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AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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VOL. V, No. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1923

The Fifth International Conference of American States

Held at Santiago, Chile, March 25 to May 3, 1923

THE delegation of the United States of America to the Fifth International Conference of American States was composed as follows:

Delegates—Hon. Henry P. Fletcher, chairman; Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Hon. Atlee Pomerene, Hon. Willard Saulsbury, Hon. Frank C. Partridge, Hon. George E. Vincent, Hon. Wm. Eric Fowler, Hon. L. S. Rowe.

Secretary of the Delegation—Hon. J. Butler Wright.

Assistant Secretaries—Mr. E. C. Wilson and Mr. Cord Meyer, of the U. S. Diplomatic Service.

Special Assistant and Disbursing Officer—Miss Margaret M. Hanna.

Technical Assistants—Mr. G. A. Sherwell, Mr. E. F. Feely, Mr. R. H. Ackerman, of the Department of Commerce; Captain W. R. Sales, U. S. Navy; Major. F. E. McCammon, U. S. Army; Dr. J. D. Long, U. S. Public Health Service.

The delegation sailed from New York on the S. S. Santa Teresa on March 6, 1923, and arrived at Valparaiso March 24, proceeding to Santiago the same day. En route to the Conference the delegation was received by the presidents of Panama and Peru, and was entertained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru and by United States Minister South and Chargé d'Affaires Sterling.

The inaugural session of the Conference was held on Monday, March 26, at 3:30 p. m.

Mr. Agustin Edwards, chairman of the Chilean

Delegation, was elected president and Mr. Manuel Rivas Vicuna secretary general of the Conference.

During their visit to Santiago the members of the delegation received many courtesies from United States Ambassador Collier, and from the Embassy staff.

The Conference ended on May 3, 1923. The United States delegation left Santiago for Buenos Aires, on May 6, sailing from Buenos Aires by the S. S. Western World on May 10, arriving at New York May 28. The Argentine and Chilean governments put at the disposal of the delegation a special train to convey it from Santiago to Buenos Aires and every effort was made to provide for the comfort and convenience of the delegates during the journey.

Returning from the Conference, the delegation was received by the Presidents of Argentina and Uruguay, and entertained by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay and Brazil, by United States Ambassadors Riddle and Morgan, and by Minister Philip.

The various topics of the program to be considered at the Conference were referred to eight principal committees, as follows: Political, Juridical, Hygiene, Communications, Commerce, Agriculture, Armaments and Education. In addition, a Government Committee was constituted, composed of the heads of delegations, under the chairmanship of the President of the Conference, to supervise and regulate the work of the Conference; to this committee were also referred, in



the first instance, all new questions and independent resolutions and the subject of future conferences.

The Conference held 16 plenary sessions, approved and signed 4 conventions and adopted 73 resolutions.

The conventions concluded were the following:

(1) A Continental Treaty providing for the settlement of disputes arising between the American Republics by means of an impartial investigation of the facts involved. This treaty provides that all controversies arising between the American States which it has been impossible to settle through diplomatic channels shall be submitted to a Commission of Inquiry for investigation and report. The Commission will be composed of five members, all nationals of American States, and will render its report within one year from the date of its first meeting; the findings of the Commission will be considered as reports and will not have the force of arbitral awards. The treaty follows the general lines of the Bryan Treaties and of the treaty establishing Commissions of Inquiry concluded in February, 1923, between the United States of America and the Republics of Central America. It is noteworthy that this treaty is exclusively American in character, providing a means of settlement of American disputes by Americans.

(2) Trade Mark Convention: The United States Delegation with a view to meeting the objections of certain of the Latin American countries to the Trade Mark Convention of 1910, presented a draft convention, which, after certain modifications made at the request of other delegations, was approved. It is believed that this convention as finally signed affords all the protection that can reasonably be expected for American Trade Marks on this continent and that the payment of national fees in their entirety as provided for should be acceptable to trade mark owners, who will now have the privilege of selecting the countries where they want their trade marks registered. The basic principle of the convention fully respects the national legislation and fiscal interests of all the signatory states and gives full protection to trade mark users in the countries where ownership of the mark is acquired through registration.

(3) Convention for the Uniformity of Nomenclature for the Classification of Merchandise: This convention, presented by the American Delegation, provides for the use of the so-called Brussels Nomenclature of 1913 by the contracting parties in their statistics on national commerce.

(4) Convention for the Publicity of Customs

Documents: The purpose of this convention is to assist Inter-American Commerce, often handicapped by the lack of knowledge of the different customs laws, regulations and procedure. The convention not only provides for the exchange of all customs laws, decrees and regulations between the contracting states but also entrusts to the Inter-American High Commission the publication of a hand book containing such laws of the respective countries. A single amendment, submitted by the United States Delegation, was agreed to, which provides for the publication of these laws in an abridged form to comply with the usage prevalent in the United States.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference are:

Reorganization of the Pan American Union.

Matters relating to *hygiene*, including the following points: (1) A statement of guiding principles and procedures in the development of public health work, (2) a uniform international maritime sanitary code, (3) change of name from International to Pan American Sanitary Bureau, (4) responsibility of Government for care of indigent sick, (5) development of public hygiene as a profession, (6) continued recognition of hygiene and public health by Pan American Conferences, (7) sanitary safeguarding of national frontiers, (8) uniform standards for foods and drugs, (9) international conferences of heads of health services, (10) detailed suggestions for incorporation in the proposed sanitary code, and (11) increase in the list of obligatorily reportable diseases and expressing appreciation of the services rendered by the Rockefeller Foundation to the cause of international health and medical education;

Improvement of Ocean Transportation, containing the proposal of the American Delegation recommending the encouragement and improvement of maritime communications between the States of this continent by the adoption of uniform rules and regulations in the ports of entry, the granting of such exemptions and facilities as are compatible with the laws of each State to the merchant ships of other States, and the advancement of maritime communications of the Pacific between the United States and the countries of Central and South America in order completely to satisfy the requirements of commercial traffic, recognizing, however, the improvements made in these communications during recent years;

Intercontinental Railroad and Motor Transportation, providing in part for the reorganization of the Pan American Railroad Commission, and

(Continued on page 243)

The "Four Horsemen" In The Near East

By Consul General George Horton, Formerly of Smyrna

A REVIEW in detail of the happenings during the recent upheaval in Smyrna would be sufficient to fill volumes, and these hurried sketches are given in a free-hand way in the hope that they may be of interest to my colleagues who know of that war and flame-

visited part of the world. I have had what I believe is the unique experience of being a consular officer at two large cities, Salonika and Smyrna, both of which have been destroyed by historic fires. I have also been obliged to evacuate my colony, once during

the Great War, taking them out as far afield as Berne, in Switzerland, and the second time, after the destruction of Smyrna, to Piraeus. I had come to Washington just before the outbreak of the Great War, had spent one night in New York and then come on to the Capital City. On the evening of my arrival in Washington an announcement that Great Britain had declared war on Germany was brought to the Cosmos Club, and the next morning I received instructions to return immediately to my post. My trip to Southampton and Cherbourg with a number of consular officials who had received similar instructions, the transportation of bags of

gold to cash the drafts of American citizens who were contemplating leaving for the United States, the passage through France to Switzerland at the moment when France was mobilizing all the resources of the whole nation and her citizens were converging upon the railroad

stations, my journey down through the heart of Switzerland, where I found my wife and daughter, and my return to Smyrna under the circumstances then existing are experiences of extreme interest that could easily be lengthened into chapters.

On my return to Smyrna I found all my British, French, and Italian colleagues doing everything in their power to prevent a rupture with Turkey; but, as we all know, Turkey declared war on all these nations, and one by one the protection of their interests was turned over to the Americans. The American Consulate in Smyrna was a large building, a sort of Italian palace, belonging to a baron of that nationality, with the consular office on the first floor of the residence and the incumbent of the post in the second story. The various representatives of the other nations on leaving left with me their staffs of three or four people each, with the consent of the Turkish Government, and their



SMYRNA

Courtesy of Art and Archaeology



archives. The Turkish Valli, or Governor of the Province, was the famous Rahmi Bey of Smyrna, a tall, thin man with flashing eyes, and extremely intelligent. It was obviously impossible to accommodate all the staffs of the various interests entrusted to my care in the building of the American Consulate. To the French, British, and Italians were soon added the Bulgarians, Russians, Serbians and all the other nations of the combination engaged in the war, bringing under our charge, including the Americans, in the neighborhood of a round dozen of consulates. Permission was requested to rent a large American tobacco warehouse near the Consulate, but it was refused. I, therefore, with the consent of the American Ambassador at Constantinople, accepted the offer of the British Consulate as a residence and moved into it with my family, and installed the various staffs in the residence portion of the American building; the Secretary of the French Consulate, for instance, occupied the bath room. A large portion of the work was in the nature of distributing the relief which was allotted by the different governments for their colonies. This work is familiar to all Consuls who served during the war. Committees of the most responsible men of the different colonies were appointed, as well as a central American committee. A large room was fitted up for relief purposes. A long string of applicants passed in at one door and along a grating where their names were taken down, the amounts given and entered in books and receipts taken. For the assembling and filing of these receipts the assistance was obtained of expert bookkeepers in Smyrna, notably those of the two principal railways, and all the books were regularly kept. The receipts were carefully and methodically entered and copied. Among other duties was that of alleviating as much as possible the situation of the various colonies by interceding in their behalf in numerous instances where they were imprisoned or arrested on the charge of espionage and other reasons. Very early in the game communications with Constantinople and with the Department were practically shut off, it was impossible to send mail, and cipher telegrams were forbidden. Any official action would have to be accomplished by keeping on the best terms possible with the local authorities. Similar situations developed afterwards at Saloniki during the war, and later at Smyrna during the Greek occupation.

Rahmi Bey was an extremely interesting character. He fitted up on the quay, luxuriously, a

room in a large café where he was wont to take his coffee and his *raki*, and to which he admitted by card only certain ones of his personal friends. He had a keen sense of humor. During the bombardment of the Smyrna fortress by the British fleet, he discovered that the British always ceased firing for half an hour about five o'clock. I have several times come up to him standing with watch in hand in front of Cramer's café and have heard him make the remark: "In five minutes (or in ten minutes, as the case might be) our British friends will cease bombarding us in order to take their tea. We will now have our *raki*."

An incident that throws light on the gay character of the Smyrna population as it then existed is to be found in the fact that they soon believed that the British had no intention of bombarding the city itself. The flash of the guns especially at dusk, the splashes of water thrown to a great height by the exploding shells and the explosions when a powder magazine was let off formed a theatrical spectacle of the highest interest, which could be observed from the windows and sidewalk in front of the numerous cafés on the quays, which were crowded with those watching the bombardment. Useless to say that places at windows commanded incredible prices and that the private proprietors reaped a rich harvest.

At Smyrna at this time there was a severe epidemic of fatal spotted typhus, and it was necessary to take the most extraordinary precautions for the safety of my staff. I appointed a doctor, who sprayed all of the officers twice a day. All the employes were dressed in aprons tied tightly about their throats and reaching to their feet, and they sat with their feet on mats soaked in a strong prophylactic solution. Despite all this, the French Secretary, Mr. Parienti, who stayed in the same office with me, was taken down with this disease and died in a very few days. The danger will be understood when it is remembered that the people being relieved, who numbered several thousand and included many of the poorest elements of the city, were passing through the offices in a line all day. At home, on the advice of a doctor, we had two trunks, into one of which the family threw its clothing each night, where it was liberally treated with naphthaline. From the second trunk we all took a change of clothing each morning, and without doubt this precaution did much towards protecting us from disease.

When the rupture with Turkey finally occurred, it was necessary to go through all the voluminous records of the office and take out



and destroy anything which might imperil the life or liberty of any of the inhabitants of Smyrna, a task which required a great deal of labor and patience. The Miscellaneous Record Book kept during this interval was of extreme interest. I did not wish to destroy it, and as Americans leaving Smyrna at that time were not allowed to take even cigarette papers with them, an air-tight lead casket was made for the Miscellaneous Record Book and it was taken at night to the terrace of the house and dropped into the water tank, where it remained until my second occupancy of the post.

As this article has to do with my occupancy of the post at Smyrna, there is no room in it for an account of the trip to Berne with the American colony, and from there via Rome and Corfu, and by automobile across Albania to

Saloniki. Suffice it to say that when I arrived at Corfu with my family, news was received that a vast conflagration was destroying the city to which we were going. I made two attempts to leave Corfu. On the first attempt I was ordered back and my baggage unloaded from the ship, for the reason that a British steamer from Malta had been sunk by submarine just outside of the harbor. On the second attempt I reached Santi Quaranta, and from there the journey was made across the mountains of Albania to Saloniki, which was still burning when I arrived there.

I returned to Smyrna soon after the Greek occupation of the city.

Soon after our arrival the Greek army began to pass through the town, and it was a most picturesque sight, but of which I do not believe any photographs were taken. They passed through in great fatigue, ragged, hungry, and covered with dust, silent and stunned, on foot

and on every sort of a moving vehicle and animal that could convey them and their belongings. There was an extraordinary number of old Syrian carts—vehicles, the wheels of which were made simply by sawing off rings from a tree. On the cross bar connecting these two wheels a plank is laid without springs, and this primitive conveyance was drawn by any sort of animal that the soldier had been able to find—oxen, donkeys, or horses. In the meantime the city had become filled with many thousands of refugees from the interior, who were sleeping on the streets and filled the American

Mission and other institutions. A collection of several thousand pounds Turkish was taken up in my office, a provisional committee organized, and American business men contributed their automobiles and lorries and

in a few hours an active relief organization of Americans was working among the refugees. Had it not been for this action of the American colony at Smyrna, the deaths by starvation would have reached a very high percentage. The city of Smyrna caught fire about noon on the 13th of September and the flames spread with prodigious rapidity from the Armenian quarter down to the quay and to the Greek and European sections. In the meantime two destroyers had arrived and the officers and crews were of the greatest assistance in saving the colony. When it was seen that the conflagration was general and that the city was likely to be taken or destroyed as well as the American Theater, in which was concentrated the American colony, it became necessary to take the American citizens on one of the destroyers to Piraeus.

(Continued on page 245)



ANCIENT AQUEDUCT, SMYRNA

The American Consular Service

What It Means To One Man, By Consul General Alexander W. Weddell

I LOVE the Consular Service and all its works, and since the Good Book tells us somewhere that we should be ever prepared to give a reason for the faith that is in us, I am setting down some of the basic causes for this affection.

Not that it is always easy to be fond of the Service; Oh, no! The grey days come too often, but these are finally blotted out of the book of remembrance by the gold. And this recalls an incident related to me by Doctor Egan, lately our Minister at Copenhagen. It was during the administration of Mr. Roosevelt; picturesque phrases were filling the air. Doctor Egan called at the White House one morning in response to an invitation to luncheon; he was shown into the President's study: here he found Mr. Roosevelt pacing up and down the room, a batch of newspaper clippings in each hand, and these hands waving like semaphores. "Egan," he cried, "they're all after me today, but" and here eyes and teeth bulged and glistened, "I LIKE THE JOB!"

In recounting the things I like in the Service, I find that some of these are perhaps personal to me, although I hope they are shared by others who have the honor of holding the President's commission. And, first, I put the opportunity offered for service to our country. Yes, I know that Doctor Johnson referred to Patriotism as the last refuge of a scoundrel, but I won't be bullied and frightened by a phrase of the sapient Doctor's from stating what I really and sincerely count as a prime source of satisfaction in the work. This service to one's country naturally finds its most frequent opportunity for expression in the treatment of American citizens, either at home or abroad, and I imagine that few officers have not graved on the tablets of memory cases in which through their efforts mental and moral suffering, not to mention financial loss, has been averted or softened; how frequently has this relief been afforded to those who could in no way make any return for the kindness shown? In such cases one has the relieving feeling that there is no ulterior motive lurking behind or dictating the "little nameless, unremembered acts of kindness."

Perhaps an illustration may not be out of place: Recently a woman in a small California

town wrote to a Consul, saying that she was ill with a mortal malady and that before she died she wished to see her only son; no address was given, no hint or clew as to how the missing boy might be found. The bare duty of the officer, who had jurisdiction over a continent, would perhaps have been performed if he had written a chilling, perfunctory letter telling the mother that "in the absence of more specific information no steps would seem possible on the part of this office," etc. But this officer did not do that. He broadcasted this appeal for help, and finally the youngster was located—lonely, penniless, convalescing from a severe illness, and homesick beyond words. He was brought to a seaport, passage was arranged for him as a cook's helper, and in the course of two months from the receipt of the request, mother and son were reunited.

Again there is the satisfaction of feeling one's self an integral part of a huge machine, doing the most interesting thing in the world—regulating the affairs of the members of the great family of nations.

I confess that one of the sharp pangs I should experience on leaving the Service would be the feeling thereafter that I was an outsider, an innocent bystander, a looker-on in Vienna. No longer could I on rare and treasured holidays stroll into a colleague's office, monopolize his best chair, and discuss with him the fate of the Rogers' Bill, or who would be promoted to fill old Bloggins' job, or what Stepgood, who has just come out of Russia, thinks of conditions there, and the remedies necessary to clarify the situation; no longer would this colleague feel at liberty to hand over to me the Department's latest circular instruction and ask me *howinhell-afeller* can be expected to get the data called for under Sec. XIV, subsection (a); no more would I experience the divine discontent, dictating resignations to be written at night and destroyed in the morning. No, I should be an alien, an outcast, no longer one of the bunch.

But there are other sides, important and prominent, to the consular career which should be treated with the gravity they deserve—*adagio, adagio, serio*—and as one of these I

would lay down the maxim that the opportunities for self-improvement and growth in the Service are surpassed in no other profession or occupation. This applies in special measure to the man with a taste for study; as my young friend H. S. remarked to me recently: "The things that I want to do in the line of self-improvement are just the things that I ought to do to make me a better consular officer." It is an officer's duty to study languages, it is his duty to learn all he can of political economy and international law and politics, of the science of government, of general history, especially of the country in which he is stationed; it is his duty to be well posted on current events; it is his duty to try to measure up to all the things that become a man. Is he a socially inclined person? This quality can be endlessly cultivated in meeting and keeping on good terms with his colleagues and the officials and business men in his district. Is he inclined to study? He must burn the midnight oil, or fall behind, while it often happens that he is in cities where special courses can be followed in the local university or college, and where he can cultivate valuable and agreeable friendships with the intellectual leaders of the community. Is he a lover of nature? His walks and excursions over the countryside give him an intimate and first-hand knowledge of sections of his district which will supplement his consular studies in the very best way. The necessity of studying languages, especially French, German, Spanish, and Italian, need hardly be stressed here; quite apart from the value of these alien tongues in the conduct of his office is the inner, deeper satisfaction of seeing golden doors roll back revealing literatures rivaling our own in nobility, copiousness and beauty.

Am I neglecting character-building? I do not mean to. Here the task is harder, but not one to be shirked. I hope it is not too bromidic to say that most people live on borrowed goodness; family traditions, home influence, the moral atmosphere of the home town, the contact with people richer than ourselves in the higher values; all these things are to the man who stays in America like moral crutches, which he need never cast aside. In leaving the United States for "dominions beyond seas" a man must put these in some measure behind him, at least in the beginning of his foreign life; not, how-

ever, it is hoped, losing sight of his family traditions, where these are of fortitude and high resolve and adversity met unshrinkingly, nor again those gentle stimuli so intangible yet so strong, "invisible as music, yet positive as sound," which to how many happy folk are bound up in the simple phrase "home influence;" for these are the supports which he must depend on in great degree to carry him unscathed through a life that is oftentimes beset with difficulties—springing in some measure from the fact that it is a *new* life.

But if the young American abroad is surrounded by temptations of a certain kind, on the other hand what opportunities the nature of his work affords for soaring above those whose life is given to business, with its manifold distractions and allurements. The consular officer has nothing to buy, nothing to sell; by law, not to mention his sacred honor, he is forbidden to embark in any gainful pursuit in the country of his residence; no turn of the stock market, no change in the price of commodities, endangers his income. He can look at the world from a standpoint of detachment and true idealism.

Turning again to the Service, there is the satisfaction that comes to the conscientious officer in feeling that he is helping to make it a bigger and a finer thing, informed by high ideals and aspirations, and with increasing efficiency and usefulness as a battle cry. Each officer in inculcating in those around him an entire loyalty to the Department, which means loyalty to the Government and to the Country, in inspiring his helpers to renewed effort and to the doing of each task in the very best and most thorough way is, unconsciously it may be, promoting his own development.

To those who, like myself, are now slowly strolling down the autumnal lane the spectacle of growth in the juniors we are called on to watch over for varying lengths of time is another of the pleasures of the work. It is one's early effort repeated—the way that this difficulty or that is met and solved recalls our own struggle, and now we see it re-acted, on a larger scale it may be, and with greater interests involved, yet with the facts essentially the same.

For these, and many other reasons which I would find it difficult to express even had my readers the leisure to read more, I echo Mr. Roosevelt's phrase: "I like the job."

The Maker of a Nation

Saint Croix, Where Hamilton Worked as a Boy, By Consul Henry D. Baker

WHILE on a recent voyage from Trinidad to New York my steamer, the *Paria*, stopped for a few hours to load sugar at Christiansted, the leading town of Saint Croix, one of the Virgin Islands of the United States included in the wartime purchase from Denmark. It is a quaint little town, and probably is not much changed from what it was well over a century ago. Silver coins impressed with the head of the King of Denmark still circulate here, much more largely than American money. Over the imposing facade of the old government building the American Stars and Stripes now float just above the royal insignia of Denmark.

Sauntering along the leading business street I dropped into one of the first stores I passed, intending to make some small purchase, mainly as an excuse for asking some questions as to the goods sold for the Virgin Islands' trade, and countries from which imported. While glancing around a mixed lot of hardware, crockery, furniture and other miscellaneous merchandise, I was surprised to notice a very fine, large portrait on the wall of Alexander Hamilton. The inscription stated it was copied from the oil painting of Hamilton by Trumbull, now in the City Hall at New York, and that it was presented to the Misses Quinn (who owned the shop) by the Misses Schuyler, of New York, great granddaughters of Alexander Hamilton. As I expressed great interest in this picture Miss Quinn was good enough to show me a side stock storeroom of this establishment, explaining

that it was just here, in 1769 that Alexander Hamilton, when a boy of only 12 years old, had worked at his desk as a clerk for Nicholas Cruger. It was, in fact, right here, that he had first shown remarkable business precocity, which so impressed his patron, Mr. Cruger, that he gave him the necessary assistance to follow the pathway of ambition, so that he reached New York in 1772 to begin his wonderful career as one of the very greatest of all Americans.



THE STARTING POINT OF A GREAT CAREER

The business house at Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, where Alexander Hamilton worked as a clerk when only 12 years old

of such trade. Evidently amongst wine bottles and rum puncheons, the young boy Hamilton did his painstaking clerical work, not knowing that the future had in store for him a vastly more weighty work of drafting the Constitution for a new nation.

I felt a sense of awe as I realized that in this place, humble and ordinary as it appeared, in its crude assortment of general merchandise typical of a "Main Street" provincial town, some great ambitions of a young boy had here met Destiny; and that in the history of the world, Destiny had probably never made a more important call than when it visited this obscure room in Christiansted to summon the young Hamilton to America to become a nation builder, and to design the solid and permanent foundations of our American Republic in that Constitution, which, to

Probably in those days the predominant business carried on here was in wines and rums, as well as general merchandise, and in the recollection of old-timers, this particular house had held an important reputation as a center



quote Gladstone, was "the greatest work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

Here also in this modest office of Nicholas Cru-ger, at Christiansted, was afforded the first business experience and training for the financial "best mind" of the new republic, who as the first Secretary of the Treasury laid down the funda-mental principles which still regulate the ac-counting of the differ-ent United States Gov-ernment Departments, and who, amidst the chaotic confusion in finance, which immedi-ately followed the Revolution, "Smote the dead corpse of public credit, so that it sprang to its feet."

As I surveyed this unpretentious environ-ment, in which the young Hamilton had applied his even then brilliant mind to clerical duties, I recalled having read of the first recorded letter of this youthful marvel, writ-ten when he was a boy at work in Saint Croix to a friend to whom he confided that he had great ambition, and would be willing to sac-rifice everything for his ambition; everything except *character*. It was indeed this notable exception in favor of character, which he would not, under the most impelling ambi-tion, in any way sacrifice, that refined and ennobled his great ambition, so that thus hallowed and led on by that Kindly Light from on High brought him on to continued achievement of supreme value to his country.

While in this store I learned that the mother of Hamilton was buried in Saint Croix—about half an hour's ride out in the country by motor car. Over a beautiful rolling country with many cattle grazing, I made this trip to the grave of his mother. It is on a small hill which is part of the Grange Sugar Estate, which is probably named

after the Scotch home of Alexander Hamilton's father, and now belongs to a firm in Copenhagen. The view from here is very attractive. The grave is marked by a simple granite monument, inscribed as follows:

Rachel Fawcett Levine
1736-1768

She Was the Mother
of
Alexander Hamilton

Thus at the age of only 32, when her boy was only 11, this mother, who was noted as being beautiful and intellectually gifted, had departed this life, and before she could follow the distinguished career of her son. She was the daughter of Dr. John Fawcett, a Hugue-not who had left France following the revoca-tion of the Edict of Nantes. It was evi-dently from his mother, who was thus laid to rest at the Grange in Saint Croix, that Ham-ilton inherited his bril-liant natural endow-ments, for she was apparently, in every way, the intellectual su-perior of his father, whose chief happiness, however, was in her charming society. Al-though her life was short, and much of it very sad, nevertheless she certainly achieved



THE GRAVE OF ALEXANDER HAMIL-
TON'S MOTHER

Rachel Fawcett Levine

greatness herself and the respectful esteem of posterity by having been the mother of one of the most illustrious men the world has ever known.

During the period June 1 to 30, 1923, inclu-sive, 1,877 miscellaneous and general letters were received in the Department from Consulates for transmission to the addressees in the United States. Riga led with 399 and was followed by Kovno (178), Habana (127), London (125), and Prague (113).



ROMANTIC WELFARE WORK

By the Wife of a Consular Officer

In the good old days before the war an American Vice Consul sat at his desk in Cadiz, putting finishing touches on his master report on mine lamps in his district, when the telephone rang and his only assistant, the messenger, announced that Senora Montero wanted to see him. Senora Montero was the wife of the proprietor of the tiny hotel known as the Nuevo Mundo.

"She wants you to come over right away," said the messenger in soft Andalusian accents, "because there is an American lady there in great distress who cannot leave the hotel."

"But how can I leave the office at nine-thirty in the morning?" thought the Vice Consul. However, turning to the messenger, he said, "Ask her to inform the lady that I will be right over." And he hurried to the Nuevo Mundo, where he was escorted by Senora Montero into the presence of an elegantly dressed American girl.

"Do you wish to speak to me?" he inquired deferentially.

"Oh," she moaned, "will you help me find my husband? He is here in Cadiz in some hospital, wounded, perhaps dying, and I can't find him."

"But how did he get here?" asked the Vice Consul.

"We came over on the Infanta Carlotta, reaching here yesterday—we were going to Barcelona and San Sebastian. While the vessel stopped here, he went ashore to see the town, but I had a headache and stayed aboard. And—and—" she sobbed, "he was knocked down by an auto and injured, and Mrs. Delorme told me that he was carried to this hospital." She showed him a slip of paper on which the words "Hospital de Nuestra Senora de la Esperanza" were written.

"But there is no such hospital here that I know of," said the Vice Consul.

"Mrs. Delorme said that if I would show that paper to a taxi driver he would know where to take me. I came right over, on the last launch, but when I reached the pier it was about five o'clock and only one taxi driver was at the pier. I showed him the paper, but he shook his head and spoke to me in Spanish, which I do not understand. He finally seemed to understand that I wanted to go to a hospital and we drove off. We went to a hospital, but, as I could not make anyone understand what I wanted, the driver brought me here. Oh," she sobbed, "do help me find him; he is Williamson R. Lamont."

"Yes," said the Vice Consul, "we must find him. Come with me to the Consulate and I will telephone the different hospitals."

Three hospitals were called and the Vice Consul was informed that no emergency case of the kind described had been brought to any of them.

After office hours the Vice Consul escorted Mrs. Lamont to the hospitals, where, by virtue of his position, they were permitted to walk through the wards in their search. But nowhere in the long rows of cots could Lamont be found.

Three days later a tall, handsome young man of about twenty-eight was shown into the office of the Consul General at Barcelona, and introduced himself as Williamson R. Lamont, of New York.

"I am in great trouble," he said, "and I want you to help me find Conde Arturo Rivero."

"Arturo Rivero," repeated the Consul General; "why, the last time I heard of him he left for the United States and——"

"Well," interrupted Lamont excitedly, "he came back on the same vessel with me, the Infanta Carlotta, but he got off at Cadiz, and I must find him right away."

"I think you can easily find him, Mr. Lamont, as he is well known and highly respected here and at Ronda, where he has a summer home."

"Highly respected!" exclaimed Lamont, rising from his chair. "I tell you he is a rascal and has run away with my wife."

"Pretty bad," said the Consul General, noting that the excitement of his visitor was growing. "When did this happen?"

"On Monday, when our vessel reached Cadiz this scoundrel said good-bye to us and other passengers and left the ship by one of the first launches. After lunch I thought I would just take a run over to the town and look around the place, but my wife said she had a headache and did not care to accompany me. I see now this was a mere subterfuge, for after I had left the vessel Rivero came back for my wife and they went to Cadiz together in the last launch to go ashore."

"But how did you know this?" inquired the Consul General.

"When I returned to the ship," replied Lamont, "just before sailing time, I could not find Mrs. Lamont, but I met Mrs. Delorme, one of the passengers, and after a lot of questioning I learned the story from her. I have been blind, blind, all the way over. That scoundrel had been flirting with Louise since the day we sailed from New

(Continued on page 246)



STUART J. FULLER

Consul General at Tientsin and Former Consul General at Large Visits the Department

Among recent visitors in Washington was Stuart J. Fuller, Consul General at Tientsin, on his first leave since 1919. Consul General Fuller entered the Service in 1906, as Vice and Deputy Consul General at Hongkong. He served subsequently as Consul at Goteborg, as Vice Consul in charge at Naples, as Consul at Iquitos, and was appointed Consul at Durban. In 1913 he was appointed Consul General at Large, a position he filled until his appointment as Consul General at Tientsin. As Consul General at Large, Mr. Fuller covered North America and later the Far East and Pacific. One of his best known tours of duty was his service at Iquitos, when he investigated conditions in the rubber districts of the Upper Amazon, following reports of cruelties inflicted upon the natives of those regions by collectors of raw rubber.

Most Consular officers remember Mr. Fuller best as the very thorough Consular Inspector, who unquestionably knew more about the Consular Regulations and the Miscellaneous Record Book than any two other persons. They remember him, too, as full of helpful suggestions and willing to do all in his power to promote office efficiency and the good of the Service. His promotion and designation as Consul General at Tientsin meant the loss of a good inspector; the Service knew, however, that it meant as well the addition of a thoroughly competent officer in the field.

Mr. Fuller has been actively interested in the Association since its inauguration, having served as Vice-President in 1922. His present tour of duty has been an arduous one, due to political conditions in China.

The BULLETIN, in a recent issue, announced Mr. Fuller's transfer to Yokohama, but that has been canceled and he will return to Tientsin at the termination of his well-earned leave of absence.

The BULLETIN has just learned with regret of the sudden death, at Utica, N. Y., on July 22, of Consul Fred R. Robinson, of Saltillo. Mr. Robinson was on leave at the time of his death. He was appointed Consul on June 14, 1921, and was assigned to Saltillo, where he served continuously to the date of his death. Consul General Lowrie attended the funeral on behalf of the Department and the Consular Association.



STUART J. FULLER

American Consul General at Tientsin, China

THE STUDENT INTERPRETER CORPS IN CHINA

In 1906 the Department of State of the United States Government sent out its first group of three young men to study the Chinese language as student interpreters attached to the Legation in Peking. Since then altogether 48 men have gone through the course of preliminary training to fit them for entrance into consular and diplomatic service in China.

The attached table summarizes the student interpreter corps as it exists today. Of the 48 men who went through the course, 27 are still in the service of the Department of State, 1 is with the Department of Commerce as Commercial Attaché in China, 5 resigned and are now in commercial business in China, 2 others who resigned are in service for the Chinese Government, 3 died in our service, and 9 resigned and returned to the United States.

Counting salaries, transportation expenses, and tuition, the Government invested roughly about \$200,000 in the training given these 48 men, and the men invested two years of life,

(Continued on page 247)



ASSIGNMENTS

Consuls, Class VII

Dillard B. Lasseter, Department.
William J. McCafferty, Amoy (tempo).

Vice Consuls de carrière

Albert H. Doyle, Bucharest.
Samuel J. Fletcher, Naples.

Vice Consul and Interpreter

David C. Berger, Tientsin.
Flavius J. Chapman, Harbin.

PROMOTIONS

Clerks to Vice Consul de carrière

Maurice W. Altaffer, Stuttgart.
William E. DeCourcy, Geneva.
Robert F. Howard, Milan.
Clarence E. Macy, Coblenz.

Non-Career Officers

Edwin N. Atherton, Sofia.
William N. Carroll, Dundee.
William A. Dunlap, Tampico.
George L. Fleming, Bradford.
John W. Henderson, Catania.

APPOINTMENTS

Vice Consuls

J. Walter Bailey, Nuevitas.
T. Edmond Burke, Bombay.
Arthur G. Parsloe, Santos.

Consular Agent

Antonio J. Tavares, Maranhao.

RESIGNED

V. Winthrop O'Hara, Consul Class VII.

VISITING OFFICERS

The following Consular Officers called at the Department on leave or en route to new posts during the period from June 13 to July 14:

J. M. Denning, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Tangier.

Stuart J. Fuller, Consul General at Tientsin.

Samuel T. Lee, Consul at Nottingham.

John Q. Wood, Consul at Vera Cruz.

Jesse B. Jackson, Consul at Aleppo.

S. Pinkney Tuck, Consul at Vladivostok.

Gaston Smith, Consul at Malaga.

A. B. Cooke, Consul at Swansea.

Paul C. Squire, Consul at Lille.

E. A. Wakefield, Consul at Prince Rupert.

Clinton E. MacEachran, Consul at Antwerp.

William P. George, Consul at Teneriffe.

Egmont C. von Tresckow, Consul at Arica.

Donald F. Bigelow, Vice Consul at Bucharest.

Charles A. Bay, Vice Consul at Port au Prince.

William I. Jackson, Vice Consul at Bahia.

F. LeRoy Spangler, Vice Consul at Berlin.

Bernard F. Hale, Vice Consul at Plymouth.

Odin G. Loren, Vice Consul at Colon.

W. T. Hunt, Jr., Vice Consul at Barbados.

R. Flournoy Howard, Vice Consul at Milan.

Stanley L. Wilkinson, Vice Consul at Tela.

Fred H. Houck, Vice Consul at Hamburg.

Ernest L. Monroe, Vice Consul at Harbin.

Courtland Christiani, Vice Consul at Cardiff.

Richard R. Callahan, Vice Consul at Port Elizabeth.

ASSIGNMENTS

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

Frederick A. Sterling, London.

Norval Richardson, unassigned.

Joseph W. Carroll, Lisbon.

Cord Meyer, Stockholm.

Henry I. Dockweiler, Port au Prince (tempo.).

SERVICE DINNER TO MINISTER SCHURMAN

On May 16, 1923, the American Minister to China, the Honorable Jacob Gould Schurman, concluded his visit to Shanghai, and on the eve of his departure a dinner was given in his honor by all the American Government employes in Shanghai. The dinner was the first of its kind ever held in Shanghai, and the guests were representative of all the departments of the American Government in China.

Mr. Cunningham presided. The Minister made a very interesting impromptu speech in which he outlined the difficulties under which the Legation and Consulates are laboring to protect American interests in the present state of disunion in China. As specific instances he cited the capture of Americans and other foreigners at Lincheng and similar incidents in other parts of the country.

The Minister has visited nearly all the Consulates and has met most of the consular and other Government officials in China, so that his future intercourse will be with real persons and not with a mere name. He has become well acquainted with local conditions by these visits and knows first hand of some of the Consuls' difficulties. This has, no doubt, brought the Consulates and the Legation in closer touch than they have ever been before.

SERVICE WEDDINGS

PARKER-COATES. Miss Gladys Cranfield Parker and Mr. Kenneth H. Q. Coates, clerk in the Consulate at Birmingham, were married in the Waterloo Road Wesleyan Church, Smethwick, Birmingham, on June 2, 1923.

ZUND-FUNK. Miss Margery Zund and Consul Ilo C. Funk were united in marriage on June 26, 1923, in the presence of Vice Consul Rhodes at the District Registry Office, St. Pancras, London, by Edwin H. P. Whemmouth, Deputy Superintendent Registrar.

HINNANT-JACKSON. Miss Lillian Frances Hinnant and Vice Consul William Isaac Jackson were married on July 4, 1923, at Indianapolis, Ind.

The "BULLETIN Man" met Fred Simpich the other day and learned with pleasure of the arrival of William Cary Simpich on June 25, 1923.

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NECROLOGY

Miss Florence E. Hollenbach, clerk in the Consulate General in Mexico City for five years died there on June 5, 1923.

The flag of the Consulate General was lowered to half staff on the day of her funeral and the Consulate staff, with the exception of one commissioned officer, who remained on duty, attended the funeral in a body.

Mr. Curtis Edward Huebener, former Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro from July, 1920, to July, 1922, died at Barra Mansa, Brazil, on May 19, 1923.

Mrs. Mary A. Kirkwood, mother of Mrs. Hazel Jensen, a clerk in the Consulate General in Berlin, died there on May 28, 1923.

A VOTE WILL BE TAKEN

"It is especially recommended that all candidates for the venerable office of Consul General at Large undergo a rigid course of gymnastics, with a view to climbing Everest or visiting in Switzerland!"



OUR INSPECTORS

Whereabouts of the "At Larges"

Latest despatches from the Inspecting Consuls General were received as follows:

Eberhardt, from Stockholm.
 Frazer, from Paris.
 Garrels, from Mexico City.
 Tredwell sailed from Bombay for Aden.
 Johnson, from Shanghai.
 Dawson, from Lima.

Consul General Evan E. Young after a long and serious illness, is again at the Department where he has been assigned as Chief of the Eastern European Division.

AS THE TUAN HAD SAID

*By Geo. M. Hanson, Consul at Trieste.
(Formerly at Sandakan, North Borneo)*

The Sultan of Sulu in real life has nothing in common with his namesake in comic opera. A score of years ago we saw the opera Sultan prancing around on the American stage and found him an amusing semi-savage, but not otherwise interesting. As a matter of fact, he is a regular fellow and a good sport, according to the rules of the game as played in Sululand, which, by the way, is made up of a few small islands in the Southern Philippines.

The title of Sultan is purely religious and means the head of the Mohammedan church within the limits of the Sultanate. The Sultan of Brunei, on the northwest coast of Borneo is the recognized "Royal Highness" in the greater part of the island, and the Sultan of Sulu is regarded by the mighty Sultan of Brunei as somewhat of a poor relation, as a provincial potentate, who pays tribute to Brunei; but still a full-fledged Sultan, whose capital is in the Philippine island of Jolo and whose Sultanate takes in the city of Sandakan, in eastern Borneo, the administrative headquarters of the State of British North Borneo.

The British, in Borneo as elsewhere, are good colonizers. They believe it is a wiser policy to placate the Sulus on the Borneo side of the Sulu Sultanate than to run the risk of trouble. And that is why they still pay tribute and make a great fuss over the Sultan when he honors Sandakan with a visit. In return he is expected to exercise conciliatory control over his subjects along the Borneo coast. Once a year he comes to collect his tribute, and is received with military honors, including a salute of seventeen guns. During his stay of two weeks or more he is entertained by the British officials at Government House, where he is visited by local native chiefs and other notables, who renew allegiance and receive his blessing.

The Sultan prides himself on being an American, though I do not believe, if what I was told of him is true, that the Anglo-Saxon viewpoint would approve of him entirely. Under the Koran, he may have four wives and no more at one time. But the Sultan has power to dismiss a wife or divorce her by a wave of his royal hand, and, I am informed, that in his day he had wed many wives. But there are no children and the Rajah-muda (heir apparent) is his

(Continued on page 240)



ANOTHER OLD-TIMER

On June 1, 1923, Lai-chee completed his thirtieth year of continuous service for Uncle Sam, as messenger in the American Consulate at Foochow, China. Lai-chee has served under Consuls Hixon, Gracey, Fowler, Pontius, Hanson and Price, with Vice-Consuls in Charge Julean Arnold, Carleton Baker, and Thompson thrown in for good measure. Lai-chee started at \$2 gold a month, and now gets the munificent sum of \$11 gold. Altogether, during the thirty years of his service he has cost the Government approximately \$1,600 gold.

Lai-chee is affectionately known to every man with whom he has served as "The Best No. 1 Office Boy" in China. He can do almost everything necessary to keep an office running smoothly, from sweeping the floors and cleaning the typewriters, to taking Admirals and their wives shopping. Faithful, hardworking and cheerful, he is the lubricating oil and the sunshine of the works.



younger brother. "Muda" is a Malay word meaning unripe.

A short time before the Sultan came to Borneo in 1916 I had been requested to take charge of a rubber plantation at Batu Lima, a few miles from Sandakan, by the German owner, since in my capacity as Consul I had taken over the representation of German interests. I told the owner, who had been directed by the British to leave the country while the war was on, I would not be able to assume official charge of his plantation but would go out to Batu Lima on each pay day and check up the accounts. In the meantime it was agreed that I would be the new master temporarily and he was to arrange for a superintendent to stay on the estate permanently. The laborers were mostly Malays.

On my first visit I was approached by the accountant, a Singhalese from Ceylon named Lingham, who said the house-boy, Alus, wanted an advance of \$10, Singapore currency, so that he could get married. I asked about the prospective bride and was told she was the daughter of Samat, the chief tapper. Her name was Canapa. I sent for her and she came with her mother. She was rather a little girl, and though it is customary for girls in the Tropics to marry at 11, 12, and 13 years, I felt that this proposed wedding was rushing the limit. The mother, a woman of 24, said Canapa was long past 11, in fact would soon be 12, and was ready to marry. Still she seemed so much a child that I decided a little delay would not hurt. So I told the mother in as kindly a way as possible that her daughter was too young, since I had made a rule to the effect that no girl under 12 could get married without my special consent.

The mother asked if the wedding could go on when the girl was 12. This I promised her. As I had a camera with me, I offered to take their photograph. Unlike the Chinese, who have a wholesome fear of cameras, they readily agreed and went away seemingly well pleased.

It is the custom in the Orient to advance small sums to servants and laborers in order to keep them in service. When a native owes money to the "Tuan," master, the state law does not allow him to quit. He must stay on the job till he pays off his debt. There was no reason, therefore, to refuse the small loan asked for by Alus, except the possible danger that after the marriage he might run away and go back to his people, who were Bajaus, and who lived down the coast. The Bajaus are the Gypsies of the Malays. They live in small boats along the shore, in order to avoid the insects and reptiles, and are almost as much at home in the water as on land. A

favorite recreation is hunting sharks for their fins and teeth. Alus himself was 18 and an expert shark killer.

After the Sultan had been officially entertained at Government House on the occasion referred to, I had the honor of receiving him and his party at the Consulate. The Sultan must be given the consideration due his position and influence, and under no circumstances could I let the British outdo me in showing him courtesy. So I invited him and his party to the Consulate to tea. The guests included the Sultana, the Rajah-muda, the Sultan's Minister, and several Datus or Chiefs. The Sultana was young and good looking and she surprised all by her intelligence and modest demeanor. She was dressed partly in a native costume, that is, the conventional Malay "sarong," a wide cloth drawn about the body, from the waist to the knees, and held in place by a fold at the waist, a blouse on the order of a man's shirt, and a "batique," or silk scarf for the head. She also wore shoes and stockings, a great concession to the occasion.

The Sultan was dressed in a pongee silk shirt, made by a Chinese tailor in the Philippines, and his tie was ornamented by an immense pearl probably worth several thousand dollars. Though he is a Sulu or, as the Sulus are called on the American side, a Moro, he speaks Malay fairly well and we spent a most interesting hour in conversation.

I offered them cigarettes and handed the Sultan a package labelled "Egyptian Cigarettes, Turkish Tobacco." He was delighted. Egyptian cigarettes, he said, were made by the followers of the Faithful and not by Christian infidels. I had no desire to disturb his sublime faith but could have told him those cigarettes were machine-made in North Carolina, from tobacco grown in America, and supplied by the million to the English firm that shipped them to the East. Had I done so the probability is he would not have believed me!

After cigarettes the Sultan, in the exaggerated language of the East, said his joy would be complete if he might have his picture taken with the Rajah from America. I answered that it would make me most happy. Then he called me his brother and said he would treasure the photograph among his most cherished possessions. The Japanese photographer was called and the Sultan arranged the group. He directed the Datus to stand aside and indicated he would like to have the Rajah-muda and his private minister on his left, while the Sultana could sit on his right and I might have a place next to Her Highness. The two secretaries, his and mine, could stand at the back.



On my last visit to Batu Lima, a week before the Sultan arrived, I sent for Canapa and her mother and gave them a copy of the photograph I had taken of them two weeks before. They seemed very happy and the mother asked again if Canapa could be married when she was 12. I again assented, and told her to go ahead and prepare for the wedding. Alus also asked the same question and I repeated my assurance to him. He told me Canapa would be 12 at the full moon which would occur, so he had learned from Lingham, on Sunday of the next week. I spoke to Lingham and asked if there was a Malay priest or other Mohammedan, on the estate authorized to perform marriages. He said not, and added that marriage ceremonies between Malays were

usually performed by the Tuan, the proprietor of the plantation, free of charge. Lingham was a Brahmin and had little respect for the ceremonials of their religious enemies, the Mohammedans.

While I was entertaining the Sultan at the Consulate it occurred to me that it would be a fine thing to have him perform the wedding ceremony. That would be an unexpected honor and no doubt would prove highly gratifying to all concerned. The more I thought of it the better I liked the idea. The young couple came back with me to Sandakan on Saturday; we would invite the Sultan to another tea, where he could smoke his fill of Turkish cigarettes made by the "faithful" in North Carolina, and then would follow the wedding of Alus the Bajau and the 12-year-old Malay girl, Canapa. The incident was all but closed.

When I went to Batu Lima the following Saturday the full moon that regulated Malay birth-days for the month had waned perceptibly. Lingham met me as usual but no smiling Alus stood in the doorway to greet me.

"Where is Alus?" I asked.



CULTIVATING THE COCOA PLANT IN BOLIVIA

From the leaves of this plant is extracted the powerful alkaloid known as cocaine. All Indians of the high central plateau masticate the leaves of the coca. The general effects are stimulating and enable the users to withstand long journeys. It also prevents hunger and is said to aid respiration in these high altitudes. Its continued use, of course, has very bad effects

"He is here no more. He and Canapa live in the little house behind the rubber factory with Surinim, the Kaboon (gardener), and they went to Sandakan today to try to see the Sultan."

"Living with Canapa," I muttered, "what do you mean?"

"They were married at the full moon a week ago, as the Tuan had said, and he is at this house no more."

"Married a week ago! Who married them?"

"Why, you, Tuan, you married them."

"I married them! What are you trying to get at?"

"It was the full moon, Tuan, and Canapa was twelve. And so they were married, as the Tuan had said. They sleep in the house of the Kaboon, who is Canapa's uncle. Is not the Tuan pleased?"

Then the whole thing dawned suddenly. Lingham was right. I had married them, however, unintentionally. The Tuan had given his consent and had fixed the time. What further ceremony was needed?

FURTHER COMPETITION

The article in the June BULLETIN which states that: "According to reports received from Consular officers there are now 20 'best equipped offices in the Service.'" leads one of the Consuls General at Large, who has spent several years in the inspection of offices, to remark that in his years of inspection he has rarely met an officer in charge of a post who has not declared that his is the most expensive post in the country to which he is assigned, if not in the world—AND HE PROVES IT WITH FIGURES!


An experience indicating the broad acquaintance which the traveling Consul General at Large forms came to Consul General Eberhardt recently in Christiania.

He had been made an honorary Rotarian at his home town in Kansas last February and was invited to be the guest of the recently formed club at Christiania at their regular weekly luncheon. Consul Harry Carlson, of that post, is a Rotarian and is considered as largely responsible for the formation of the club there.

Entering the lobby of the hotel when the luncheon was to be held, Consul General Eberhardt met and called by name an American with whom he had sailed into Darien harbor in 1920; in the lobby Consul Carlson handed him a letter from the secretary of the Rotarian Club in Shanghai; at the luncheon a magazine published by the Mexico City branch of the club was shown to Mr. Eberhardt, in which he recognized many old places, faces and names.

It might be added that the business of the luncheon party and general conversation was conducted in Norwegian, even to the speeches. Called upon to salute the crowd and make a few remarks, the Consul General was able to tell them frankly that he had never enjoyed after-dinner or after-luncheon speeches more—*since he had not understood a word that was said.*

During the month of June, 1923, there were received 2,154 commercial and economic reports, as compared with 2,280 received in May, 1923.



Conveniencing the Consul

WHEN Duty or Pleasure calls the consul to the Nation's capital, the official and social environment and the luxurious comfort at The Shoreham enable him to dwell in his own realm.

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THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

(Continued from page 226)

charging this commission with the study of the practical, technical, financial or other means of completing this road, recommending the construction of international railroads between neighboring countries for the exchange of products and merchandise, and, with the same object, the development of branch lines in the Pan American Railroad project so that all the American countries may be traversed by that system, and recommending that the States members of the Pan American Union construct motor roads between their most important cities and principal ports;

Commercial Aviation, providing that an Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission be established to consider laws and regulations relative to commercial aviation, to meet at a place and date to be determined by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and charging this Commission with the preparation of draft laws and regulations, the determination of aerial routes and

the formulation of special customs procedure for commercial aircraft and definition of standard landing places, together with recommendations as to points where such landing places shall be established;

Inter-American Electrical Communications, recommending to the American States, as an essential part of the public service, the supervision of international electrical communication and also domestic electrical communication so far as it affects or forms part of the system of international communication;

Uniformity of Shipping and Insurance Documents, in which the United States Delegation presented a project of a convention for the standardization of shipping documents in order to facilitate Inter-American Commerce;

Parcels Post, proposed by the American Delegation, to obtain the ratification by the Signatory States of the principal convention of Buenos Aires of September, 1921, and the Parcel Post Convention of September, 1921, and

Commercial Arbitration, containing the American proposal for the organization of Chambers of



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Branch Offices in the Principal Cities of

Japan	Philippine Islands	Turkey
China	Straits Settlements	Syria
Indo-China	Netherlands India	Bulgaria
Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australasia	Jugoslavia

Commerce in the commercial centers of the American Continent.

There were presented to the committee various concrete proposals for the limitation of armaments, but due to the divergent views of the delegations principally concerned, it was impossible to reach an agreement on this subject at this conference. The friendly discussion of the subject, however, served a highly useful purpose and there seems to be ground for hope that, notwithstanding the inherent difficulties, a satisfactory formula may be found.

In regard to educational matters, resolutions were approved providing for the convening of a Pan American University Conference, to be held at Santiago, Chile, in 1925; entrusting to the Pan American Union the encouragement of the interchange of university professors and educational information; and recommending the encouragement of vocational training in the American Republics and the formation and development of students' organizations.

A resolution was also adopted providing for the preservation of archaeological remains and all other data designed to furnish material for the history of the nations of America, and especially of the primitive peoples. Under this plan it was recommended that two archaeological institutes should be established, one in the region of Mexico and Central America, and the other in the Ecuadorian-Peruvian region.

In regard to the protection of literary and artistic copyright, a resolution was adopted recommending to the States of the American Continent that they incorporate in their local legislation certain protective measures, which were proposed by the delegation of the United States.

In regard to agricultural questions, the Conference adopted a program of wide reaching character for the cooperation of the American Republics in the study of agricultural problems, uniformity of agricultural statistics, the elimination of diseases of cattle and plants and the interchange of useful plants and seeds.

A resolution, proposed by the delegation of Paraguay, recommended the erection of a monument in Washington in honor of Henry Clay.

It was decided that the Sixth International Conference of American States should be held at Habana, Cuba, within the shortest possible time, and, in any case, within five years from the date of the closing session of the Fifth Conference.



THE "FOUR HORSEMEN" IN THE NEAR EAST

(Continued from page 229)

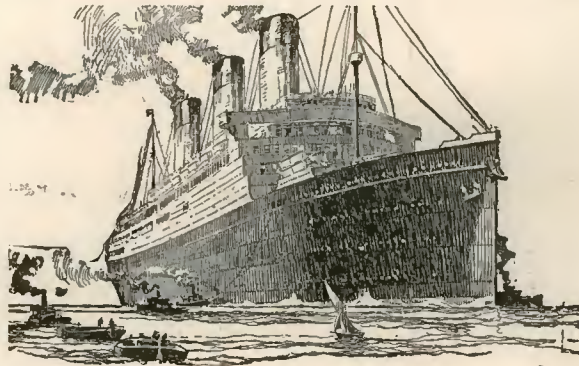
The last view of Smyrna was at night, a vast, terribly beautiful panorama of flames. Word was received before we reached Piraeus that the Consulate was in flames. In that conflagration were destroyed some of the most interesting archives and records of one of the oldest consulates in the history of the American Service, in addition to my collection of treasures of a lifetime, besides furniture and a carefully selected library of about 1,500 volumes, some of which were autograph copies by famous authors—belongings that can never be replaced. However, the loss of various pictures of my father and mother as young people gives me the greatest sorrow, as they were the only pictures remaining of my parents and it will not be possible to have them replaced. One was a rare daguerreotype of my mother as a young woman. Her body lies in the Protestant Cemetery at Smyrna.

During the month of June, 1923, there were 2,979 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,848 in May, 1923.

The Consulate General at Montevideo took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (103), followed by London, England (62), Guatemala City (41), Stockholm (41), Valpariso (33), and Habana (33).

The Consulate at Rome, Italy, was established in 1797. It was raised to a Consulate General in 1871, almost a year after Rome became the Capital of Italy. Francis B. Keene, Consul General there since 1917, who has just completed 20 years of service, has been elected dean of the reorganized Consular Corps. This is the first time in the long history of the office that the American chief officer has been Dean of the Corps in the Eternal City.

Mr. T. D. Palmer, Secretary of *The Export*, has extended an invitation to consular officers when visiting in New York to call at their offices at 50 Church Street. *The Export* is published in the interest of trade relations and contains articles in that line in the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages.



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ROMANTIC WELFARE WORK

(Continued from page 234)

York, and I never noticed anything." Lamont began wildly to pace to and fro.

"As I understand it," said the Consul General, "the only evidence that you possess that Rivero ran away with your wife is the statement of Mrs. Delorme. Now, just who is this Mrs. Delorme?"

"Oh, she was one of the passengers; a dressy sort of young widow, who dances beautifully. She tried to interest Rivero, but she tells me now that she failed because my wife held his attention."

"Under the circumstances you narrate, Mr. Lamont, you will hardly find Count Rivero at his castle, and I would suggest that you consult the Vice Consul at Cadiz, where they left the boat. I could telegraph him for you."

"Pretty good," said Lamont abstractedly, "but I lose time by that. I think I had better continue my search for the Count. If you telegraph your Vice Consul when may I expect a reply?"

"Tomorrow morning at the latest."

Lamont paused in his restless pacing, and with the Consul General prepared the message.

"At what hotel are you stopping? I may receive a reply during the evening," said the Consul General, hoping to relieve Lamont.

"I sent my luggage to the Colon," was the brief reply of the impatient man as he slammed the door.

Mrs. Lamont had completely broken down under the strain of her anxiety, and the Vice Consul had been able to do little but look after her, but that evening he was making one more desperate attempt before dinner to complete his master report, when the knocker clapped and banged loudly. He arose reluctantly to open the door and was handed the "urgente" from Barcelona. Half audibly, he read to himself: "Reported that Mrs. Lamont left Infanta Carlotta with Conde Rivero."

He immediately forwarded his reply.

"Mrs. Lamont alone at Cadiz, believes husband here injured. Know nothing of Rivero."

"Now," he thought, "I must ask Mrs. Lamont about Rivero," and he started for the Nuevo Mundo.

Detained long after office hours, the Consul General was about to go home when the "urgente" from Cadiz was brought to him. Reading the message thoughtfully, he called the Hotel Colon and repeated the message to Lamont, adding, "You have just time to catch the Madrid express and connect for Cadiz. Shall I wire the Vice Consul to expect you?"

"Yes. Thank you very much," was the hurried reply, in a different tone from that of the irate visitor of a few hours before.

The Lamonts and the Vice Consul were dining together at the Nuevo Mundo, and were discussing the near domestic tragedy.

"But what could have possessed Mrs. Delorme?" asked the Vice Consul.

"That woman!" exclaimed Lamont. "When she lost Rivero she tried her charms on me. She got Louise out of the way, invented those vile stories, and during the dreadful days after leaving Cadiz, she attempted to console me by saying that she would comfort me for the loss of my faithless wife."

"Only fancy," said Mrs. Lamont, "she might have separated us had it not been for the Consuls."

"Yes," rejoined Lamont, "and before we say good-night, let us drink to the great and glorious American Consular Service."

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THE STUDENT INTERPRETER CORPS IN CHINA

(Continued from page 235)

each. With few exceptions the men who left the service had given several years of work in consulates or the Legation, after completing their course, and hence returned at least a part of the Government's investment.

The "leakage" of 40 per cent from the Government service cannot be regarded as entire loss, irrespective of the additional years each man gave before he left or died. The men serving the Chinese Government are performing a service of value to our Government. Those now in commercial business in China are helping to advance American trade along specific lines. It is reasonable to suppose also that even those who left the service and returned to America to stay have helped to bring about a better understanding of our relations in China and of our opportunities in and responsibility toward that country.

The three who died at their posts had all given years of service.

Of those still in the service of our Government and thus still making a return on their Government's investment in them, 10 are in charge of consular offices in China and 1 in Europe, 9 are serving as subordinate consular officers in China, 2 are language secretaries in our Legation in Peking, 2 are serving in the Department of State in Washington, 1 is a Consul General at Large inspecting 52 consular offices in Eastern Asia, and 1 is Commercial Attaché in China under the Department of Commerce. All are helping to further American interests. In a land where foreign treaty rights are so extensive, where the Consul is the court of first instance in all cases at law involving his nationals as defendants, and a sort of special attorney for his nationals in all cases both legal and arbitrable where his nationals are complainants, where the local officials with whom he deals correspond both in writing and verbally in their own language almost entirely, and where conditions not existing elsewhere in the world raise problems for the American manufacturer and exporter desiring to enter the market that only a man of experience in the country can seek to solve, the value to our Government of specially trained Consuls is readily apparent. The Government is getting a good return on its investment.



AN INVITATION

This is an invitation to you to submit photographs of natives—at work or at play—and carefully prepared descriptions of the customs of the people at your post or in the territories to which you travel.

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National Geographic Magazine

Washington, D. C.

DIPLOMATIC AND SOCIAL LIFE AT TURKISH CAPITAL

*Many Disillusions About Preconceived Notions
of Ottoman Customs and Conventions*

The Diplomatic Corps at Angora consists of the Bolshevik Ambassador, in the best and largest house in town; the Persian Minister, also comfortably housed; Colonel Mongin, a French officer, and Robert W. Imbrie, an American unofficial observer. Mr. Imbrie and his wife live in a box-car, which they have made into a most desirable residence. They have decorated and furnished it with great skill and good taste and have made it a coveted possession. Latife Hanoum, Kemal's wife, came in to tea the other afternoon and threatened jokingly to dispossess the Imbries and give them Kemal's villa in exchange. The car lies on a siding near the station and close to Raouf Bey's house. He is a frequent and informal visitor.

The United States is not always fortunate in its foreign representatives; but two better men could hardly be found for their respective jobs than

High Commissioner Admiral Bristol at Constantinople and Mr. Imbrie here. They are men of entirely different types and capacities, but each in his own sphere is a success. Admiral Bristol has won the respect, confidence and high regard of the Turks. Many of them have spoken of him to me in the highest terms and expressed delight that we had such a man here, particularly at this juncture, when the whole desire of the Nationalists is to effect a closer relationship with America in developing the resources of Anatolia.

Raouf Bey, the Prime Minister, is a sailor, too, and he and Admiral Bristol have much in common. They understand one another. Admiral Bristol was an adherent of Admiral Sims in the great controversy on improving the gunnery in our navy. Raouf Bey followed that controversy closely and read all the naval reports. When he found out I had been concerned in the matter he talked for an hour one evening about United States Navy target practice.

Aduau Bey, the Angora representative at Constantinople, is another of the Nationalists in close relations with Bristol. I know that Kemal, too, thinks highly of him. It is a happy condition for

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us now that America is looming so large in the Near East and that the eyes of the people here are turning to us.

Mr. Imbrie, in his unofficial position here as an agent of our State Department, is in a position requiring tact, understanding of men, insight into their motives and a knowledge of this part of the world. All these Mr. Imbrie has. The Bolsheviks have put a price on his head, growing out of his experiences in Russia, and Kemal has given him armed guards, who are on duty day and night about his car. The car is the social center of Angora for the resident American colony, consisting of young Warner, a Standard Oil man, and Arthur Chester, son of the admiral who gave his name to the "Chester project." Mrs. Imbrie, a Massachusetts girl and a bride of three months, is equally a factor with Mr. Imbrie. She speaks some Turkish, and the Turkish women like her.

It is most upsetting to all one's preconceived notion of Turkey and Turkish conventions about women to be told, "I am going to bring a charming woman to tea; do come and meet her," and find upon your arrival an unveiled, unaccom-

panied Turkish lady, speaking perfect English and quite at her ease with five strange Americans, over tea and cigarettes, and ready to talk about every sort of thing or just exchange badinage. It is revealing and illuminating, and it is one of the many educational disillusionments that compensate for the journey to this so-little-known part of the world.

EDWARD G. LOWRY.

Angora, April 27, 1923.

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

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Sun-scorched and glistening, star-kissed and tenderly

Watched by the night,
Tell me the charm of you,
Why no alarm of you,
No thought of harm of you
Lingers with those who have known and belonged to you,

Calls them from cloud-ridden shores to return to you,
You and your light.

What is your story, your legend, your mystery
Buried for centuries under your wind-driven
Shimmering dunes?

What is the thrall of you,
What the strong call of you
Born of the all of you,
All of the nakedness—only skies cover you—
All of the barrenness, 'though there blow over you
Many monsoons?

Far on your skyline when day's light is vanishing,
As when the dawn glimmers pale on your colorless
Acres of sand,

Camels steal over you,
Camels, whose love of you
Makes them a part of you.
Bearing their burdens in sullen contempt of you,
Camels which seek some remote other side of you,
Some hidden land.

Southward the waters of Araby's ocean
Wash your soiled feet, while their white-crested
waves softly

Sing of repose;
And the night blesses you,
Soothes and caresses you.
All that distresses you,
All of the weariness, all of the thirst of you,
All that is cruelest, bitterest, worst of you
Night never knows.

Spirits of restlessness haunt these bleak northern
nights,

Memories blend with the whine of the pitiless
Wild winter wind.

Sleeping, I cry to you,
Waking, I sigh for you,
Eager to fly to you,
Fly to a peace and a rest I may share with you,
Sure of the welcome awaiting me there with you.
Desert of Sind.

ELLIOTT VERNE RICHARDSON.

Berlin, April 27, 1923.

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 Answers to miscellaneous inquiries
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 Notarial acts
 Protection of interests so far as laws and regulations permit
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American Consuls serve practically every branch of our Government, every business man and, either directly or indirectly, every private citizen. This chart shows how information gathered by them is concentrated in the Department of State and then distributed to the various governmental agencies and to private concerns and individuals. A Consul's more important duties are shown, but by no means all of them.