

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

湖南省長公署第六次燒煙土攝影民國二十二年一月



BURNING CONFISCATED OPIUM AT CHANGSHA, CHINA

Twenty of these packages were seized by the American Consulate there. Vice Consul Meinhardt stands at center. See story in this issue

Vol. IV August, 1922 No. 8

The American Consular Association

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

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

VOL. IV, No. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1922

Opium and Consuls

By Consul Edwin L. Neville

OPIMUM in one form or another is one of the oldest drugs known to man. The Greek and Roman physicians of the days of the Caesars used the juice of the white poppy seed capsule to quiet pain and relieve the delirium of fever, and the Indian peasant of today forgets his aches and pains in the pleasant dreams of the same sleep-producing essence.

The original home of opium production seems to have been Asia Minor. This district still produces large quantities and is the principal source of the opium used in the United States. From Asia Minor the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of the drug spread eastward to Persia and India, and ultimately to China where it appears to have become known considerably before the year 1000. It was used during this time as a medicine, for mankind had not yet developed the means for producing modern narcotics—that is, for extracting the “kick” that the modern addict associates with “a shot in the arm.”

MIXED OPIUM WITH HIS “WEED”

In the 16th and 17th centuries the European began to enter the eastern seas in force. He brought with him a milder narcotic which he had learned the use of in the new world beyond the western seas, and by 1700 the Far Eastern native had become as familiar with tobacco and its uses as any cigar store Indian of the present day. Little by little the tobacco smoker began to mix opium with his “weed,” until by 1800, opium smoking was pretty well established in many parts of the Far East. Opium taken in this way seems

to have a more potent effect than when absorbed through the digestive organs, probably because the respiratory system provides quicker access to the nerve centers than does the stomach.

Rapid transit grew with the 19th century and with the ships came opium in increasing quantity. Edicts were thundered against it, but shippers, merchants, and opium smokers joined forces to smuggle the drug into harbors up and down the long and poorly guarded China coast, bribing or hoodwinking the bewildered officials whose duty it was to keep the drug from entering China. In this trade American ships had their share.

IMPORT MADE ILLEGAL

Just as it was the slave trade that made the African coast well known to the mariners of the 18th and early 19th centuries, it was the opium trade that familiarized the British and American seafaring men with the coast and commercial opportunities of China. Gradually, however, public sentiment became aroused against the opium traffic and in 1880 the United States concluded a treaty with China, by which the governments of the two countries mutually agreed to prohibit the importation of opium by Americans into China or by Chinese into the United States. Our legislation putting this treaty into effect dates from 1887, and it is this statute which makes the smuggling of opium back and forth across the Pacific a criminal act.

Ever since this enactment, the detection of opium smugglers has been one of the best known activities of American customs and consular offi-



cers. The trade is now, as always, extremely lucrative—provided the smuggler is not caught—and, despite the fact that action taken by our authorities in China has resulted in the confiscation and destruction of large quantities of opium, clandestine traffic continues.

Many stories are told of the devious ways of the opium runner; how the drug is sneaked aboard vessels at sea and thrown overboard before reaching the harbor, to be picked up by confederates in small boats; sometimes it is tied to planks, or concealed in the heels and toes of consignments of shoes; sometimes one tin in four of shipments of canned goods will contain opium. A favorite device at one time was to make a shipment, ostensibly of canned or bottled goods, but containing opium, to a consignee who never claimed the shipment. In due course the consignment would be sold for storage and customs charges, whereupon the opium ring would bid it in at auction.

In China even more devious methods were employed. Opium was concealed in jars of soy sauce, and shipped on foreign steamers between the open ports. Sometimes it is concealed in the baggage of foreign travelers, and one gentleman of high official rank was horrified to learn that on a journey one of his trunks had been filled with the drug by a trusted servant who had peddled it out to addicts, secure in the knowledge that his master's effects were immune from search.

A VICE CONSUL'S CRUSADE

One of the most daring schemes for selling opium was that unearthed by Vice Consul Walter A. Adams at Changsha, China. In June, 1921, Mr. Adams learned that a hotel in Changsha was displaying a large sign at the entrance declaring, in Chinese, that the hotel was an American institution and under the protection of the American Consulate. It should be stated here that Americans and their property in China are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Chinese judicial authorities, but are by treaty subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; American Consuls have judicial authority and there is a United States Court for China at Shanghai. Consequently any property owned or occupied by American citizens is immune from Chinese control. Not being aware that any American-owned hotel was operating in Changsha, Vice Consul Adams was somewhat surprised at the information he had received and started an investigation. A surprise visit to the establishment showed the placard in full view, which Mr. Adams seized and bore away. Mr. Adams subsequently learned that similar placards had appeared on the doors of other establishments

in his consular district and that in each case opium was being sold under the cover of the alleged protection. One establishment was an opium smokers' divan or den, the proprietor of which had gone so far as to hoist the American flag over his place of business.

Shortly after this information had reached him, Mr. Adams learned that the agency of a well known American firm, which at the time was in the charge of a Chinese employee, had received a quantity of opium which the Chinese agent had stored on the premises. If the sale of this drug was to be prevented, Adams had to act and act quickly. He felt, and rightly, that the good name of his Service and his country were at stake. The United States had taken a leading part in all the efforts that had been made to suppress the opium traffic, and he could not allow a flagrant violation of its laws, if it was in his power to prevent it. He proceeded post haste to the nearest Chinese police station and requested a squad of men to assist him in conducting a search of the company's premises. The request was granted, and the Vice Consul and his police entered the building from the rear. Nothing was found on the first floor, but a search of the second floor revealed approximately a ton of opium concealed in an anteroom, the only entrance to which was through sliding doors behind a wardrobe in the manager's room. The opium was taken to the Consulate and stored in the Consulate basement.

DEATH THREATS

This action, however, was really the beginning of Adams' troubles. He had about a ton of very valuable contraband on his hands, and was in some doubt as to its legal status. While one treaty with China states that confiscated opium shall be forfeited for the benefit of China, the district in which his Consulate was located was at the time torn by civil war and internal disturbance, and he was unable clearly to determine who should receive the opium. In the midst of this quandary he received a number of anonymous messages from various and sundry quarters, threatening him with death or other dire consequences or giving him friendly advice to allow the opium to get out of his possession. He refused to be alarmed, sealed up the chests containing the drug, obtained a guard of blue jackets from an American gunboat, and sat down to await developments. Finally, on January 18, 1922, the ton of contraband was turned over to the governor of Hunan province by Vice Consul Meinhardt, then in charge of the Consulate, and publicly burned, as

shown by the illustration on the cover of the present issue of the BULLETIN.

The incident at Changsha illustrates clearly the many inventions that have been found out by those who desire to ply the trade of opium vendor. But China is not the only place where opium is smuggled, nor is opium the only drug that has proved a curse as well as a blessing.

When the *Conquistadores* reached the Andes valleys, they found that the patient peon solaced himself in his tasks by chewing a leaf which he said made him forget his hunger and gave him strength to do a man's heavy labor. The leaf was the coca leaf, and the laborer in the highlands of Peru chews the coca leaf today as did his forbears who toiled for the Incas.

Along in the 19th century, man began to take closer note of the poppy juice and the coca leaf—what gave them their peculiar qualities? Opium under certain circumstances was known to be dangerous—what made it so? And what was the force behind it? So the chemist went to work, and it was found that the active principle in opium was contained in about 10 per cent of its volume, and that, when administered in small quantities, would allay pain and induce sleep, and man accordingly called it *morphia*—the modern representative of the God of Sleep. The street vendor of today calls it "snow," because it is white.

It took longer to discover the principle in the coca leaf, because its volume is smaller, for it takes ten pounds of leaf to make an ounce of cocaine. This drug, applied locally, renders the nerve insensible to pain and is a boon to persons suffering from toothache and is in great demand by dentists, oculists, and nose and throat specialists.

But like all good things, there are many people

who do not know how to use it, and one result of our chemical discoveries has been to let loose a flood of highly concentrated poison to the detriment of men and women who use morphine or cocaine as an habitual narcotic. Finally, in 1912, a conference was called at the Hague, to adopt international measures to prevent the illegitimate traffic in narcotics. The conference grew out of an earlier conference at Shanghai in 1909, in which the United States had played a leading part.



THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT CHANGSHA

called for the purpose of discovering means for the suppression of the opium traffic in the Far East.

As a result of the treaties and protocols signed at The Hague, there has been much legislation in occidental countries looking to the suppression of the use of narcotics, and to the control of international traffic in opium, cocaine, and their derivatives. As is usual, the personnel of the Consular Service has greatly to do with the administration of these laws, so far as imports and exports are concerned. It is on their reports on conditions that the Department must rely for its information, and, upon their authentications alone, many times, that imports and exports of narcotic drugs are permitted. Here, as elsewhere, the Service has demonstrated its energy, usefulness, and spirit.

Columbus Landmarks in San Domingo

By Consul George A. Makinson

WITHIN a stone's throw of the custom house on the river front at Santo Domingo City stands a de-limbed *ceiba* tree which, legend tells us, served as a mooring post for the sturdy little galleons of Christopher Columbus. This grizzled old monarch was revered by the local population and for upwards of 400 years was nursed along into hoary old age. Finally, not even the best arboricultural skill could prevail against the inexorable ravages of centuries and the inroads of tropical wood borers, and in 1920 it became necessary to saw the tree off about 12 feet above its base. Today only the gnarled stump remains as a mute witness to the triumphant landing of the great Genoese, his period of confinement in the local military prison and his shackled return to Spain.

Just behind the harbor entrance of the old town wall stand the ruins of the once festive palace which served as headquarters for Don Diego, Columbus' oldest brother. This structure presents visible evidence of the remarkable skill of the Spanish builders of the 15th and 16th centuries. Some 30 years ago the columns which originally adorned the facade were removed in accordance with a congressional act and employed in the construction of the present Senate building. Despite the numerous earthquake shocks and the occasional revolutionary bombardments which the ruin



WHERE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS TIED UP

This photograph furnished by Consul Makinson shows the tree to which the Great Explorer moored his galleons

has survived, American engineers who have recently examined the walls pronounce them flawless and assert that with a few minor repairs the structure should be "good" for another 400 years.

Located in the center of the city is a picturesque little square, named in honor of the famous mariner, with a beautiful and inspired statue of him

in a spirited attitude, gesturing *Onward! Onward! Overseas*. Facing on one side of this park is the XVIth century Metropolitan Cathedral in which, in 1877, workmen accidentally discovered the leaden box containing Columbus' mortal remains which the world had hitherto believed to be resting in Habana. In the record books of the American Consulate in Santo Domingo City is an entry describing the way in which they were discovered. This account, written by Consul Paul Jones under date of September 29, 1877, contains these passages:

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

"I have the honor to inform the Department of a strange and unexpected discovery made here. Whilst engaged in remodeling and repairing the Cathedral in this city it became necessary to tear up the pavement around the pulpit and the laborers while digging exposed to view a walled orifice containing a lead case about 2 feet long by 8 inches deep and wide, which upon inspection gave incontestable evidence of being the repository of Christopher Columbus which until now was supposed to be resting in the cathedral at Habana, to which city history informs us it was removed from here in 1796.

"As the ancient records of the Santo Domingo cathedral were years ago destroyed by vandals, nothing can be learned here regarding the supposed removal but it is conjectured that the monks, who at that period exercised control over the cathedral, had palmed off upon the Spaniards other bones than those of Columbus."

UNDER CONSULAR SEAL

"Immediately upon discovery the box was replaced and the receptacle walled up until the 10th instant, when with great ceremony and in the presence of the Government officials and Consuls, amidst the booming of cannon and the sound of martial music the remains were again exhumed, the bones, box and inscription critically examined, and a complete record of the facts made and attested by all the officials present including the Consuls. The lead box has been enclosed in another of wood and carefully sealed with the seals of the Consuls (to be opened only in their presence) and placed in the custody of Padre Billini in the church *Regina Angelorum*, to be held by him subject to investigation by any foreign commission desirous of satisfying themselves of the facts, and until funds can be provided for erecting a suitable monument over the remains."

NECROLOGY

Ross Hazeltine

A telegram has just been received announcing the death of Ross Hazeltine, July 5, 1922, at his post, Lourenco Marques.

Mr. Hazeltine was born in Monroe County, Indiana, on September 7, 1883, and was appointed a Consular Assistant on March 3, 1909. He saw service as a Consular Assistant at Halifax, Tene-riffe, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Boma, and in the Department. On April 14, 1914, he was appointed Consul at Cartegena, and on February 5, 1915, appointed Consul of class 9; on March 2, 1915, Consul of class 6; on September 5, 1919, Consul of class 5; and on June 4, 1920, Consul of class 4.

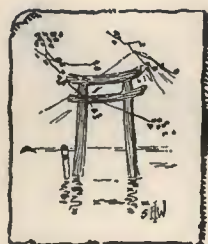
He resigned from the Service in 1920 to accept a position with the Butler Paper Company, of Chicago, but was reinstated to his former class in November, 1921, and assigned to Lourenco Marques.

He was accompanied by his wife and children.

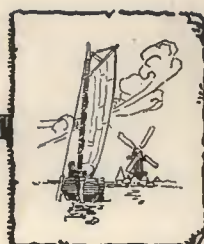
R. H. was more than a pawn on the consular board—a man "in class 4, assigned to Lourenco Marques." His was a personality strong and unique—restless, adventurous. His was not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the strenuous life. He loved sport as few men have loved it, clean sport, for sport's sake. Whether in the tumultuous early days of America in the Philippines—or later, in the calmer years of his consular career, he was the same happy Hazeltine, faithful to his friends, generous, kind. It is not the way of governments to write everything in the official records of their servants; but many a derelict American, hungry and in distress on a faraway and friendless shore, thinks better of Consuls—after Hazeltine. And there is a Book, they say, and angels writing in it, where all good deeds are inscribed.—F. S.

BEQUESTS BY PENFIELD

Bequests to the University of Pennsylvania, New York University and Catholic University of Washington, D. C., for the establishment of scholarships in diplomacy, international affairs and belles lettres were made in the will of Frederick Courtland Penfield, former Ambassador to Austria. Mr. Penfield began his diplomatic career during the administration of Grover Cleveland. He was Ambassador at Vienna when the war broke out.



HERE THERE



THE BULLETIN extends hearty congratulations to the Vice Consuls of career who have won recognition of merit by a recent group of promotions. These promotions were made in the same careful and impartial manner as those described in the December (1921) issue of the BULLETIN. The article which was then written might be repeated on the present occasion apropos of the promotions listed below.

Twenty-one Vice Consuls of career of Class I have been made Consuls of class VII. They are H. Merle Cochran, Joseph F. McGuirk, Charles J. Pisar, Louis H. Gourley, James J. Murphy, George Wadsworth, Orsen N. Nielson, Walter A. Adams, William W. Heard, George A. Makinson, John L. Bouchal, Lynn W. Franklin, George L. Brandt, S. Bertrand Jacobson, Robert F. Fernald, Ilo C. Funk, V. Winthrop O'Hara, H. Earle Russell, William P. George, Samuel R. Thompson, and George T. Coleman.

The following have been advanced from class II to class I of Vice Consul of career: John F. Simonds, Eliot B. Coulter, Robert B. Macatee, Herndon W. Goforth, Julian C. Greenup, Knox Alexander, Christian B. Steger, Charles B. Hosmer, Edmund B. Montgomery, Hugh S. Fullerton, A. Wallace Treat, Ralph H. Tompkins, Don S. Haven, George P. Waller, Hooker A. Doolittle, Leroy Webber, Digby A. Willson, Reginald S. Castleman, Richard F. Boyce, John R. Minter, Edward M. Groth, Raleigh A. Gibson, Albert H. Gerberich, and Harry E. Carlson.

The promotions from class III to class II are as follows: H. Tobey Mooers, George P. Shaw, Jack Dewey Hickerson, Peter H. A. Flood, Chas. A. Bay, Harold D. Finley, Arthur B. Giroux, Donald R. Heath, Clark P. Kuykendall, Robert D. Murphy, James V. Whitfield, Nathaniel B. Davis, Walter S. Reinech, Robert D. Longyear, Charles H. Heisler, Howard K. Travers, Donald F. Bigelow, Ray Fox, Edward B. Thomas, Maynard B. Barnes, J. Lee Murphy, Joseph A. Marquis, James R. Wilkinson, and Sydney B. Re-decker.

The vacuum thus created in class III of Vice Consuls of career has been filled by the following

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assignments to that grade from the eligible list: Russell M. Brooks, of Oregon, now Vice Consul and clerk at Newcastle-on-Tyne, assigned there; Henry R. Brown, of Minnesota, now Vice Consul and clerk at Belgrade, assigned there; Clarence A. Castle, of Missouri, now Vice Consul and clerk at Vigo, assigned there; Richard B. Haven, of Illinois, now Vice Consul and clerk at Constanza, assigned there; Marcel E. Malige, of Idaho, now clerk at Victoria, assigned there; Alfred T. Nester, of New York, now Vice Consul and clerk at Naples, assigned there; Sydney E. O'Donoghue, of New Jersey, now Vice Consul and clerk at Athens, assigned there, and Edward E. Silvers, of New Jersey, now Vice Consul and clerk at Seville, assigned there.

Bernard F. Hale, Consular Assistant assigned as Vice Consul at Plymouth, has also been made a Vice Consul of career of class III. His assignment at Plymouth continues.

The BULLETIN is also happy to extend congratulations to a number of Interpreters who have received well-merited promotions. Jay C. Huston and Norwood F. Allman have been made Consuls of class VI and Dillard B. Lasseter and Harvey T. Goodier Consuls of class VII.

Philip Adams has been named a Consul of class VII from the eligible list. He has been chief of the Division of Passport Control in the Department of State since July 26, 1920.

Cecil M. P. Cross, now assigned at Aden, has been assigned Consul at Lourenco Marques. Maurice P. Dunlap, now detailed at Copenhagen, has been assigned to Bangkok, while James P. Davis has been detailed at Shanghai. Charles K. Thorling, now assigned at Singapore, has been ordered to return to the United States, while Peter H. A. Flood, now assigned to Bizerta, relieves him, and George P. Waller, now assigned to Kobe, will go to Bizerta.

Robert L. Rankin, now detailed Berlin, has been assigned Consul in charge at Frontera.

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Dayle C. McDonough, now assigned at Concepcion, has been assigned Consul at La Paz, while S. Reid Thompson, now assigned Vice Consul at Valparaiso, has been promoted Consul of class VII and assigned to Concepcion, and George A. Makinson, now assigned Vice Consul at Santo Domingo, has been promoted to Consul, class VII, and detailed to Valparaiso.

Theodore B. Hogg, now detailed at Berlin, has been assigned Consul at Santo Domingo. Edmund B.

Montgomery, now assigned Vice Consul at Barranquilla, has been assigned Vice Consul at Montevideo.

The following clerks have been appointed Vice Consuls and assigned to their present posts: William A. Dunlap at Melbourne, J. Stanford Edwards at Amsterdam, Julian F. Harrington at Malaga, Robert E. Leary at Palermo, and James L. Park at Smyrna.

Harry W. Pascoe, Vice Consul and clerk, has been transferred from Frontera to Santiago de Cuba; William T. Pelbrough from Arica to La Paz temporarily, and Arthur R. Williams from La Guaira to Caracas temporarily.

Sylvio C. Leoni, of New York, has been appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Messina, Italy; George A. Follett, of Minnesota, honorary Vice Consul at Fernie; and Samuel E. Green, now clerk at St. Michaels, has been transferred to Rio de Janeiro as Vice Consul and clerk.

A special section of the Consulate at Riga has been created to care for the repatriation of Americans in Russia and Vice Consul Charles H. Heisler, formerly at Kovno, has been assigned there to have direct charge of this work. Jurgen

H. L. Lorentzen, formerly of Zurich, replaces him at Kovno.

The Economic Adviser of the Department of State, Dr. A. C. Millspaugh, has resigned to accept a position as Chief Financial Adviser to the Persian Government, in general charge of the finances of Persia. Dr. Millspaugh was appointed an Economist Consul (class IV) July 1, 1921. He served the Department for about four years as economist in the Foreign Trade Adviser's office, then as



"Solid comfort, self-satisfaction and perfect contentment."

Acting Foreign Trade Adviser. When this office was changed to that of Economic Adviser, he was appointed to that position. During this time, he was also the Department's expert on petroleum affairs.

Dr. Millspaugh was born in Augusta, Mich., on March 1, 1883, and received his education in economics and political science at Al-

bion College, the University of Illinois and Johns Hopkins; later he was a professor at Whitman College, in the State of Washington, and instructor at the John Hopkins University.

Dr. Millspaugh is the fourth man of the Department's personnel who within recent years have received positions as advisers to foreign governments. Dr. W. W. Cumberland, formerly Trade Adviser of the Department, is now the administrator of customs of Peru. Roscoe R. Hill, formerly of the Trade Adviser's Office, is the Financial Commissioner of Nicaragua, and Dr. A. N. Young has recently returned to the Department from Tegucigalpa, where he was financial adviser to the government of Honduras.

"That's me himself," as Gus Williams used to say," writes David F. Wilbur, from Wellington, New Zealand, to one of his pals in the De-

partment. And he sends the accompanying picture of one of the most remarkable early morning catches of fish that has probably ever been seen. It was made at Camp Delta, Lake Taupo, New Zealand, June 8, 1922, with fly and on split bamboo rods made in the United States. The catch consisted of 13 rainbow trout, weighing six to 11½ pounds, the average weighing nine pounds. The subject of the picture is suggested by Consul General Wilbur himself.

On Saturday, June 17, there was a pleasant little ceremony at the American Consulate General in London, when the staff gathered to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Skinner upon the attainment that day of their silver wedding anniversary. After a few appropriate remarks, presentation was made of a silver loving cup and a beautiful bouquet, and, subsequently, a congratulatory verse, written by Vice Consul Nutting and signed by the entire staff, was handed to the "twenty-five year" couple, who are held in the highest esteem by all in the Consulate General.

A son, Harold Leslie Smith, Junior, was born May 21, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Smith at Antwerp, Belgium, where Mr. Smith is assigned as Vice Consul.

An American Nurses' Memorial, a training school for nurses, built by subscriptions totalling \$50,000, raised by nurses in the United States, was dedicated at Bagatelle near Bordeaux, France, on May 12, being presented to the École Florence Nightingale, which is owned by the Maison de Santé Protestante de Bordeaux. The memorial, a handsome hospital building, is in memory of the 278 American nurses who lost their lives during the war.

The American Ambassador to France was the honorary chairman of the ceremonies of dedication, but was unable to attend, and the American Consul at Bordeaux, Theodore Jaeckel, read a message from him, as shown in the photograph

at the bottom of this page. Among those present at the ceremony were representatives of the American Nurses, the prefect of the Gironde, the mayors of Bordeaux and Talence and the general commanding the 18th French army corps.

The American Ambassador to Spain, Cyrus E. Woods, and the American Minister to Switzerland, Joseph C. Grew, are in the United States on leaves of absence.

Hugh Millard, Secretary of class IV, after completing a leave of absence which he spent in Europe, has been assigned to Rio de Janeiro.

Gordon Paddock, Consul of class VI, on duty at Teheran, Persia, was, on June 24, nominated by the Senate to be Secretary of Embassy or Legation of class II. Mr. Paddock was formerly in the Diplomatic Service.

"Ordered to hospital. Mrs. Swalm in charge." This telegram from Consul Swalm at Hamilton establishes a precedent. The question arises, how long will it be before the wives of men entering the Consular Service have to take the examinations, too?

Consular officers and their wives at Naples gave a farewell dinner to Consul Coert du Bois and Mrs. du Bois on May 20, the evening before Mr. and Mrs. du Bois left Italy for their new post at Port Said. Consul Byington, in behalf of the staff, presented Consul du Bois and Mrs. du Bois with a silver cigarette box. Those present at the dinner in addition to the guests of honor were Consul and Mrs. Byington, Vice Consul and Mrs. Travers, Vice Consul and Miss Hearin, Vice Consul and Mrs. Dorr, Vice Consul and Mrs. Nester, Vice Consul McClelland and Mrs. Constance Eager. Other guests arrived later for the dancing.



American Consul at Dedication of American Nurses' Memorial in France

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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.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

SECRETARY HUGHES delivered at the University of Michigan on June 19, on the occasion of his receiving an honorary doctorate, an address entitled *Some Observations on the Conduct of Our Foreign Relations*. This, with the address delivered in May before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and printed in the BULLETIN for June, constitutes one of the most important pronouncements of recent years on matters of direct interest to the Foreign Service.

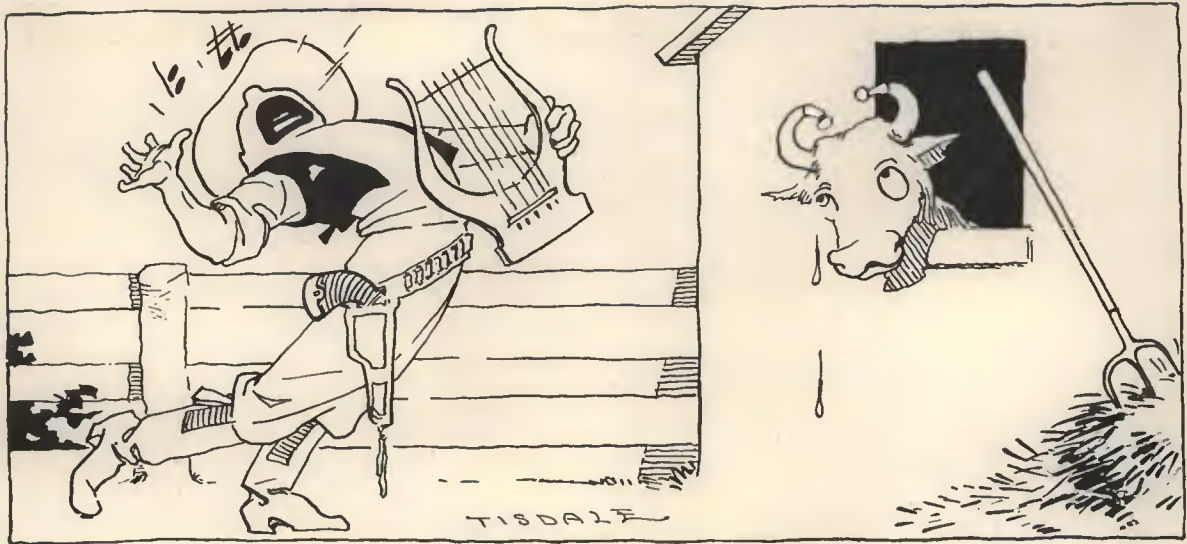
The speech is not published at length in the BULLETIN because it is being distributed to the Diplomatic and Consular Service in the form of a congressional document, and will be reprinted also, in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce speech, in the July issue of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. The speech is of the greatest moment, however, to all Consuls and diplomatic officers and will undoubtedly be read and weighed by all of them most thoughtfully. The following rather random extracts are considered to be of special interest or importance to members of the Foreign Service:

"From the outset—from the first efforts of Benjamin Franklin—American diplomacy has deemed itself accountable to public opinion and has enjoyed the reputation of being candid and

direct. It has opposed circumlocution and unnecessary ceremonial. Its treaties have been open to the world. Indeed, instead of being burdened by the artificialities, reticences and intriguing devices of an organization essentially aristocratic, instead of holding itself aloof from the current influences of politics, the organization of our instrumentalities of foreign intercourse has rather suffered from too much regard for politicians and too little attention to the necessity for special aptitude and training."

"The conduct of foreign relations pertains to the executive power. . . . The wisdom of this disposition of power has been fully demonstrated, for, in view of the nature of the task, the delicacy of the negotiations involved, the necessity for promptness, flexibility and unity of control, this authority could not well be lodged elsewhere. But the separateness of the executive power under our system, while it has advantages which have been deemed to be of controlling importance, deprives the Executive of the opportunities, open to parliamentary leaders, of participation in parliamentary debates. Official communications are made by the President in the discharge of his constitutional duty. The Department of State, which is the instrumentality of the Executive in connection with foreign affairs, makes its public announcements. The Secretary of State appears before committees from time to time and gives the information which is asked. But there is lacking the direct personal relation to the discussions of the Senate when foreign affairs are under consideration. The Secretary of State, acting for the President, may negotiate an important treaty, but he has no opportunity to explain or defend it upon the floor of the Senate when its provisions are under debate. The knowledge which is at his command is communicated in formal writing or merely to those members who sit upon the appropriate committee. The advantage of oral explanation and of meeting each exigency as it arises in the course of discussion and thus of aiding in the formation of public opinion in the manner best adapted to that purpose is not open to him. There are numerous situations in which an opportunity for the Executive through his Department chiefs to explain matters of policy would be of the greatest aid in securing an intelligent judgment. As President Taft said, 'Time and time again debates have arisen in each House upon issues which the information of a particular Department Head would have enabled him, if present, to end at once by a simple explanation or statement.' This is especially true in relation to

(Continued on page 246)



"... and Howl an Ode to Owl or Cow"

The Editors Burst Out Crying

"The printer is waiting!" warns Harry McB.
 "Yet no tale for the Bull," mourns D. C. P.

HOW get Bull for the *Bulletin*—
 How on earth to pull it in
 From you afield, O don't you see
 We need your yarns and poetry,
 Your photographs, your quips and tales
 Of London clubs and China jails,
 Of jungle trips and mutiny,
 Of tourist troubles in Fiji,
 Of odd adventures on the sea,
 Of bathing girls who lost their trunks,
 Of shipwrecks too and opium junks,
 Of refugees and sailor drunks,
 From Boma up to gay Berlin,
 What snappy stuff we could get in
 To liven up the *Bulletin*
 If only you'd wake up and sing—
 To help us fill this dog-gone thing!

Even the hundred shekels Prize Bait failed to jar loose much literary manna. Out of maybe 2,000 potential authors, counting noses from Consuls to clerks, hardly a corporal's guard kicked in with fictive fodder for *El Toro*.

No, gentle reader, there is no epidemic of *Delirium Scribens* in the Consular Service—only writer's cramp! In vain the editor prays for poems, articles, stories, pictures. Yet on press day he swings the *Bull* alone!

Yet, we do harbor writers in our midst—brave spirits like Maynard, Murphy, Moser, Dyer, et al., who used to flog the keys with right good will. Poets, too, lurk here and there from jungle posts

to Europe's courts, albeit timidly. Somehow we can't coax 'em to our columns! There's Dunlap, bard of Copenhagen, maker of verse. Not even a limerick from him! Yet think of the long winter evenings there when one can't fish, when the frosty fog fairly crackles with words that rhyme with freeze. Sneeze us a wheeze for the *Bull*, Dunlap. We'll even grant poetic license to fake a Danish word that rhymes with schnapps or caviar.

And Chapman, minor poet of Mazatlan—Oft in old Oklahoma days, I'll vow, he'd grab his trusty lute and howl an ode to owl or cow. Not now! Devil a twang hear we from Poet Chapman by the Sea. His rusty lyre, sunk in mire, twangs not for fun, nor twangs for hire. Not even for \$100!

*Come on, Chapman, wake up and sing
 Of Monkey Glands, or any old thing!
 Let's have a new ode on the sweltering palm
 Or the dobie itch and its talcum balm,
 Or the senoritas, the nuts and spice
 That make life in the tropics seem so nice!*

Bowman, too, has bust his Corona, or has cobwebs on his lute! How come, Tomas, Monk of Monterey, why not a merry rounde-lay?

Your record shows you were a printer's devil in your youth.

That bye and bye they put you on the street
 To write the locals of your native burg.
 And one day when the sticky little sheet
 Flung to a startled world the "piece" you'd writ,

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

You proudly pulled your pipe out in the barber shop
 And got a neck-shave and a shine
 And felt that Horace Greely'd never done a neater line.
 Then all at once you flew the coop
 To be a Consul far below the Rio Grande.
 Now, Tomas, don't let that old lyre corrode—
 Please tune her up, and slip the *Bull* an ode!

As for pictures—well, the old-time family album is a *Police Gazette* compared with some of the sad scenes sent in. The Morgue in Maracaibo; The Garbage Plant in Guaymas; The Town Hall in Tours. Why, O why, when birds are a-wing, flowers abloom, and flappers abroad—when all the earth sings with abundant life, when it's action, action everywhere—why not put people in your pictures!

Just a hint: Close-up of a Consul's wife picking breadfruit for Sunday dinner in Siam; snapshot of Ralph Totten, walking in the Berlin Zoo, disguised as Tartarin de Tarascon; a "stranded sailor" in Chita, emerging from Consulate after "relief," wearing tile hat, morning coat, yellow stick and spats; Rolls-Royce paid for by a Vice-Consul out of savings from salary after first six months in Paris.

Lately Gamon jumped through, on a long leap from Acapulco to Ireland. After nothing stronger than three coco-colas, he swore that once he'd hunted ducks near Acapulco. . . . They flew so high it strained his gun to throw the shot so far. Yet he killed many—but got none. . . . "No sooner," he explained, "would a duck fall

into the water than *Splash*—an alligator had him!" . . . "Photos! Lots of 'em, showing alligators reclining in the ooze, eating my ducks—An article for the *Bull*, describing this adventure! . . . Sure, I'll write it on the ship, en route to Queenstown."

*But, Alas! poor Gamon. R. I. P.
 I'm sure that he was lost at sea.
 Never a word's come back to me
 Of ducks or photos. No Sir-ee!*

From Tunis Consul Cookingham returned With close-ups (not of women he had spurned) But palms and pyramids and Arab girls galore, Of forty fair, fat harem dames or more And beaucoup Nymphs a-splash along the shore. "Paprika for the jaded *Bull*," I cried.

. . . Already Cookingham had got outside. "How get Pep to jazz the *Bull*," I sighed. "If Consuls clutch their fotos, run away and hide!"

Washington reeks with folks who write. But they want *pay*—and it's not *their Bull*! They don't see why they should write free stuff to amuse a Consul away off in Caracas, when they can peddle it to *Snappy Stories* or *The War Cry*. Even when we do induce a noted scribe to put in prose the story, say, of Dark Deeds in the Dead Letter Office, or Prairie Dogs Trained to Dig Potatoes in Kansas, Consuls kick by mail and say the *Bull* is dull. "Give us more stuff by Consuls, and *about* Consuls," one indignant reader writes. Righto, Brother! But you must write it—we can't extract it by mail with a cork-screw!—F. S.



"Of bathing girls who lost their trunks"



ITEMS



CONSULAR baseball in Hungary was the subject of an Associated Press despatch from Budapest July 5, reporting the first baseball game ever played in that country when a team from the American Legation and Consulate at the Hungarian capital, captained by Consul Vaughan, lost a Fourth of July game to a similar team from Belgrade, captained by Consul Patton, by a score of 20 to 1.

The Budapest team, according to the Associated Press, had as mascot a goat, painted red, white and blue, while the Belgrade team had two camels serving in similar capacity. The American Minister, Theodore Brentano, pitched the first ball.

A great crowd attended, the press report continues, but the Hungarian sporting writers were of the opinion that the game was too exciting for the Hungarian temperament, and declared that a Magyar team would be sure to leave too many dead on the diamond.

In recognition of their services in effecting the rescue of the master and crew of the American schooner *Leora M. Thurlow*, wrecked off El Cayo Norte lighthouse on the Caribbean coast of Mexico, President Harding awarded a gold watch and chain to Juan Dias Fernandes, the lighthouse keeper; binoculars to Hilario Canto, master of a Mexican fishing boat taking part in the rescue, and medals to Carlos Castilla and Gregorio Mendoza, assistant lighthouse keepers.

The testimonials were forwarded by the Department to George T. Summerlin, American Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Mexico City, for presentation, and a despatch has now reached the Department from Consul O. Gaylord Marsh, Progreso, in whose district the lighthouse keepers live, describing the ceremony at which one of the medals was delivered to Gregorio Mendoza.

When the American schooner *Leora M. Thurlow* appeared about four miles to the eastward of El Cayo Norte lighthouse she was flying distress signals, and, although a high sea was running, Lighthouse Keeper Fernandes immediately responded. With Castilla and Mendoza, he set out in the little fishing boat *Eclipse*, in command of Hilario Canto, and, after battling for nearly three hours against a choppy sea, managed to

reach the American schooner. The vessel was leaking badly and the master, his wife and child, and a crew of twelve were in imminent danger. They were all transferred to the *Eclipse* and finally landed safely at the lighthouse, where dry clothing and food were supplied.

The Mexican lighthouse keepers and the master of the fishing boat undoubtedly risked their lives in saving the crew of the American schooner. It is no easy matter to get alongside a foundering vessel in a rough sea and transfer fifteen people to a small craft. The testimonials which President Harding bestowed were deserved and will doubtless long be treasured by the brave men of the sea who received them.

Each testimonial was engraved "From the President of the United States," and bore the name of the recipient, together with a brief statement of the rescue.

Consul Marsh invited the Mexican authorities at Progreso and the public generally to be present when he delivered the medal to Mendoza and the occasion was dignified and impressive.

During the month of June, 1922, there were 2,117 commercial and economic reports received by the Department, as compared with 1,895 in May. In June, the Consulate at Budapest took first place in the number of trade reports submitted (84), followed by the Consulate General at London (73), Lisbon (36), Helsingfors (35) and Cape Town (34).

Three thousand six hundred and fifty-one trade letters were transmitted during June to the Department to be forwarded to American business men, as against 4,050 in May. The Consulate General at Habana took first place in the number of letters submitted, having 60, followed by Rio de Janeiro (54), Valparaiso and Campbellton tied at 52, and Tunis 50.

The members of the agency of the United States in the pending arbitration between the United States and Norway, with the exception of former Senator Sutherland, counsel for the United States, who is already in Europe, have left for The Hague, where the arbitral tribunal established under an agreement signed on June 30, 1921, will meet July 22. The arbitration grows out of certain requisitions made by the

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation during the war. The Norwegian Government claims compensation in behalf of Norwegian subjects in the amount of \$15,000,000. The Emergency Fleet Corporation requisitioned ships under construction and materials and commitments for materials appertaining thereto. The Government of Norway maintains on behalf of certain Norwegian shipowners that the Emergency Fleet Corporation also requisitioned the contracts under which these ships were being constructed. This is denied by the United States, and this constitutes one of the principal issues to be determined by the arbitral tribunal.

The personnel of the American Agency includes William C. Dennis, Agent; George Sutherland, Counsel; Stanley H. Udy, Associate Counsel; Tilden Adamson, of the United States Shipping Board, Technical Expert; Eugene Underwood, Jr., Secretary of Agency and special disbursing officer; Alan E. Gray, attaché; and Maurice P. Shaner, clerk.

A daughter, Cynthia Jane, was born on March 22, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sokobin at Peking, China. Mr. Sokobin is Consul assigned to Kalgan, China.

A son, Henry Irving, was born May 23, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Boernstein at Rome, Italy, where Mr. Boernstein is assigned as Vice Consul.

A daughter, Helen May, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Haven on May 18, 1922, at Genoa, Italy, where Mr. Haven is assigned as Vice Consul.

The following officers registered at the Department during the period from June 11 to July 10: Addison E. Southard, Consul at Jerusalem; Leslie A. Davis, Consul at Helsingfors; G. K. Donald, Consul at Johannesburg; Hugh H. Watson, Consul at Lyon; Irving N. Linnell, Consul at London; Harris N. Cookingham, Consul at Tunis; Theodore B. Hogg, Consul at Santo Do-

mingo; Charles B. Hosmer, Vice Consul at Habana; N. F. Allman, Vice Consul at Chungking; B. A. Perkins, Vice Consul at Belgrade; Joseph E. Agan, Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro; Edwin B. Adams, Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo; Albert W. Scott, Vice Consul at Hull; Kenneth R. Snow, Vice Consul at Leeds; Frank H. Baxter, Vice Consul at Antwerp; George Gregg Fuller, Vice Consul at Reval; Milton D. Lankford, Consular Agent at Caibarien.

Sumner Welles, who resigned as Chief of the Latin-American Division of the Department of State March 15 last, has been appointed by the President Commissioner, with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary "to represent him in the Dominican Republic for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon political conditions in the Dominican Republic, and for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Dominican people with respect to an appropriate agreement with the Government of the United States as a result of which the military forces of the United States may be withdrawn from the Dominican Republic."

Ward A. Fitzsimmons has been relieved of his duties in the Bureau of Accounts in the Department in order that he may devote all of his time to the large volume of unsettled war accounts. The order does not mean that consular officers can be any less careful in checking their accounts. Harry R. Young is assigned to Mr. Fitzsimmons' post as Acting Assistant Chief of the Bureau.

A conference of the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce who are located in Europe was held in Berlin from July 7 to 11.

Trade Commissioner Felix Cole, who was temporarily assigned to the Department of Commerce by the Department of State, has completed his work and will return to the Department of State early in the fall.



How Your Money's Used

*Consuls Shepard and Claiborne, Warders of the Exchequer and Finance Hounds,
Submit the Dope*

THE finances of the Consular Association center in large part about the BULLETIN, and the report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, should be read in conjunction with the BULLETIN financial statement. The substance of the two documents are published herewith.

The finances of the BULLETIN were segregated from the general finances of the Association in January last. This was done in order that the BULLETIN might stand clearly on its own feet. It was felt to be in accordance with good business practice.

The change was made shortly after the publication of the BULLETIN by J. W. Young was terminated, pursuant to an agreement reached between him and Harry A. McBride, the Business Manager of the new BULLETIN. The Executive Committee of the Association adopted a resolution confirming the arrangements made by Mr. McBride with Mr. Young and ordering as follows with regard to future conditions of publication:

THE BULLETIN'S CHARTER

"The Business Manager shall keep accounts apart from those of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, these accounts to include all receipts and disbursements effected by the Business Manager in connection with the publication and distribution of the BULLETIN. A summary of these accounts shall be submitted by him to the Executive Committee at the end of each quarter.

"The Business Manager shall receive, for the use of the BULLETIN, all money paid in for subscriptions to the BULLETIN and all receipts on account of advertising.

"The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association shall pay to him monthly from the funds of the Association \$100 as subscription for sufficient copies of the BULLETIN to serve the membership of the Association and such free lists as may be agreed upon from time to time.

"The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association shall make to him at once a single payment of \$240, being compensation for the advertisement to be carried for six months in favor of Mr. Young.

"The Business Manager is authorized to make in the name of the Association the necessary contracts for publication and distribution of the BULLETIN and for advertising space therein, but

all such contracts shall be reported to the Executive Committee at its first meeting after their conclusion.

"The Business Manager must meet from the funds at his disposal the full cost of publishing and distributing the BULLETIN and may on his own responsibility make disbursements from the funds at his disposal necessary to the conduct of the BULLETIN, but a quarterly account of all receipts and disbursements must be made as above provided for, and no drafts may be made by the Business Manager on the general funds of the Association except with the previous authorization of the Executive Committee."

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided that the monthly payment by the Association to the Business Manager in compensation for the distribution of the BULLETIN to Association members should be \$150 instead of \$100, as ordered in the foregoing resolution. This action was taken in consideration of the improvement in the BULLETIN and of the increase in membership in the Association resulting from this improvement and the wider interest created in the Service and the Association and its work. When the January number of the BULLETIN was published there were 510 career officers in the Service, of whom 388 were members of the Association. As a direct result of the better service offered by the BULLETIN, 20 new members joined in the course of the succeeding month. The Business Manager reported that the sum of \$150 a month would amply provide for the publication in Washington of at least a 16-page paper without any other income, such as that from advertisements or outside subscriptions. As a matter of fact, however, the BULLETIN was already on a good business basis and was deriving a considerable income from both advertisements and outside subscriptions.

CLAIBORNE'S QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Consul Claiborne, Treasurer of the BULLETIN, now submits a full statement of the BULLETIN's finances for the quarter ended June 30, 1922. This shows how the BULLETIN is doing after six months on its own feet. The balance from the previous quarter was \$413.33. Three hundred dollars was received from the Consular Association; advertisements brought in \$971 and outside subscriptions \$67.55; making a total of \$1,751.88.



American Consuls Abroad

This spring and summer probably more travelers are going abroad than have gone for the past 5 years. The great U. S. Government ships have been taxed to capacity to accommodate the eager throngs. This means new opportunities and new responsibilities for every American Consul. He should see that every American returns to America in an American ship.

Recommend American Ships

Contribute to the continued success of the American Merchant Marine,—your fleet. Recommend American ships for passage to America to every prospective traveler; and to every business man for freight shipments. The ships are swift, luxurious—among the finest afloat. Their freight and passenger accommodations are unexcelled, their service and speed admit no superiors. You confer a great service to your Government and to all travelers when you recommend American ships.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

Information Bureau C-221.

Washington, D. C.



NEW AMERICAN CONSULATE AT LEGHORN, ITALY

"The offices are on the first floor behind the flag," writes Consul Lucien Memminger. "Situated only a few doors from the quarters previously occupied, and which were vacated because of sale, the new offices are in the heart of the business district, in close proximity to the British, French, and other Consulates. The Piazza Cavour shown in the background of the photograph is the banking center of Leghorn.

"Increased business because of visa control work and American shipping necessitated increased office space for the new Consulate. The United States has a large share in the trade of this Tuscan port, which was once the emporium of the Mediterranean, and a Consulate was established there in very early times.

"Many emigrants leave the district annually for the United States, especially from Lucca and Massa Carrara provinces. In 1920, 6,316 applications for visas of passports were received by the Consulate, and, in 1921, 2,370.

"Coal, petroleum, wheat and lumber are the chief imports at Leghorn, and marble, olive oil and painters' earths are amongst the distinctive products exported in quantities."

Expenditures for printing amounted to \$834.90; for cuts, illustrations and photographs, \$227.73; for postage and stationery, \$43; for miscellaneous, including editorial and clerical assistance, \$130.66; leaving a balance on hand of \$515.59.

The following is a complete financial statement of assets and liabilities as of July 1, 1922:

Balance in bank	\$515.59
Due from advertisers	467.50
Due from Consular Association	150.00
Total assets.....	\$1,133.09
Liabilities (printer's bills due but not yet received).....	372.37
Total assets less liabilities, July 1, 1922.....	\$760.72

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It is evident that the BULLETIN is doing pretty well in a financial way.

It is not contemplated, of course, that the publication shall be gotten out for profit and the management simply holds any surplus it may have with the idea of increasing the size and improving the material which goes into the magazine.

Up to January, 1922, between six and seven hundred copies of the BULLETIN had been gotten out every month. This number has been increased so that we are now having a thousand copies printed of every issue. In December, 1921, there were only seven paid subscribers as compared with 70 on July 1, 1922. The number of copies of the BULLETIN sent to members of the Association is 429. We also send 210 copies every month to chambers of commerce, trade organizations and universities in the United States. One hundred

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"Built-To-Endure"

STEEL OR WOOD

"Built-To-Endure"

Most Artistic in Design, Durable in Finish, Efficient in Service—they are the Strongest Filing Cabinets made



A COMBINATION CAN BE ARRANGED TO INCLUDE EVERY FILING DEVICE

These 33-Inch Width Wood Filing Cabinets and an Identical Line of Steel Filing Cabinets are the lines the Globe-Wernicke Co. has supplied the United States Government for many years. Made especially for the Government in accordance with the specifications of the General Supply Committee. The picture shows only a small part of the line. The complete lines include every filing device used in Government offices.

The top of each Section and the bottom of each Section are closed in by air-tight, framed-in panels, exactly the same construction as the sides. The top, bottom, back and both sides, being absolutely solid, make each Unit not only a complete, solid case, but vermin proof, non-warpable and dust-proof. These Units are the most compact, substantial and strongest Wood Filing Cabinet Sections ever built.

Catalogue No. 800 Explains all Globe-Wernicke Filing Cabinets.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SALESROOM

1218-1220 F STREET N. W.

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AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

and fifty copies are distributed to officers of the Department of State and other governmental agencies interested in the Consular Service.

It is gratifying to note that on July 1, 1922, there were 429 members of the Consular Association as compared with 388 members in December, 1922, showing an increase of 41 during the six months under review.

SHEPARD'S REPORT

The financial statement of Secretary-Treasurer Donald D. Shepard of the Consular Association for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, shows that the receipts during the year amounted to \$2,362.85 and disbursements to \$2,502.93. The balance on hand at the end of the year was \$2,277.24, compared with \$2,417.32 a year ago. The BULLETIN, which is the property of the Association, has, however, acquired a credit of about \$500 in the meantime, so that the actual situation is in fact somewhat better than it was a year ago.

The receipts of the Association are almost exclusively from dues. Sixty dollars and seventy-five cents was derived from interest on bank accounts and \$7.10 from miscellaneous sources.

The remainder of \$2,295 from dues is \$525 greater than for the preceding year.

The principal items of disbursement were as follows:

Framing photographs of consular classes, etc.....	\$60.50
Telegrams	8.65
BULLETIN	1,712.75
Printing and stationery	234.00
Postage	14.28
Guests at consular luncheons.....	270.60
Salary of secretary's assistant.....	120.00
Miscellaneous	82.15
	\$2,502.93

The item for printing and stationery includes \$97 for printing the chart *What Your Consul Does* and \$94 additional charges for printing the January issue of the BULLETIN which carried this chart as a supplement together with Mr. Carr's explanatory article.

The Association's funds are deposited in two bank accounts; the savings account draws three per cent interest and the checking account two



Lubricating the World's Power



THE two globes above give an excellent idea of the world wide distribution of Gargoyle products.

Each of the flags indicates the location of a refinery or works where Gargoyle products are manufactured.

The pins indicate some of the 250 important ports of the world where Gargoyle

products can be obtained.

Besides these, there are hundreds of offices, warehouse points and market-ers' offices where Gargoyle products are stocked.

Users of mechanical units everywhere in the world are within easy shipping distance of supplies of Gargoyle products.



Lubricating Oils

A grade for each type of service

VACUUM OIL COMPANY NEW YORK, U.S.A.

per cent. It was formally resolved at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee that, as soon as it could conveniently be done, the sum of \$2,000 should be set aside as a savings account and should not be drawn upon by the Secretary-Treasurer except as directed by special order of the Executive Committee. The idea is to create in this way a financial nucleus or foundation for the Association, having regard to the cohesive power of a neat sum of money. Up to the present \$1,800 has actually been so set aside and \$200 will soon be added.

WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

The BULLETIN is sure that every member of the Association feels deeply beholden to "Shep," our loyal and hard-working Secretary-Treasurer, and appreciates very highly what Harry McBride, ably seconded by Hamilton Claiborne, has done to make the BULLETIN not only a better magazine but a sound business proposition.

A daughter, Maria de la Concepcion Castleman, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Saxo Castleman, on December 8, 1921, at Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Castleman is now assigned Vice Consul at Horta.



SILENCE OF OPERATION

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER,
 in striving for quiet operation, did not sacrifice any of the things a typewriter is supposed to do. It is, therefore, the most quiet-running typewriter that still retains speed, manifold and other requirements.

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A BANKING CONNECTION AT THE CAPITAL IS CONVENIENT. BANK BY MAIL

Capital \$1,000,000

Resources, \$28,000,000

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COMMERCE NOTES

Commercial Attaché Paul L. Edwards, at Athens, Greece, has been transferred to the Embassy in Habana, and Ray O. Hall, Assistant Chief of the Eastern European Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been appointed Acting Commercial Attaché and assigned to Athens.

Commercial Attaché William C. Huntington, at Paris, is returning to the United States and will be succeeded by Commercial Attaché Chester Lloyd Jones, who has been stationed in Habana, Cuba.

Trade Commissioner H. Lawrence Groves, in Riga, is returning to the United States for a visit after three years' absence. Trade Commissioner Leighton W. Rogers will have charge of the Riga office until Mr. Groves returns.

Commercial Attaché James F. Abbott has arrived in Tokyo after a lengthy visit in the United States.

Trade Commissioner Vladimir A. Geringer has been ill for some time and will take an extended vacation during the summer. Assistant Trade Commissioner Owen S. Payne, from the office of the commercial attaché in Berlin, will take charge of the Prague office during Mr. Geringer's absence.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Continued from page 235)

foreign affairs where the Department concerned has sources of information which generally are not available to others.

"I should not favor a change in the distribution of power or any modification of practice which would encourage the notion that the Executive is responsible to the legislative branch of the Government in matters which under the Constitution are exclusively of executive concern. I should also deplore any method so contrived as to facilitate antagonism between the executive department and legislative leaders or which would merely provide opportunities for the censorious. But, speaking in my private capacity and expressing only a personal opinion, I do believe in multiplying the facilities for appropriate cooperation between responsible leaders, who understand their respective functions, in a manner suited to the full discussion of great international questions when these fall within the constitutional competency of the Senate. To enable Cabinet officers to vote in either House of Congress would require a constitutional amendment and I should not



favor it, but it is quite consistent with our system that the Head of a Department should have the opportunity personally to be heard where important departmental measures and policies are under consideration."

CONTACT WITH PRESS

"The paramount importance of contact with the press is fully recognized, but, in the nature of things, this contact for the most part must be informal. Occasional public announcements are expected, but the representatives of the press desire to write in their own way and to obtain material by their own inquiries. What is desired is not control of news, but accurate information. To meet this demand, the President himself meets the correspondents twice a week and Department heads still more frequently. The Secretary of State has two press conferences each working day, at which either the Secretary or the Under Secretary is present. The officers are not quoted, but there is a frank disclosure of facts and aims within the widest possible limits. There is thus the most direct contact with those who are the principal purveyors of information and the chief educators of the public. This is our substitute for parliamentary interpellation. It is in this manner that, in substance, account is rendered to the final authority."

"But open diplomacy must still be diplomacy, and it cannot be open at the cost of losing its essential character and of frustrating its proper purposes. . . . The diplomacy of the United States has been, and is, open diplomacy."

"The management of negotiations with foreign powers, however, has its essential conditions which relate (1) to the interest of one's own State; (2) to the requirements of honorable intercourse between States, and (3) to the maintenance of international good will. These conditions impose a measure of reticence in the course of negotiations, with which the most high-minded negotiators cannot afford to dispense."

" . . . It remains true that there should be no secrecy for its own sake; that general policies should be made clear; that particular aims should be appropriately disclosed; that there should be public announcement of all proceedings to the extent consistent with the essential requirements of negotiation; and that nothing should ever be done by our diplomatic agents which, so far as its actual character is concerned, could not be publicly proclaimed and justified as being free from artifice and deception and in full accord with American principles."

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Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

can, the intelligent patriot, will approach all discussions of foreign affairs with the full understanding that every reckless attack upon foreign peoples and governments reacts upon his country's prestige, impairs its influence, and, to some degree, threatens its peace. . . .

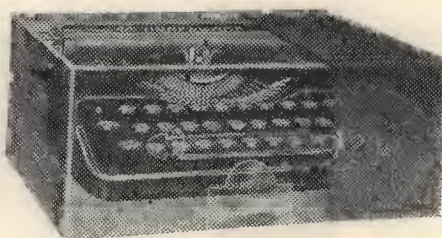
"If there is to be less reticence in diplomacy, there must be, if not a greater reticence, at least a keener sense of responsibility in the discussion of international questions. Open diplomacy and blatant and injudicious utterances will not go well together. The corrective can only be found in that state of the public mind which will unsparingly condemn and ostracize those who by their base imputations imperil our friendly relations with other nations."

"The many millions of our people cannot conduct their foreign relations, and the inescapable conditions to which I have adverted make it necessary that our people should have at their command the most expert diplomatic organization. I shall not at this time review, as I have had the privilege of doing recently, the requirements of our Diplomatic and Consular Service. I merely wish again to emphasize the point that

intelligent opinion will demand that there should be an opportunity for career in this service which will draw to it as many as may be needed of the best of the educated young manhood of the country. This result will not be served by excluding from the higher posts those who have in other fields of effort demonstrated special ability and obtained that wide knowledge of affairs which is needed to invigorate the conduct of foreign relations. But such men, selected from the highest ranks of American culture, must depend upon their trained staffs, and it is impossible to have an adequate service unless men of career see before them possibilities of promotion, achievement and distinction which will warrant them in turning aside from other opportunities to serve their country in this most important sphere of action. Further, it must be a service so supported that the poor young man, as well as the young man of independent resources, can afford to enter it. In short, it should be an American service. This is not in the interest of the development of a caste; it is in the interest of the American people and public opinion should demand it."

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JOHN BARRY

BARRY, JOHN.—Born in Ireland in August, 1851; naturalized; appointed laborer in the Department of State February 1, 1879; Assistant Messenger July 1, 1902; Messenger February 23, 1915; driver July 1, 1915; Assistant Messenger June 19, effective July 1, 1917.

Such is the meagre account given in the Register of the Department of State, edition of December 23, 1918, of John Barry, who has just completed forty-three years of service with the Department. William M. Evarts was Secretary of State when John Barry came to the Department. Made coachman soon after his appointment, he drove for each Secretary down to Secretary Colby. In his youth he was employed in the stables of the Earl of Shannon.

John Barry had many interesting experiences, of which he likes to talk. He tells how he used to see Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker (who, by the way, wanted the position of American Consul at Marseilles), hanging about the parks of Washington brooding over his troubles, and how he followed with the carriage President Garfield and Secretary Blaine, who walked to the latter's home, and noticed Guiteau following the President and the Secretary at a distance of about thirty feet, but thought nothing of it. A week later John Barry drove the carriage which took the President to the old Sixth Street station, where he was shot and killed by the same Guiteau.

On a previous occasion, while driving President Garfield and Secretary Blaine along nearby country roads, they were accosted by a priest who asked whether they were members of Congress or men of influence, to which the President replied, "Neither."

John Barry is a horse lover. When the Department of State finally purchased a motor car for the Secretary's use, he was given the opportunity to command the wheel, but refused. Still hale after forty-three years of service, he retired reluctantly on June 30th of this year under the retirement law. He will be sadly missed by all of the old timers, both in the Department and in the field.—N. T. J.

John W. Garrett, well known to the Foreign Service by his long and distinguished career in diplomatic posts, has come out for the Republican nomination for Senator in Maryland, opposing the present Senator, Joseph I. France. Mr. Garrett was Secretary-General of the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

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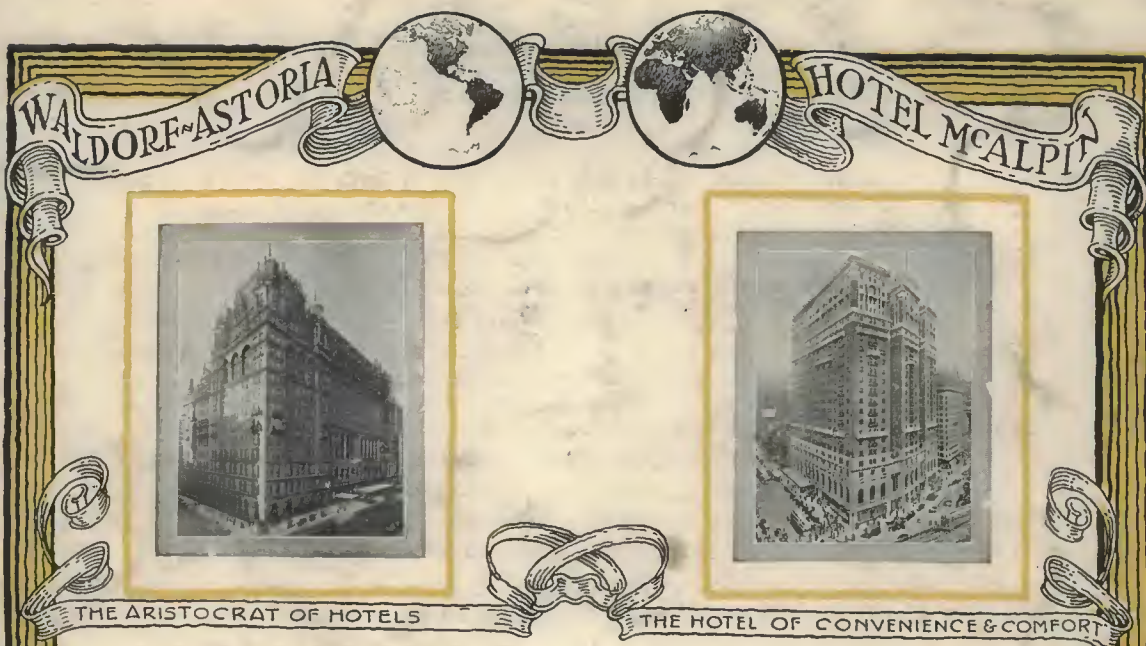
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