a single government whose varied instrumentalities we are considering and which must act as a single government with a unified purpose and method.

Cordial Relations With Commerce

I am glad to say that we are achieving at this time a very gratifying measure of cooperation among the departments; in particular the relations between the Department of State and the Department of Commerce are most cordial and mutually helpful. We are working with each other and endeavoring each to aid the other in its recognized field of effort. It is my most earnest desire that all practicable measures shall be taken to promote American commerce and disseminate through all appropriate channels the essential information which the American merchant needs.

The Department of State is carrying the flag of the twentieth century. It aims to be responsive in its own essential sphere to what it recognizes as the imperative demands of American business. It aims at the coordination of the work of all departments bearing upon the same great object of American prosperity. It intends in its contacts with foreign governments to maintain the American tradition of candor and good faith and at this difficult time it is earnestly desirous of aiding in the reestablishment of stable conditions and thus of contributing to the welfare of other peoples upon which our own prosperity must ultimately depend.

TRUEGATE, OF MOGADOR

(*Continued from page* 162)

Cedarton did its share of the hailing by ringing the Methodist church bell for one whole hour on a stretch and by building a huge bonfire in front of Ashton's general store.

"Always knew the Squire would come out on top of the heap some day; them quiet fellers most generally do," declared Cedarton. "Hooray for Squire Truegate!"

Of course, in far-off Mogador was heard no echo of all this. Entirely unsuspecting of the noise which was being made at home over the results of his seventy-mile camel ride, Squire Truegate rubbed with horse liniment the parts of him which were most sore and discouraged Milliken from making further protests of his gratitude.

His first hint was a cablegram from the party leaders of his old district. Would he accept congratulations on his brilliant stroke of diplomacy? Would he come home and take the nomination for Congress? This enabled him to piece out a faint map of the situation. It was enough, however.

Without regret, with no sorrow of farewell, Squire Freedom Truegate watched from a London-bound steamer's taffrail the purple peaks back of Mogador melt into the purple sea in front.

"Opportunity keeps queer company," reflected the squire, "and she abides in queer places. Who would think of looking for her in Mogador or in the camp of Faiz Ulli."

Then he followed a deck steward below and regaled himself, for the first time in three years, with a white man's dinner.

The year 1922 promises to break all records for the number of Americans traveling abroad. The Passport Office at Washington is already doing a rushing business, and the number of applications is increasing from week to week. In February, 7,465 passports were issued; in March, 15,825; and the April estimate is nearly 20,000.

During the month of April, 1922, there were 1,790 Commercial and Economic Reports received by the Department, as compared with 2,113 reports in March. In April, the Consulate General at London took first place in the number of trade reports submitted (68), followed by Helsingfors (45), Budapest (41), Christiania (39), and Prague (34).

During the month of April, 1922, there were 3,805 trade letters prepared by Consuls and transmitted to American business men through the Department, as against 4,144 in March. The Consulate General at Buenos Aires took first place in the number of trade letters sent through the Department, having sent (127), followed by London (116), Rio de Janeiro (70), Campbellton (63), and Berlin (60).

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The year 1922 is notable in transatlantic travel for the addition of two superb new ocean giants to the White Star Line's New York-Cherbourg-Southampton de luxe service—the *Majestic*, the world's largest ship, and the *Homeric*, which with the world-famous *Olympic* form a magnificent trio, operated in accordance with tradition of highest excellence that characterizes this old and popular line.

The White Star has also inaugurated this year a four-ship schedule between New York and Liverpool, with weekly sailings by the *Adriatic, Baltic, Cedric, Celtic*, all huge vessels of great popularity, offering an unexcelled service.

In services to English channel and Continental ports, the American Line and Red Star Line—with a background of more than 50 years of popularity—maintain frequent and regular sailings, with fine large ships of distinctive character, offering a maximum of solid comfort at reasonable rates.

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Montreal-Quebec to Queenstown and Liverpool during Summer.

RED STAR LINE

New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp and Southampton Westbound.

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