

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



Photo submitted by Dayle C. McDonough
LAKE CAUTIN, CHILE.

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The World is a Great University

*From the cradle to the grave we
are always in God's great kinder-
garten, where everything is try-
ing to teach us its lesson; to give
us its great secret.*

*Everything has its lesson—it all
depends on the eye that can see
and the mind that can understand.*

Can't you see the rich golden harvest in
enterprise and saving?

Then why do you wait?

Savings Department
FEDERAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. T. Galliher, Chairman of the Board.

John Poole, President.

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

VOL. V, No. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1923

I send Christmas greetings to the representatives of the United States who in every part of the world are maintaining the rights and conserving the interests of American citizens. The honor and prestige of our country are largely in your keeping. Only those of a very narrow vision and a meager patriotism can fail to realize the vital need of your service or to recognize the splendid spirit and marked efficiency with which your duties are discharged. During my incumbency of office, as intimacy has grown, my admiration for the Service has steadily increased, and it is with a deep sense of obligation and gratitude that I send this word of felicitation and my best wishes for the coming year.

Charles E. Hughes.

We approach Christmas and the New Year with joyful expectations of new opportunities for enlarged service. There is little doubt that we are approaching an epoch of great promise in the history of the foreign service. Renewed loyalty and devotion to duty will bring it to a full realization. As members of a world encircling family knit together with common aims and aspirations let us manifest that spirit of fraternity which expresses itself in solicitude for one another's problems and in wholesome cooperation for the achievement of our important mission. To these ends and with a high degree of gratitude and commendation for past achievements I send my greeting to the service.

Wilbur J. Carr.

The Pan American Union and Some of Its Activities

By L. S. ROWE, *Director General.*

THE relations between the Pan American Union and the members of the Consular Service have been so close and helpful that it is hardly necessary to consume any time in describing the organization of the Union. Suffice it to say that the Pan American Union is the official organization of the twenty-one republics of America, organized for the purpose of strengthening the cultural and commercial ties between them and, furthermore, to serve as a great center of information for the peoples and governments of the Americas in all matters relating to the economic, social, educational and cultural problems confronting these countries. In the furtherance of its work the Union has received constant assistance from the Consular officers of the United States and it is a real pleasure to avail myself of this opportunity to express the appreciation of the officers of the Pan American Union for the service thus rendered.

The official organ of the Pan American Union is the *Bulletin*—published in English, Spanish and Portuguese. This magazine is always on the alert to place before its readers the latest and most important developments in the economic, political and social progress of the republics of America. Many of the officers of the Consular Service stationed in Latin America, as in other parts of the world, are talented writers; and the Union makes every effort to keep in touch with their reports. Furthermore, consuls often travel in the most undeveloped regions of their territory in search of new facts that bear on commerce and industry, and the result of their observations is always of value to the readers of the *Bulletin*. A consul's report not infrequently forms the basis of a *Bulletin* article. Under this plan, a consul, instead of reaching a limited number of readers, has his work broadcasted, so to speak, in the *Bulletin's* pages and it is read by thousands instead of by hundreds. The story is often translated into Spanish and into Portuguese and thus reaches a still wider circle. As an instance, it may be recalled that not long ago a consul made a voyage of commercial exploration up the Orinoco River. The Union gave wide publicity to a part of his report and also presented to readers some of the photographic results of this consul's trip. An unusually interesting report

came from a consul stationed at a post in South America that had not been visited recently by any member of the Pan American Union staff; and as the matter was accompanied by many splendid pictures, testifying to the consul's skill as a photographer, the material was eagerly used by the editor of the *Bulletin* for an article in which, of course, full credit was given to the initiative and highly creditable work of the official in question.

The Pan American Union aims to meet the needs of all classes of peoples of the Americas and yet not to duplicate the work of the government departments at Washington. As an illustration of the avoidance of duplication, we have the constant call of United States business houses for the names of firms and individuals of South and Central America who may be interested in purchasing certain manufactured articles. The Union knows that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce makes a specialty of receiving, classifying, and listing such names as they come from consular and other officials, and that it supplies the names to interested persons. Although the Union maintains files of the latest directories and also telephone lists of Latin-American cities, towns, etc., when extensive lists are required, the correspondent is told of the available names at the United States Department of Commerce.

One of the growing fields of usefulness of the Union is its preparation and distribution of literature on the Latin-American Republics, on their leading cities, on their ports and harbors, on the principal products that pass out of these ports to meet the needs of many lands, and the detailed exports and imports of each country. Such subjects have been covered by at least 150 different publications, all attractively illustrated. It is highly gratifying to say that the demand for them is constantly increasing, especially in schools and colleges, and that during an average month, the booklets are sent out in response to requests or orders to every State of the Union, and to various foreign countries. In speaking of foreign demand, you would not think, for instance, that China would be interested in such literature. But let me say that a college in Canton is frequently heard from, requesting any recent literature that

the Union may have issued. The University of the Philippines is another educational institution that calls for and evidently makes good use of the Pan American Union pamphlets.

In American schools and colleges the study of Latin-American history and progress in general is being extended, as is evidenced by hundreds of letters received from teachers and students. In some institutions the Union's booklets are used as text or as collateral reading, and a recent request came from a school authority who had decided to introduce the Union's "Ports and Harbors of South America" as a text in a certain school.

The collection of works on Latin America which has been assembled in the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union now numbers about 55,000 volumes; it is the largest collection of books in existence devoted exclusively to Latin-American nations. I am happy to say that this library possesses numerous volumes written by United States consuls while stationed in Central and South America and that they are among the valuable works consulted by business investigators and general readers.

This library saves many dollars and much valuable time for United States manufacturers who are planning buying and selling campaigns in Latin America, for here they have facilities for consulting the laws, customs, economic conditions, and securing all the data necessary before embarking on new enterprises. In many cases they would have to visit each country to obtain these details were it not for the Union's library, always at the disposal of the student or investigator.

Recent years have also witnessed the extensive distribution of works of Latin-American authors in the United States and those of United States writers in Latin America. A few months ago the Union received a large number of splendidly bound volumes on the Life of Bolivar. These books were presented to libraries in various parts of the United States, especially to libraries and institutions where the Spanish language is known and taught. This single case illustrates how the Union is making Spanish texts available to United States students, who in this particular instance have the opportunity while practising Spanish to learn the life story of a great South American.

A work on Bolivian history, covering the eventful years from 1812 to 1817, was made available to the Union. Copies of these books have been sent to leading libraries of the United States, where they augment material eagerly sought by students of this country, many of whom are preparing for diplomatic and consular careers.

One of the Pan American Union's most practical activities is that of bringing Latin-American

products directly to the attention of prospective customers. For this purpose one of the larger halls on the first floor of the main building has been given over almost exclusively to exhibition purposes. Here the visitor, be he business man or casual traveler, finds an extensive collection of raw materials from Mexico, South and Central America and the West Indies. Too many commodities have been assembled to describe or even name in this short article, but it may be stated that this commercial museum holds the attention of a very large percentage of visitors as they are shown over the building by the several guides in attendance; and when it is recalled that the Union receives about 300,000 visitors per year or something like 1,000 a day, the advertising value of the museum to the member nations of the Union is of considerable importance. Very frequently visitors who review the products come to the business offices to make further inquiry and by this means not a few business contracts have resulted. As an example, the collection of fine hardwoods so impressed a Detroit manufacturer that he took immediate steps to purchase quantities of mahogany timber from Central America, much of which enters the United States at the port of New Orleans. This is a typical instance of how the Union promotes commerce; many similar cases could be cited.

As these lines are written, the museum is undergoing improvements and many new articles are being added to its attractions, some of the member-nations having been very liberal in the way of supplying new exhibits.

Closely akin to exhibits of products are the motion picture reels and the hundreds of stereopticon slides, by the use of which the Union is spreading a knowledge of Latin America in the United States and in Canada. During winter months this activity assumes enormous proportions, as that is the season when social clubs, schools and colleges, and chambers of commerce are more busily engaged in study and research.

As I write, the Union is preparing to show a series of films depicting life and business activity in the Republic of Guatemala. These pictures have never been shown in the United States, as they have just come from the country which they depict, but the Union will see and inspect them, together with the Minister of Guatemala, after which they will be given over to private companies for placing on regular circuits of motion picture theaters.

In the fields of music, art, and literature, the Pan American Union plays an important role in introducing such subjects to the peoples of the

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Christmas in Other Lands

1. In Siam

By MAURICE P. DUNLAP

THEY were due to arrive about Christmas time—six army men from the Philippines—and the American Minister and the American Consul were at the station to meet the express bringing such an important delegation from Singapore. It is a cosmopolitan crowd that throngs the Bangkok station when this weekly train arrives, for it is now the most important connecting link between Siam's remote capital and the world. There are Indian merchants, Siamese princes, British planters, Buddhist priests, European officials in the Siamese service, Chinese coolies with long poles getting in every one's way, a confused mass—and now the passengers swarm like bees from the cars, each nationality is struggling to find its own, hotel porters gesticulate in several languages at once . . . where are the army men from Manila?

A tall military figure in khaki looms above the crowd; behind, several Manila-straw topees are discernible. Here they are! Captain Van Voorhees—six feet three—comes first, and then with some difficulty are assembled Captains Penrose, Ramsey, Furey and Strong. The sixth van of the company had been taken ill in Penang and gave up the journey. The Minister and the Consul take their charges in hand to see that they find the right launch that will take them down Bangkok's Main Street—the Menam.

It is dusk. Lights, electric or cocoanut oil, gleam from the floating stores, the bamboo houses and at the landing places of bungalows and temples as we sail down "Main Street." Past the Royal Landing with a glimpse of the wall and towers of the Grand Palace; graceful Wat Chang, the porcelain temple looms glistening on the farther side—it is half an hour before the party lands

at the Customs House under a spreading banyan tree. Then in automobiles it is only a few moments to the Royal Hotel and its gracious Italian landlady, Madame Staro, who "like-a so much" Americans.

There were plans on foot for the adventurous captains from the Philippines. One of the most important of the Siamese annual festivals, the Swing Ceremony, occurs just at the Christmas season, and this the Manila men were expecting to see. Then after Christmas day they were to cross over to Burmah by the difficult overland route. There are no roads—only waterways and

rude trails, but Mr. Brodie, the American Minister, enlisted the assistance of the authorities so that launches and ponies might be provided. At a pleasant dinner party the Minister also arranged for the men to meet two of the younger Siamese princes, who proved valuable acquaintances indeed.

Presumably because it is the coolest season rather than because it happens to be Christmas time, the Swing Festival (its origin antedating Christmas by, goodness knows, how many centuries) comes

at our holiday time. Early on the morning of the eventful day, the roads and canals of Bangkok are crowded with gay crowds making for the Swing. Two teak pillars one hundred feet high—carved, and painted a dull red—form the gigantic Swing which dominates the landscape, standing in the center of a square in front of the beautiful temple, Wat Sutat. When our Army men arrive at about nine o'clock, the streets and bridges are so packed that automobiles must be abandoned long before the square is reached. But the princes have a guide awaiting them, and they are escorted to a white pavilion on the temple wall where seats for special guests have been provided.

The streets and the square are billowing masses of color. Both the men and the women in Siam



THE SWING CEREMONY

A swinger has just caught the bag of money

ordinarily wear the panung, and this scarf-like nether garment comes in all the colors of the spectrum—and then some. Here and there a patch of yellow indicates a band of priests or students from some monastery clad in the sacred robe.

The bugle sounds.

Across the Dolphin Bridge rides an officer to see that the way is clear. The rope barring the bridge drops; then out from the swarming mass moves one gorgeous, coherent procession of color. It is a dream of ancient days: red-helmeted warriors in tunics on horseback and elephants swinging their immense trunks; mahouts bristling with strange weapons; musicians with drums, flutes and cymbals; half-naked chieftains with resplendent head-dresses in chariots; it's the pomp of Tamerlane.

Ten minutes become half an hour and still a riot of color pours from the vivid street—mummers dressed as apes and tigers, figures in the stiff costumes of the ancient dance, some with fishes' tails. There are troops of warriors, their bodies painted black, wearing white turbans and carrying lances. A parade of vices includes a giant opium pipe, dancing dice and a bottle. A parade of diseases is quite as realistic and less pleasant—there is a big plague rat there—and one float caricatures Red Cross nurses dangling hookworms before the amused crowd. Human microbes with huge pasteboard heads chase victims helter-skelter through the crowds. These are telling evidences of Siam's progress in modern ideas of medicine and hygiene.

Nowhere have I seen the Red Cross more active or more respected than in Siam. It is a national organization patronized by the royal family, and much practical uplift work has been done under its auspices.

After an hour, the floats are still passing. One shows a celestial figure, his body painted a bright red, his dancing girls peeping from a cave; another shows Hanuman, the monkey king, enthroned—a blood-stained float shows the details of a beheading! Finally, when the eye is fairly weary of color, comes the celestial messenger from Indra.

This is what the whole affair is about. Indra is sovereign of the Lower Heavens, and every year he is supposed to alight on earth to attend the Swing Ceremony. This role is always allotted to a high-ranking noble. This year a lieutenant general of his

army has been chosen, and he has called on his entire establishment to make an impressive showing. The mummers are really thousands of young Siamese soldiers, and a rollicking good time they are having!

Siam is devoted to the worship of Buddha; in fact, Buddhism is the state religion, but this Swing Festival is one of the relics of a Brahmin faith of former days. The King still has at his court Brahmin priests and astrologers, and on this occasion they are present in the square to meet Indra, who is "monarch for the day." These are dignified-looking men clad in gold-embroidered white garments, their long hair bound up—and evidently persons receiving great respect. They conduct Indra to



THE PROCESSION
The vanguard of elephants



MUMMERS AROUND THE SWING
They are painted chalk white



a pavilion in whose dim recesses he kneels, while tapers burn. Then he is led to a throne where he seats himself with one foot upon the other knee—an attitude common in Ramayana beliefs—and the ceremony begins.

Four swingers clamber into the lofty swing which hangs about fifteen feet clear of the ground and must be reached by a ladder. They represent the King of the Nagas, Giver of Rain, and wear high snake helmets. The Brahmins pray, the Swing gradually moves, a man pulling at a rope from below and the Swingers aiding by their gyrations. High above Indra they swing—above the heads of the thousands of spectators and the white pavilions along the wall where our Army men are interested observers. A Brahmin dangles a bag on the end of a white and red pole and a swinger attempts to catch the bag in his teeth. Finally he succeeds. There is great applause; the swing gradually comes to a standstill and the swingers clamber down.

"There is money in those bags," explains one of the princes to the army men. "There will be a smaller amount the next time. See! The man who got that one is really a street-car conductor."

A street-car conductor plays a role in a Brahmin religious ceremony of old Siam. After all, east and west are meeting—in the east, as well as in the west. Street cars, electric lights, automobiles and a dozen other signs of the material west are now taken quite as matter-of-factly by millions of orientals as by their occidental creators; meanwhile Indra still sits every year one foot on the other knee and the Naga men are swung out over the heads of the populace and the soothsayers read portents as to the coming year from the performance, forecasting pleasant things if all goes well but seeing an ill-omen if the taking of the coins is bungled or Indra forgets and lowers his foot during the ceremony. . . . And Army men from the material West come and gaze at this oriental spectacle, trying to grasp its real meaning!

Christmas Day! Yes, it really comes, at least according to occidental calendars, but everything in Siam gives it the lie. Meanwhile, the West that has come to the East insists that it is Christmas Day. In the dining-room of our hotel—an open pavilion amid tropical foliage—our pleasant landlady, Madame Staro, has set up an imitation pine tree. It is covered with baubles and cotton snow. In other hotels and occidental homes in Siam—Americans, British, Danish, French—are other imitation pine trees hung with baubles, tinsel and candles. "It is Christmas," is the message of the sleigh-bells and the cotton snow: meanwhile the

thermometer registers over 80 degrees Fahrenheit and gives them the lie. The origin of the Swing Ceremony is lost in antiquity; its real meaning is obscured. I am glad no Siamese asked any American to explain the meaning and origin of the Christmas tree or the special significance of the tinsel and the snow. *We* had been asking just such detailed questions about the Swing Ceremony!

There are no fire-places in Siam to hang stockings on—there is, in fact, a dearth of stockings—but Madame Staro saw to it that the day should be especially celebrated. Each guest was served a glass of sherry and a piece of layer cake with his breakfast!

Later, the princes had arranged a launch trip down the river for the officers, and then they were given an opportunity to see the aviation grounds. Inroads of the West again! Our captains were surprised to see the marked advance that has been made in aeronautics by the Siamese. Even the French across the border in Indo-China are not to be outdone in this field. In fact, the Siamese seem to have had a good deal of inspiration in this line from their French neighbors. An aerial post now takes letters in a few hours to towns of considerable size that could otherwise be reached only by a week's travel on boat, in bullock cart, or on elephant-back. Medical aid is also rushed in case of need by means of aeroplane. And still it is the land of the Yellow Robe where Buddha is as highly venerated as of yore!

But religions of the West as well as more material things are also to be found here in this stronghold of oriental mysticism under the tolerant eyes of the great Buddha himself. There was an impressive Christmas service in a Christian cathedral, but somehow the dignified Gregorian chants seemed intoned as the Buddhist priests intone their hymns; the robes of the priests—in color at least—the candle-lighted altar and the huge green-gold umbrella that was carried over the high priest when he departed—all were more or less vaguely suggestive of rites in the Buddhist temples. Is East so rigidly East and West so rigidly West after all? Has not the West, perhaps, been imbued with a spiritual something from the orient while the latter has been accustoming itself to automobiles and telephones?

We were loath to see our Manila guests depart. But the mystery of the up-country was calling them. Beyond Bangkok is the real Siam—a land of rice fields, teak forests, pleasant villages by sleepy waterways, ancient walled cities half-buried in jungles (where snakes and fever may lurk!), and farther on are mountain fastnesses where the

tiger, the elephant and the king cobra reign supreme. Then if you keep on and on, fording the untamed rivers with sure-footed guides, you may come to Burma over the watershed and down broad water-courses, again by boat to "the old Moulmein Pagoda lookin' eastward to the sea."

Captains Van Voorhees, Penrose, Ramsey, Furey and Strong had a feverish few days that Christmas time. Of course, they had to make the traditional "Grand Tour," being shown the interior of the new Throne Hall—a triumph of Italian art—the Temple of the Emerald Buddha and the White Elephants. Then the arrangements for departure. It was interesting to see five people who seemed to agree so easily; one made dates for the day's program, one had charge of baggage arrangements, one wrote "thank-you" letters, and one paid the bills. It all worked so smoothly—it must have been Army discipline! The Siamese who had proved such cordial hosts seemed sorry to see their guests depart, and our captains seemed to have enjoyed a very merry if unorthodox Christmas in Buddha's land of eternal sunshine. . . . Again who says that East is East and West is West and never the twain can meet?

2. In Jerusalem

By HASELL H. DICK

What is the most interesting consular post from the Christmas viewpoint? The Holy City, in the land of the Original Christmas, should easily head the list. The few of us who have had the privilege of passing this festive occasion in Palestine will recall it as the most memorable experience which can fall within the career of service of even a consular officer.

There are at least two Christmases in the Holy Land. But let this not concern you unduly, as, while the festivities in a general way follow customs so well known in the West, there is not the materialism commonly seen in the lavish exchange of many gifts which do not enter into the real spirit of Christ-

mas time. Gifts, many of which are pressed wild flowers plucked on the Judean hills, are given, and the good wishes of the season extended to relatives and friends, but the beauty and real significance of the occasion are memorably impressed upon one by the reverence displayed in spiritual fervor.

Bethlehem, the birthplace of Christ, is but six miles south of Jerusalem and can be reached in a few minutes by motor or carriage over an excellent road, and naturally at Bethlehem are held the most impressive ceremonies at this season.

In the old Crusader Church, built over the manger of the Christ Child, Catholic services begin usually at ten o'clock on the Eve of Christmas (Gregorian calendar). After the solemn masses are said a procession follows, headed by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, and an effigy of the infant Jesus is triumphantly borne from the actual spot of his birth to the altar and then back to the manger where appear the Three Wise Men of the East with rich presents of gold and silver.

A similarly impressive and memorable service takes place under the auspices of the Greek Orthodox Church about thirteen days later in accordance with the Julian calendar (old style).

Beautiful services attract large congregations to the Protestant churches, and on the morning of Christmas Day in particular (on December 25th of our own calendar and again thirteen days later

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THE REVIEW BOARD, 1923

From left to right: Consuls General William Dawson, Edward J. Norton and Horace Lee Washington

The Magnificent Province

A Trip Into the Guianas Made by Chester W. Davis, Former Consul at Georgetown.

THERE is perhaps no other point at which the South American "jungle" can be penetrated and seen to a better advantage than by a journey to the Guiana highlands by the great waterways of Britain's "Magnificent Province." The hinterland of British Guiana is one of the most readily accessible portions of the vast Amazonian region in the interior of the northern part of South America. The country is replete with interest and charm and is within reach of the traveler who is willing to forsake the well-beaten paths in order to view this delightful and unusual tropical region. The route ordinarily taken for a trip of from twelve to twenty days is by way of the Demerara, Essequibo and the Potaro Rivers and terminates at the superb falls on the Potaro, which are reputed to be the seventh highest waterfall in the world, and are deservedly known as one of the most beautiful natural sights on the continent.

Leaving Georgetown on a comfortable river steamer for the first stage of the journey to the Kaieteur Falls, the route followed is along the Demerara south to Wismar, a distance of about seventy miles. The wharf from which the vessel departs is an interesting spectacle, crowded with people of every race from all the continents of the earth. On board the steamer there are almost as many striking contrasts as that offered by the assemblage on shore. There are impassive and dignified Chinese ladies in loose silks with ornaments of jade and gold; Negro balata bleeders and miners, and perhaps a dusky bride in her wedding finery with the imperishable wreath of artificial -orange blossoms,

which must furnish a lasting souvenir for after years. The first fifty miles of the journey are by low flat shores of the river, fringed with an almost impenetrable growth of *mucka-mucka* which replaces the mangroves seen nearer the coast. Large sugar estates line both shores for some miles out of the city but along the further reaches of the stream are seen only small clearings and hamlets. In the early days of exploration the Dutch settled up the rivers away from the coast in order to lessen

their exposure to the attacks of raiding pirates or of hostile war-ships.

Beyond the limits of the large sugar estates there are no roads along the river banks. The yellow flood of the rivers furnishes the only highway and is traversed by many curious and picturesque craft. The heavier articles such as charcoal, firewood and timber are carried chiefly in large *punts*, the principal motive power of which is the tide. The *ballyhoo* is a large passenger boat, sometimes twenty or thirty feet long. It is propelled by paddles wielded by the passengers themselves regardless of age or sex. In a favorable wind a sail, wide at the top and narrowing towards the bottom, is spread and gives the craft an

oriental appearance. A *corial* is somewhat smaller than the *ballyhoo* and is hollowed from a tree trunk. The *corial* is in common use among the Indians and its rounded bow has influenced the design of the regularly built boats in the country. Penetrating further into the wildness, the *woodskin* of the Guiana Indian is seen. This is an interesting type in that it is said to be the



THE KAIETEUR FALLS

The dark brown waters of the Potaro plunge over the edge of the precipice into a gorge over 800 feet below



only form of canoe actually originated by the South American Indian. It consists merely of a strip of bark from eight to eighteen feet long, slightly curved upwards at the sides and open at the bow and stern, which are but a few inches above the water. The Indian from childhood is accustomed to the management of this temperamental craft and it is no unusual sight to see a family of two or three paddling along in their frail canoe, a dog sitting quietly on the top of a pile of baggage and even a fire burning on sand placed in the bottom.



INDIANS NEGOTIATE THE RAPIDS WITH GREAT SKILL
IN THEIR FRAGILE WOOD-SKIN

One of the greatest obstacles to a free access to the interior of this country is the existence of falls and rapids which completely interrupt navigation at a distance of from fifty to one hundred miles from the coast. Narrow guage railways have been constructed in some places for the transfer of merchandise and in others it must be carried great distances around the cataracts and rapids. This is especially true of the Essequibo which is a magnificent stream ornamented with hundreds of wooded islands, and with masses of graceful palms along the shores. The Potaro was entered just as evening was coming on the second day and the white masses of foam visible ahead announced the approach to Tumatumari Falls where the Potaro pours in a cataract for some hundreds of feet among small wooded islands and furnishes a scene of no little charm. A primitive aspect is given the picture by the presence of a village of palm-leaf covered Indian *benabs* mounted on poles on the sandy shore opposite. The little launch kept gaily on its way up the Potaro when suddenly after we had been gone for over an hour the pilot recalled that he had forgotten the mail whereupon, nothing daunted, we returned to the starting point. A couple hours one way or the other make little difference to ones plans and ambitions in life when traveling in these latitudes and the delay caused no comment. Many possibly had not noticed it!

Continuing up the Potaro there were many interesting sights along the way of the jungle inmates. A cry of "cayman" brought us all

alongside to see a crocodile over five feet in length resting on a piece of driftwood caught by the overhanging branches; brilliantly colored birds of many species are to be seen in rapid flight against the dark green background; parrots and toucans vie with each other in strident ear-splitting yells; the sharply-contrasted mellow soothing tones of the *marudi* and bell bird reminding one of the hermit thrush, and at evening the reverberant barking of baboons, and the scream of the jaguar. Tukheit is the end of the day's journey and from this point a trail leads to the top of the plateau over the edge of which the placid Potaro makes its surprising plunge.

At Tukheit we were welcomed by a large party of Indians of the Patamona tribe, brownish red in color and with a decided oriental cast to the features. The men wore red loin cloths and each had a pin or two stuck through the ear or lower lip. The women's more fashionable "frock" consisted of a flour sack reaching from the shoulder to the knee. The hair of the men was very long in front but closely clipped at the back. Blue tattooed lines running over the faces from the corner of the nose gave the appearance of a mustache. These Indians, like all the other ones we met, were most friendly, great beggars of sweetmeats and made havoc with our cigarettes. From Tukheit the trail after a comparatively level mile becomes exceedingly steep and the climb is very trying in the warm damp atmosphere. The Indians make little of it and ascend quickly even with their heavy loads. Winding to the top of

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Requiescat—The Kawas

By G. BIE RAVNDAL, *Constantinople*

SOBBED out Kawas Haireddin: "Oh, General, now I'm nothing but a woman!" His tears were honest—his broken voice was but a reflection of unmitigated sorrow and chagrin. After all—what is a Samson without his locks—what is a soldier without a gun!

Haireddin had been told that he must put away his revolver which for years he had been carrying in a gilt-incrusted holster. Such was the tenor of a Turkish police regulation. The extraterritorial immunities of foreigners and foreign consuls had been abrogated and along with them the Kawas institution, old as the hills. As yet nothing had been said about the scimitar which Kawasses sport. But—there was the handwriting on the wall, and Haireddin saw it.

Another picturesque custom gone to the scrap-heap. How this miserable world of ours is turning drab!

However—in all fairness—there is another phase of the situation. Perhaps, we are allowing blatant, vainglorious sentimentality to run away with our judgment.

It will be recalled that the lictors of ancient Rome, preceding the magistrate, would lower their fasces before the people as the real representatives of sovereignty. Such was the case at least in the time of Valerius Publicola, the champion of popular rights. It is also recalled that, in those days, directly a magistrate entered an allied, independent state, he was obliged to dispense with his lictors. The Turkish Republic, if it has achieved complete self-government and secured the abolition of the Capitulations, cannot be expected to tolerate Lictors or Kawasses carrying before the foreign magistrate fasces or maces emblematic of that magistrate's power over life and limb. If it is agreed that consular courts must cease functioning, the consular magistrate no longer possesses such jurisdiction over his nationals, henceforth amenable, in the main, to Turkish law.

Consuls everywhere have their uniformed attendants. It may be a colored gentleman from Alabama who will do the honors when you call on the American Consul General at Berlin. In Calcutta you will find yourself confronted with a Sikh whose wonderful headgear and other trappings once, at the railroad station, caused a former Vice President of the United States to mistake the dazzling factotum for a high Indian official and to affably shake hands with him, to the

momentary consternation of the Consul and his party who had come to welcome the distinguished American. Commonly the consular attendants are messengers or doorkeepers, but in Islamic countries they are guards and supported from a special appropriation by Congress (interpreters and guards in the Ottoman Dominions).

It was the practice of the Sultans of Egypt when, after the fall of Rome, relations were resumed between East and West, and Christians settled down among the Moslems, not only to hold the Consul as a hostage responsible for his nationals but also (rather a gentler and more acceptable consideration) to allow him (the Consul) a purse of gold annually from his Majesty's exchequer and a squad of guards from among his troops. So protected, the Consul could let his beard grow, in accordance with immemorial consular usage, in reasonable peace and tranquillity.

Later, the Turkish Sultans would assign guards to foreign consulates from among their Janis-



AMEEN, YUSUF, AND SAADEDDIN
*Kawasses at the Consulate General, Beirut,
Syria, 1910*



saries. Kawasses, as the Arab word signifies, were originally archers. Naturally, however, their arms and accoutrements changed with the ages. Their chief insignium was the silver-headed mace—an ebony staff, some five feet long—indicative of the Consul's magisterial power. It must be remembered that the original and typical duty of a Consul was that of a judge.

About 100 years ago, when the Janissaries had been put to death, the custom was introduced of Kawasses compensated by the respective foreign governments. Continued preference was accorded to Moslems as better able to afford protection. Albanians and Croats enjoyed in Constantinople special repute for courage and fidelity. In Syria Druses were employed along with Moslem Arabs. Christians served but rarely as Kawasses.

In the Ottoman Empire, within recent years, Kawasses would be nominated by the Consul (with the approval of his Government) and their selection formally recognized by the Turkish Wali or Governor-General. Thus they would acquire a semi-foreign status and be entitled to the protection of the foreign Government which they served. They would be treated as petty officers possessing certain traditional privileges, including access to the presence of Ottoman officials when acting on emergency business for the Consul, although usually this prerogative was reserved for the consular dragoman. Their main duties, however, were those of a guard of the Consul's person and of the consular premises. They would accompany the Consul, preceding him if he were afoot, and clear a passage for him through the crowd. On official occasions when the Consul went to call on the Governor General, the Kawas would sit on the box of the carriage with the driver, holding erect the solemn mace. At night one of the Kawasses (there were usually three) would be on watch at the Consulate. Kawasses would act as messengers and doorkeepers. They would hoist and lower the flag of the Consulate; they would serve summonses on offenders and effect arrests. But being soldiers and not servants, they recoiled from ordinary menial tasks. They were rather gorgeously dressed and took immense pride in their position.

A traveler—a clergyman—in 1830 tells of a Kawas in Constantinople who was detailed to accompany him and his clerical friend on an excursion. "The Kawas was a fat, heavy fellow whose only motion had been from his own home to the Consulate where he sat all day in the coffee-house at the gate in the luxury of repose, dozing between coffee and tobacco. From the exercise

and excitement he had been under he lost a great part of his corpulence, and he came back as active and as spare as a greyhound. He had weighed himself before he set out, and he found himself 154 oke; he did the same on his return, and he found himself 100. So he actually came back to us, and, though we had already paid him enormously, he demanded remuneration of the loss of 54 oke of flesh in our service. Some of his companions at the gate told him that he must expect to grow thin, traveling with two papas who did nothing but fast and pray. 'No,' said he, 'in that respect they are honest men. I never saw either of them fast or pray all the time I was with them.'"

Another account of a century ago informs us that "these kawasses certainly make a most formidable appearance, and, as they approach, appear to be bristling with swords, daggers, yataghans, pistols, and other deadly weapons, which stick out of their belts in the most threatening manner. I had the curiosity one day to stop one of these Turkish *noli-me-tangeres*, and to examine his armory. In this I was good-naturedly assisted by the man himself. It consisted of a hanjar, the handle of which was studded with cornelians, but the blade was wanting; a tastefully decorated dagger could not be unsheathed; a pair of silver-mounted pistols had no flints; and, in fact, the only really offensive or defensive weapon was an ivory-handled pair of tongs, used to place a coal of fire to his tobacco pipe."

However amusing, these stories do not present in his true light the typical Kawas of more recent times. Innumerable tourists tell a totally different tale. Of course, Kawasses being human would in some measure reflect the good or bad treatment received, but their preponderant disposition pledged obedience, faithfulness and readiness to serve. In their attitude towards the Consul, their finest qualities of unselfish devotion shone forth. Many consular officers will remember their Kawasses with sentiments of admiration and unfeigned gratitude. Their loyalty would even outlast the consular tenure of office. This constancy was noted by one of the present scribe's predecessors who recently wrote as follows from Cairo:

"It was very gratifying to go back to my old post and find I am still kindly remembered, no wounds, no scars. I was also touched by the sympathetic remembrance of Uzeir and Hussein (Kawasses) after all these years. The attachment which these simple people form for their official superiors increases my respect for the sin-

(Continued on page 371)

The Archaeological City of Teotihuacan

By THOMAS D. BOWMAN, *Mexico City.*

ONE of the attractions of greatest interest to the thoughtful visitor of Mexico is the abundance of archaeological ruins to be visited. It is a popular boast that one may take a shovel and dig up idols in any back yard of Mexico City. Throughout most of the central and southern part of the Republic relics of ancient civilizations are to be found, many as yet unexplored. For the archaeological fan Mexico is one of the most fruitful fields of adventure.

Just behind the cathedral and a hundred paces from the National Palace of Mexico City one may study, through the confines of a wire fence, what appears to be the ruins of a pre-Toltec temple. But the ancient city of Teotihuacan, said to mean "Abode of the Gods," is of primary interest because of the advancement made there in research work and restoration and its convenience of approach.

Teotihuacan lies 28 miles from Mexico City, and is accessible by two railway lines and an automobile highway. Centuries before Christ, perhaps while the seven hills of Rome were still the happy hunting ground of wolves, Teotihuacan was the seat of a mighty empire, a city of magnificent proportions. It attained a known extension of two by three and four-fifths miles. Most of the existing evidence is in ruined temples. If, as may be reasonable to assume, the area occupied by the temples represented the hub of the city with private residences, built in less durable style and therefore not preserved, forming a vast circle around about, then the city's size and importance may be imagined.

To-day one finds evidences of four civilizations at Teotihuacan, three extinct and one modern. The oldest, in the opinion of the archaeologists, was the pre-Toltec or Otomi; then came the Toltec and afterward those later inhabitants of Texcoco contemporary with and probably racially identical to the Aztecs. The latter existed in the pre-colonial period.

The Otomi race appears to have been the most

highly civilized to the archaeologists who base their opinion upon the character of the architecture, bas reliefs and pottery found. Most of the houses of this period are found underground. It is believed that the dirt and rock which for centuries hid the temples and houses from the eye of the succeeding races were deliberately placed there to hide the temples and prevent desecration or destruction.

The historian will find a familiar repetition in the history of this city of lost fame. The Toltecs, of different tongue and possibly of different race, subsequently became the rulers of the valley. The city must have reached the zenith of prosperity and power in this second period. And like other and better known kingdoms, rapid decadence followed the achievement of power. Some evidence of the extent of the empire is indicated by shells from both the Gulf and Pacific shores, that have been found ornamenting certain temples. The decadence is shown in the quality of later structures which are plain and lacking in ornamentation, showing either indifference to ancient arts or loss of artistic development.

It is believed that the city was destroyed at the end of the Toltec dynasty and it is known that the valley was subsequently occupied by the subjects of Texcoco, but the ancient glory of the city was never restored.

It is also believed that the covering of the earlier structures of public character, the pyramids and temples, which was so thoroughly done as to give them the appearance of natural hills, possibly preserved them from the destruction that was visited upon the rest of the city.

The outstanding feature of most of the archaeological ruins of Mexico is the pyramid. Those at Teotihuacan are built of abode and faced outside with stone. So far no subterranean rooms have been found inside them. The two largest are the Pyramid of the Sun and the Pyramid of

the Moon, believed to have been dedicated to the worship of those two planets. The Pyramid of the Sun is the largest in Mexico. It is 131,233 square feet at the base and 196 feet high.

In addition to the two large pyramids and the numerous underground houses, the so-called *Ciudadela* is of commanding interest. Here one finds a plain, unadorned pyramid superimposed upon a more ancient one, the façade of which is ornamented with figures placed with mathematical precision. The chief motif is the head of the Feathered Serpent, the emblem of Quetzalcoatl, God of the Wind. The two pyramids are surrounded by a wall, in perfect quadrangle, surmounted at regular intervals with smaller pyramids, all unadorned, indicating that they belonged to a later period than the temple of Quetzalcoatl.

One of the interesting fields for conjecture is the possible relation between the earliest races of Mexico and known races of other continents. There is one fanciful theory that these earlier peoples were descendants of the lost Atlantis, from which emigration took place before the disappearance of that mythical empire.

Aside from the pyramids, which suggest Egypt, there are certain mural decorations found at Teotihuacan that bear a marked resemblance to Egyptian art. There are also signs of mongolian influence. Many of the small idols resemble the Sleeping Buddha and a Chinese diplomat in Mexico City has been able to decipher some of the hieroglyphs which he asserts are true Chinese characters.

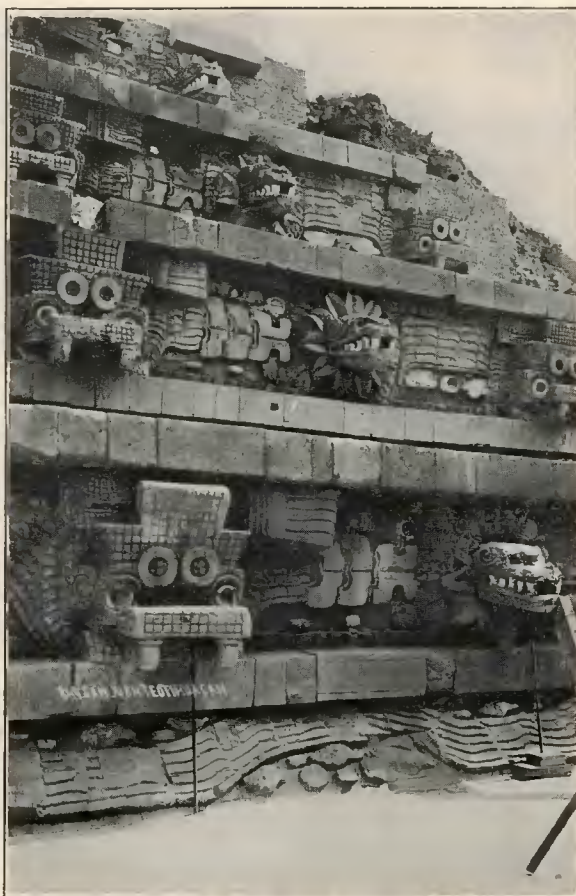
The various pyramids and quadrangular court

of the *Ciudadela* have their axes pointing accurately to the four points of the compass. Did the ancient builders, then, have a compass? If so, it is no great strain on the imagination to credit them with the navigation of the ocean.

The fact that the succeeding waves of races are known to have swept down from the north has suggested that they were of Asiatic origin and may have crossed over the Behring Straits which may not, in those far centuries, have been straits at all but a neck of dry land.

No one knows to what heights of glory, of scientific achievement and of power the long dead capital arose. But one may, from the Pyramid of the Moon, gaze down the straight, broad road known as the Highway of the Dead, which was undoubtedly the Main Street of Teotihuacan, and visualize long pageants of fantastically adorned warriors just returned from battle leading in triumphal procession the host of captives to their doom. It is easy in fancy to hear the dirge-like beat of tom-toms; the shouted tributes of an enthusiastic populace and the mournful chant of sombre robed priests, sharp, obsidian knives gleaming in their belts, winding up and around the terraces that lead to the sacrificial altar atop the pyramids.

Or, comparing the plain, unadorned and unbeautiful structures of the later periods with the evidence of artistic achievement adorning the Temple of Coatzalcoatl which preceded them, one may picture the decay-breeding, extravagant luxury of a mistress of a continent that, like other fabled cities, succumbed to the temptation to ease and degeneracy that her own success brought her.



A section of the face of the older Temple of Quetzalcoatl. There is something suggestive of Egyptian art in the wing-like design diverging from the queer figure in the lower left hand corner

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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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.

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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.

THURSDAY LUNCHEONS

THE consular officers on duty in the Department of State have for several months past been holding informal luncheons every Thursday with the object of enabling them to gather together at least once each week and also affording them an opportunity of meeting in person their colleagues, fresh from the field, who are passing through Washington either on leave of absence or on transfer to new posts.

These luncheons, after a thorough trial, have proved of inestimable social, as well as practical value. They have been likened to a round-table discussion where good fellowship prevails and where old friends, long separated by the exigencies of the Service, have been reunited, new acquaintances and friendships formed, constructive ideas for the improvement of the Service exchanged, experiences at far away posts amusingly, joyfully—sometimes sorrowfully—related, and thus an excellent *esprit de corps*, so heartily desired by all, is fostered.

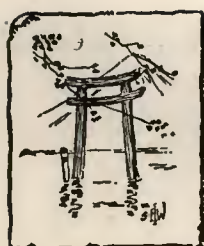
At these luncheons no speeches are expected or permitted, which fact may be hailed by those officers of a retiring nature. Speeches are reserved for occasional special luncheons or business meetings of the Consular Association, where they are provided for and welcomed. It may be parenthetically hinted that the topics preferred for such addresses are descriptions of and conditions at consular posts.

In order that visiting officers passing through Washington on business or pleasure may attend these luncheons, it is suggested that they arrange, if convenient, their itineraries so as to include a Thursday in Washington, as that particular day has been definitely decided upon for the weekly luncheon. A notice will be posted two days in advance on the bulletin board in Room 109, the room set aside for the special use of consular officers on leave, announcing the hour and place of the luncheon. The members of the Reception Committee will be glad at all times to meet visiting officers and to do all they can to insure their having a pleasant time.

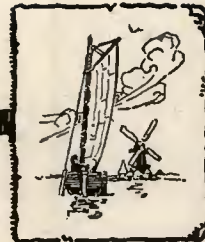
Mr. Carr attends these luncheons whenever the pressure of official duties permits, and Mr. Hengstler always does.

It may be added that a cafeteria is selected which possesses the essential requisites for such gatherings: namely, palatable food and popular (consular) prices.

All officers are heartily welcome, and indeed are urged to be present whenever possible.



HERE & THERE



ASSIGNMENTS

Consul General.

Maxwell Blake, Melbourne.

Consul, Class III

John E. Kehl, Breslau (remains).

Consuls, Class V.

Joseph W. Ballantine, Yokohama.

Clement S. Edwards, Kovno (remains).

Consuls, Class VI.

Alfred T. Burri, Department.

Herbert O. Williams, Brussels.

Consuls, Class VII.

Hugh S. Fullerton, Antwerp.

Clarence J. Spiker, Swatow.

Vice Consul de Carrière.

Edward E. Silvers, Cadiz.

Consular Assistant

Ronald D. Stevenson, Montevideo.

Interpreters.

Culver B. Chamberlain, Chungking.

Edwin F. Stanton, Mukden.

Leo D. Sturgeon, Dairen.

Non-career Officers.

Adam Beaumont, Saloniki.

Ellis A. Bonnet, Piedras Negras.

Gordon L. Burke, Shanghai.

George C. Cobb, Alexandria.

Frank H. Larned, Naples.

Ben C. Matthews, Iquique.

George R. Phelan, Barbados.

Roderick W. Unckles, Port Limon.

Sam J. Wardell, Harbin.

PROMOTIONS

Clerks to Vice Consuls de Carrière.

Ralph A. Boernstein, Rome.

Alan Hurd, Birmingham.

William A. Smale, Habana.

Clerk to Vice Consul.

Charles F. Payne, Maracaibo.

ASSIGNMENTS

Diplomatic Officers.

Charles B. Curtis, Budapest.

William Walker Smith, Department.

Edward L. Reed, Department.

Orme Wilson, Junior, Department.

VISITING OFFICERS

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

Henry H. Morgan, Consul General at Buenos Aires.

Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Consul General at Wellington.

Francis R. Stewart, Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

Jesse B. Jackson, Consul at Leghorn.

Charles R. Cameron, Consul at Hongkong.

Ross E. Holaday, Consul at Manchester.

Wesley Frost, Consul at Marseille.

John O. Sanders, Consul at Maracaibo.

Howard F. Withey, Consul at Copenhagen.

S. Bertrand Jacobson, Consul at Alexandria.

Monnett B. Davis, Consul at Port Elizabeth.

Lorin A. Lathrop, Consul at Nassau.

Charles L. Latham, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

Henry Edwin Carlson, Consul at Christiania.

H. Merle Cochran, Consul at Montreal.

Charles Forman, Consul at Nueva Gerona.

John N. McCunn, Consul at Yarmouth.

Digby A. Willson, Consul at Asuncion.

Nathaniel P. Davis, Vice Consul at Berlin.

Sam J. Wardell, Vice Consul at Yokohama.

Frederick W. Baldwin, Vice Consul at Florence.

Theodore J. E. Umbeck, Vice Consul at Bucharest.

Herbert W. Wier, Vice Consul at Batavia.

RESIGNATION

Dillard B. Lasseter, Consul Class VII.

SERVICE WEDDINGS

Norfleet-Garrels—Mrs. Oscar Norfleet and Consul General at Large, Arthur Garrels, were united in marriage on November 10, 1923, in the Church of St. Thomas, Fifth Avenue, New York City, by the Reverend Doctor Ernest Stires.

Castle-Winslow—Miss Rosamond Castle and Secretary Alan Winslow, assigned to Berne, were united in marriage on October 20, 1923, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington.

Ridoux-Corcoran—Mlle. Andrée Ridoux and Vice Consul William W. Corcoran, assigned to Boulogne-sur-Mer, were married on October 9, 1923, at Sinceny, Department of the Aisne, France.

Pilson-Lee—Miss Olga Pilson and Consul Frank C. Lee, assigned to Bradford, were united in matrimony on November 17, 1923, at the home of the bride, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harty, of Constantinople, announce the engagement of their daughter, Robertina, to Vice Consul Herbert S. Bursley, assigned to Constantinople.

A daughter, Heather, was born October 9, 1923, to Consul and Mrs. Charles E. Allen, at Constantinople.

A daughter, Elizabeth Ann Cole-Jones, was born September 19, 1923, at Port Said, to Clerk and Mrs. James W. Boyer, Junior.

A son, Sager Tilden, was born September 15, 1923, at Rio de Janeiro, to Consul and Mrs. George Tilden Colman.

A daughter, Mary Josephine, was born July 7, 1923, at Upper Norwood, England, to Embassy Clerk and Mrs. Ernest N. Cullin.

A daughter, Jacqueline Alice Mary Kyne, was born October 20, 1923, to Vice Consul and Mrs. James G. Finley at Lille, France.

A son, Sidney Lamont, was born September 29, 1923, at Saloniki, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Sidney E. O'Donoghue.

A son, Louis Shreve, was born September 8, 1923, at Rome, to Assistant Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Algernon Ashburner Osborne.

A daughter, Margaret Mary, was born September 29, 1923, at Puerto Cabello, to Vice Consul and Mrs. George R. Phelan.

A daughter, Muriel Josephine, was born October 9, 1923, at Shanghai, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John B. Sawyer.

A daughter was born at Londonderry on September 23, 1923, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Henry O. Ramsey, of Belfast.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

The State Department Club will have its opening meeting for the season at Rauscher's, December 3, 1923, at 9 o'clock. Mr. Louis Thompson, the eminent baritone, will give a short recital and it is expected that the Secretary of State will give a few words of greeting to the Club.

Other dates announced for the winter program are:

December 29, 1923.
January 11, 1924.
February 6, 1924.
March 3, 1924.
April 5, 1924.

These entertainments are given for the express purpose of bringing the personnel of the Department together during the season at least once a month and of enabling them to enjoy the recitals of prominent artists. Dancing closes the evenings.

Among the artists, well known throughout the world, who have graciously entertained the Club are Frieda Hempel, Fritz Kreisler, Mischa Levitsky, and Schumann-Heinck.

Diplomatic and Consular Officers in Washington on these dates are welcomed to attend these entertainments.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE

The following expert assistants will accompany Mr. McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs and prohibition enforcement, at the conference to be held with Canadian representatives at Ottawa during the last week of November, for the purpose of discussing ways and means of preventing the smuggling of liquor into the United States from Canada:

William R. Vallance, Assistant to the Solicitor, Department of State.

J. J. Britt, General Counsel, Prohibition Unit, Treasury Department.

J. P. Crawford, of the Customs Legal Force, Treasury Department.

Nathaniel G. Van Doren, Head, Special Agency, Customs Service, Treasury Department.

George E. Boren, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice.

William J. Donovan, United States Attorney of Buffalo, New York.

THE SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

The Editors Become Carelessly Extravagant

The Editors of the Bulletin are not misers by nature—it has been thrust upon them. Hoarding is contrary to our principles nor do we believe in *rationing* applied too strictly, but the fear of getting caught in the unenviable position of the famous Old Woman who once went to her Cupboard has forced us into a deep reverence for the filing closet of material received from our colleagues who, so to speak, sit on the four points of the compass and who send us all too infrequently the results of their musings and wanderings. Suddenly we had it impressed upon us that according to rumor Christmas Comes Only Once a Year, and that, as we had done Our Shopping Early, it rather behooved us to give one proof of our Real Generosity; hence this turning inside out and upside down of the file dossiers in an attempt to show you how we feel at Christmas, and to try to convey to you something of the thoughts that we have for the happiness of the scattered members of our Association. It is Spendthrift but our Motive is good. If you approve of it entirely and without Mental Reservations, we would appreciate your telling us so in a 2,000-word article which will fill three pages in our Fourth of July Special. If you don't like it, the same 2,000-word article will be used merely in the usual July number.

The cover design represents a lavish expenditure for ink alone and the cost of the cuts has sent members of the Business Management to the West Coast for their health. The Editors are firm, however.

In addition to best Christmas Wishes, there are added our Best Thanks to those whose generous contributions have made the present issue possible. The Editors add their personal good wishes to all the Consular Officers and to Their Families for a most enjoyable Holiday Season.

Across the Andes

By CHARLES R. CAMERON, *Formerly of Pernambuco*

FROM the Panama Canal 4,400 miles southward to the Straits of Magellan, the Andes Mountains stretch away in one of the longest and most impassible of the mountain barriers of the world. Viewed on the western side from the deck of a coasting vessel, their aspect is forbidding. For almost a quarter of the distance—from central Peru to central Chile, the most traveled portion of the West Coast—the country is arid, so that the Andean foothills and the more distant snow-capped mountains, occasionally visible, rise out of red and barren headlands which seem burned and scorched in some mighty furnace.

There are indeed but few practicable routes across these mountains. Indians cross from western Peru to that country's provinces in the Amazon valley, but Peruvian officials go by steamer via New York. Two railroads from Pacific ports reach La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, and from this system a railroad is being constructed southeast to the Argentine plain, but at the present time the only railroad crossing the Andes is that connecting Valparaiso with Buenos Aires.

The portion of this line which crosses the High Andes is known as the *Transandino* and connects the station of Los Andes of the Chilean State Railways with Mendoza on the Buenos Aires-to-Pacific Railway. Passengers from the west proceed on the comfortable Chilean train leaving Valparaiso in the afternoon. The writer made the trip in August, and, as the train slowly puffed up the winding valleys, it seemed that we had reached a world made exclusively of crags and boulders. Now and then a snowy peak would tower above the nearer hills and in the sheltered corners the beautiful pink of almond blossoms betokened the early Chilean spring—their August corresponds to the American March. We were advised that all danger of a heavy snowfall was past, but that the spring sunshine might induce snowslides which would temporarily block the track. About nightfall the train reached Los Andes, a well-built town with two hotels. The one to which fate directed me seemed good—or was it the bracing air of 3,700 feet altitude?

We were called before daybreak and soon after took our places in the narrow cars of the *Transandino* which is meter gauge. Our hand baggage is strictly limited in weight and all heavy pieces are sent on the "goods" train. We ascend rapidly following the ravines cut by the upper branches

of the Aconcagua River. Twenty miles out we encounter the first section of rack, or cogwheel road—three sets of cogs to insure safety. Above us, distinctly outlined on the mountain side, we see the snowline, here at about 8,000 feet. At Juncal the track describes a huge horseshoe and upon reaching the upper "toe," still overlooking Juncal, we are frankly above the snowline and look down on a whitened slope.

We are in the High Andes. The landscape shows no signs of human habitation, only white valleys and dark crags of granite swept clear by



Snowfields on the Argentine side. The mountains are part of the frontier ridge under which the train has just passed via the Caracoles-Las Cuevas tunnel

wind or avalanches. Not only snow, but huge boulders sometimes crash down from the lofty peaks. The itinerary of the Transandine trains is arranged so that the latter cross the continental divide during the daytime. This arrangement is due not solely to the desire to facilitate sightseeing on the part of the traveler but also to the necessity of enabling the engineer to observe more effectively the various things which at times descend upon the right of way. Sometimes the plunging boulders stop upon the track and sometimes they keep on going. In the latter case they are a source of other than academic interest to the traveler only while they pass and when you see one coming the only thing to do is to close your eyes and pray that the respective speeds of rock and train may so adjust themselves that both may not be at the same place at the same time. We saw a rock go by.

Geologically speaking, the Andes are young mountains—are still growing, as a matter of fact. They have not yet weathered and rounded off and the peaks are frequently quite sharp. The greatest danger to the train is from avalanches. In places the mountain sides extend upwards from the tracks for thousands of feet at a steep incline, often more than 45 degrees. These slopes receive a heavy snowfall which does not adhere very firmly, ergo the avalanches, especially when the spring thaws begin.

We begin to pass through deep cuts in snowfields. The warm sunshine has caused the walls of the cuts to sag so that we can sometimes reach out and touch the snow with our hands. Sometimes even the mass of snow scrapes the side of the car. The train passes through various tunnels, the longest being that which crosses the Chile-Argentine frontier. Already there are some cases of "mountain sickness" among the passengers for we are approaching 10,000 feet elevation. In the frontier tunnel itself, more than a mile long, the summit is reached at an elevation of 10,500 feet while the ridge above, marking the continental divide, rises 1,500 feet higher. Some of us wished to see the tunnel and remained on the rear platform. We forgot that this road had not yet been electrified. When we had groped our way back into the car, stopped coughing and recovered our eyesight, the train was already emerging into the vast snowfields which distinguish the Argentine slopes of the High Andes. At Las Cuevas, the Argentine customs officials come aboard to check the baggage and we are soon rolling rapidly down the steep grades. Off to the north we catch a glimpse of Mt. Aconcagua which thrusts its glistening peak to an altitude of more than 23,000 feet above the sea.

The track now follows the headwaters of the Mendoza River, and in a surprisingly short time we leave the snow behind. When the contour of the valley is favorable, you can look ahead and see the snowline on the mountain side below. It comes nearer and nearer, you pass it, say good bye to snow and make the acquaintance of Argentine red earth. The rocks are red, the streams are red, the earth is red and the clothing of the sparse inhabitants one sees often displays the hue of the soil. We have already reached the arid zone and the source of water is in the mountain streams. Irrigation ditches appear and one is reminded of our own scantily watered West.

For miles before reaching Mendoza, the train parallels an irrigation canal which brings water from a barrage in the Mendoza River to the plain which surrounds the town. The red soil of Men-



Entering the tunnel which crosses the Chile-Argentine frontier. The view is taken at Caracoles, Chile, and the continental divide can be seen in the distance at the left

doza responds marvelously to the magic of irrigation and we run between vineyards which extend for miles on either side of the track. Mendoza grape juice is famous. Some of it was available in the dining car.

The *Transandino* ends in Mendoza where it connects with the Buenos Aires-to-Pacific Railway. The town reminds one of our own western cities—wide streets, square blocks, and a preponderance of wooden houses. The dusty plain stretches away to the horizon in all directions. Irrigation ditches are encountered even in the central part of the city. The traveler has only a short time here for the through train to Buenos Aires (universally shortened to "B. A." by foreigners in South America) is waiting. It carries comfortable compartment sleeping cars since we are back on standard gauge once more. This is

(Continued on page 372)

MOUNTAINS OF MARBLE

Quarries in the Apuan Alps that Have Been Worked Since the Days of the Romans

By FRANKLIN C. GOWEN, Leghorn

A SHORT distance east of the Gulf of Spezia in the Apuan Alps is an old town called Luni which was in existence 2000 years ago. The Romans discovered marble in this section and used it in the building of the Pantheon at Rome. To-day the quarries surrounding Luni produce more than 250,000 tons of marble annually and the supply is apparently inexhaustible. The most productive of the 600 quarries now being worked are those in the vicinity of Carrara where the entire mountains are literally of marble. In the old Luni Forum there has been found many Roman antiquities—one an inscription dated 155 B. C. was dedicated to M. Claudius Marcellus in honor of his triumph over the Ligurians and Apuani.

After the fall of the Roman Empire in the West there was little production of marble from the Apuan quarries until the growth of Pisan architecture and sculpture in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries awakened a new and increased demand. Practically all of the public buildings in Carrara, Massa, Pisa and other Tuscan towns are constructed of the beautiful pure white Carrara marble. It is used extensively also throughout Italy and is exported in large quantities to Germany, France, England and the United States both as bulk and in statuary.

The municipalities in which the marble is found owns, under sanction of ancient laws, the property and leases or concessions are given for working it by the *Sindaco* of the district after the proper surveys are made. The lease must be renewed periodically but the lessee for all prac-

tical purposes owns the territory and may leave it, as the rest of his estate, to his heirs providing the annual rent is paid. Failure to pay the rent for two successive years renders a concession void. Many thousands of workmen are employed in the quarrying and transporting the marble. Formerly the huge blocks were conveyed from the quarries in ox-carts to the wharf where it was loaded upon steamers, but now a railway has been built and the greater portion is carried by that means. However, as the Italian workmen would rather place their unbounded trust in a team of oxen than in a railway, there is still much teaming done and enormous blocks are transported in that way. The largest single block of marble said to have been quarried weighed 100 tons and required a team of 32 oxen to bear it to the *marina*.

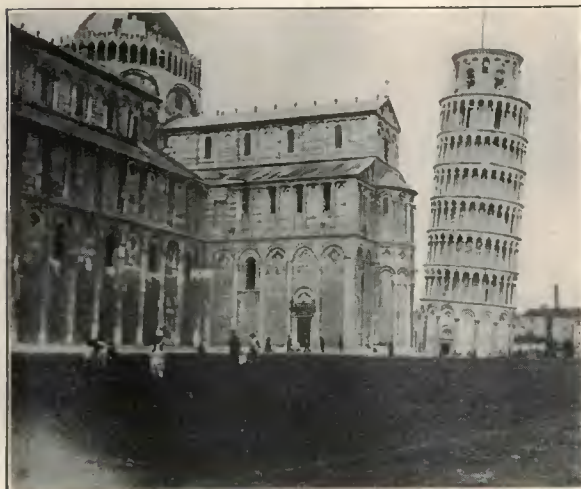
The cutting of the marble into smaller pieces more convenient for working produces great quantities of marble dust which has completely covered sections of the mountains and from a distance looks exactly like snow on the sides of the mountains and like glaciers in the valleys. The small chips are exported under the commercial name of *granitos*.

The small towns of Pietrasanta and Sarzana close to the quarries are the places of residence of many sculptors and artists who are attracted by the low price of marble at the quarries and also of many who are employed for commercial purposes. In 1921 and 1922 more than one million dollars worth of marble in various forms was shipped to the United States. The marble mountains are most interesting as well as valuable and are more than worth a visit even by the tourist while the business man will find much to interest him in the methods of removing and transporting the marble from the quarries.



A ONE HUNDRED TON BLOCK OF MARBLE

Said to be the largest ever quarried in a single piece and which required a team of 32 oxen to remove it



THE CATHEDRAL AND LEANING
TOWER OF PISA

*Two of the most famous examples of the early
Pisan architecture using in large measure marble
from Carrara*

MONOTONOUS NAIROBI

"Nairobi is full of excitement," writes Consul William L. Jenkins from that paradise for big game hunters. "For the past two nights lions have been making their appearance in town. One was in the vice consul's garden last night and others managed to eat major portions of two cows quartered nearby."

The typist at the Consulate brought in some tufts of lion hair, left on the wire fence of her home when the lions were playfully retreating from the cow-kill.

"It relieves the monotony of the town's existence as it were," remarks Consul Jenkins.

REPORTS AND TRADE LETTERS

The Consulate General at London, England, led in the month of October in the number of trade letters submitted to the Department, having 99 to its credit. Habana with 68, Valparaiso with 66, Rio de Janeiro with 62 and Mexico City with 50 followed in the order named. 3,116 trade letters were received from the entire service during the same month, as compared to 2,542 received in September. There were received also 3,116 commercial and economic reports as against 2,955 during the month of September.

NEW CONSULAR CLASS

On November 5, 1923, two consuls and ten vice consuls de carrière convened at the Department of State under the supervision of Mr. William Dawson, Consul General at Large, for a period of instruction which terminated on November 20. The members of the class and the state from which each was appointed follow:

Consuls.

Walter H. McKinney, Michigan.
J. Rives Childs, Virginia.

Vice Consuls de carrière.

F. van den Arend, North Carolina.
Mason Turner, Connecticut.
A. Dana Hodgdon, Maryland.
Raphael A. Manning, Massachusetts.
Lawrence S. Armstrong, New York.
J. F. Huddleston, Ohio.
George Tate, Virginia.
Wm. Oscar Jones, Pennsylvania.
Haskell E. Coates, Wisconsin.
Robert L. Mosier, Indiana.

Three Consular Assistants, Green, Callahan and Bruins, now assigned for duty in the Department of State, also took the course of instruction.

Sam Wardell, Vice Consul at Yokohama, has been an interesting visitor at the Department relating his dexterous escape from the consular building which collapsed upon him, and then burned, during the earthquake which destroyed Yokohama and part of Tokyo on September 1, 1923. Mr. Wardell, after making a safe exit from the toppling structure into the street, was thrown to the ground three times by the billowy undulations of the earth but managed to rise and reach the shelter of a large park where, with the compact mass of refugees, he suffered from dust, smoke, cinders, heat and thirst.

Mr. Wardell has gone to his home on a vacation to recover from the nervous shock and replenish his wardrobe, as he lost everything except the clothes on his back, before proceeding to his new post at Harbin.

The Consulate General at Brussels, upon the departure of Consul General Morgan on October 30, 1923, was reduced in grade to a consulate, with Herbert O. Williams assigned thereto, and effective the same date, the office at Antwerp was raised to a Consulate General with George S. Messersmith as Consul in Charge.

WHAT YOU SHOULD STUDY

The attached list of books for preparation for the Consular Service has been compiled for:

1. Those men with an excellent practical equipment, who have never had the benefits of college training, who are well qualified for the Service, but need assistance in having their study efforts directed towards the right fields in preparation for the examinations. Such men should be able to take this list and prepare for the examinations without wasting a great deal of effort in searching for books that cover the field of the examinations.

2. Those men who have had college training, whether in this special field or not, who desire to review or become versed in the basic principles of the different subjects covered by consular examinations as well as by consular work.

3. Those men already in the Service, not yet career officers, and career officers, who wish to prepare for career examinations on the one hand, or who wish to refresh themselves in their consular duties by constant study and review.

For all 3 classes of men the list is exhaustive enough to offer opportunities for study and self-improvement beyond that actually necessary to pass the examinations alone. In other words, consular officers, having passed their tests and entered upon their careers, may find in this list books that can be studied advantageously in connection with their daily tasks, thus increasing efficiency and broadening the grasp on consular duties.

An effort has been made to eliminate all books, with the exception of a few under collateral reading, that are not actually purchaseable. These books can be had by an officer who wishes to purchase through his local dealer, such as Brentano or Loudermilk in Washington, or directly from the publisher. Postage should be forwarded in addition to the list price shown.

E. C. SOULE.

LIST OF BOOKS PREPARATION FOR THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

1. MODERN LANGUAGES: *French, German, Spanish.*

French.

- Bellows, John: French-English and English-French dictionary, 1911. H. Holt & Co., New York \$4.00, \$2.50
- James, Williams: French-English and English-French dictionary, 1916. The Macmillan Co., New York \$2.50
- Fraser, Wm. H. & Squair, J.: The new Fraser & Squair complete French grammar, 1921. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston \$1.76

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German.

- Breul, Karl H.: Heath's German-English dictionary, 1906. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.....\$1.50
- Breul, Karl H.: A new German-English dictionary, 1915. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York \$1.50, \$2.00, \$5.00
- Joynes & Wesselhoeft: Joynes & Wesselhoeft's German grammar. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston \$1.68
- Thomas, —. —.: Thomas' German grammar, rev. H. Holt & Co., New York \$1.60

Spanish.

- Appleton (successor to Velazquez's abridged dictionary): Appleton's new Spanish-English & English-Spanish dictionary, 1916. D. Appleton & Co., New York \$3.25, \$2.75
- Ramsey, M. M.: A Spanish grammar with exercises. H. Holt & Co., New York \$1.84
- Text-books and readers in both commercial and literary fields—elementary, secondary, and advanced—are numerous; and it is not practicable to include them all in this list. The following publishers have their special modern language books in these fields and will send bulletins covering their publications:
- D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.
- Silver, Burdette & Co., Boston.
- E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.
- Allyn & Bacon, Boston.
- The Macmillan Co., New York.
- The American Book Co., New York.
- D. Appleton & Co., New York.
- Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.
- B. H. Sanborn & Co., Chicago.
- Ginn & Co., Boston.
- H. Holt & Co., New York.

There are also several systems of teaching modern languages, such as, The Berlitz School, The Rosenthal School, De Torno's Method, and Cortina's Method—all of which are useful in their respective spheres.

2. INTERNATIONAL, MARITIME AND COMMERCIAL LAW:

International Law.

- Davis, Geo. B.: The elements of international law, 4th ed. Harper & Bros., New York\$3.00
- Wilson, Geo. G. & Tucker, Geo. F.: International law. Silver, Burdette & Co., New York..\$3.40
- Stockton, Chas. H.: Outlines of international law. C. Scribner's Sons, New York.....\$2.75
- Lawrence, Thos. J.: The principles of international law. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.....\$3.00
- Hershèy, A. S.: The essentials of international public law. The Macmillan Co., New York....\$3.50
- Hall, Wm. E. (edited by A. P. Higgins): A treatise on international law, 7th ed., 1917. Clarendon Press, Oxford\$9.60

For collateral reading.

- Hyde, Chas. C.: International law chiefly as interpreted and applied by the United States, 2 vols., 1922. Little, Brown & Co., Boston....\$25.00
- Foulke, Roland R.: A treatise on international law. The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia..\$15.00
- Oppenheim, L. F. L.: International law, 2nd ed. Longman's, Green & Co., New York.....\$25.00
- Moore, John B.: A digest of international law, 8 vols. Government Printing Office, Washington \$10.00
- Westlake, John: The collected papers of John

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

Westlake on public international law. University Press, Cambridge, England\$5.50
 Scott, Jas. B.: Cases on international law, 1906. West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.\$3.50

Maritime Law.

Hughes, Robt. M.: Hughes on admiralty, 2nd ed., rev. (The hornbook series). West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.\$3.75
 Benedict, Erastus C.: The American admiralty (edited by E. C. Benedict), 4th ed., rev. Banks & Company, Albany, N. Y.\$6.30

Far collateral reading.

Ames, Jas. Barr: A selection of cases on the law of admiralty. Harvard Law. Rev. Pub. Co., Cambridge\$2.50
 Brown, Henry B.: Cases on the law of admiralty. West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.\$3.00
 Grotius, Hugo: The freedom of the seas (edited by J. B. Scott), 1916. Oxford Univ. Press, New York branch\$2.00
 Parsons, Theophilus: A treatise on maritime law. Little, Brown & Co., Boston\$—
 Saunders, Albert: Maritime law illustrated by the history of a ship from and including the agreement to build her until she becomes a total loss, 1910. Effingham Wilson, London....\$—

Commercial Law.

Spencer: Speneer's Manual of commercial law, 2nd ed., rev. Bobbs, Merrill Co., Indianapolis.\$2.75
 Conyngton, Thos. & Birgs: Business law, 1920. The Ronald Press, New York\$3.00
 Sullivan: American business law, 1920. D. Appleton & Co., New York\$2.50
 *Bays, Alfred W.: Business law, 1919. The Macmillan Co., New York\$1.40
 *Burgess, Kenneth F.: Burgess' commercial law (rev. by Burgess & Lyon), 1915. Lyons & Carnahan, New York\$1.48
 *Gano, Darwin C.: Commercial law (ed. by Rogers & Thompson), 1921. The American Book Co., New York\$1.40
 *Huffcut, Ernest W.: Elements of business law, 1917. Ginn & Co., New York\$1.48

3. POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY:

Smith, J. Russell: Industrial and commercial geography, rev. H. Holt & Co., New York\$3.50
 Huntington, Ellsworth & Williams, Frank E.: Business geography, 1922. J. Wiley & Sons, New York\$2.75
 Mill, Hugh Robt.: International geography, 1900. D. Appleton & Co., New York\$5.00
 *Brigham, Albert P.: Commercial geography, 1918. Ginn & Co., New York\$1.72
 *Morris, Chas.: Industrial and commercial geography, 1919. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia\$1.60
 *Adams, Cyrus C.: A text-book of commercial geography, rev. D. Appleton & Co., New York\$1.40

Far collateral reading and reference.

Chisholm, Geo. C.: Handbook of commercial geography, 8th ed., 1915. Longmans, Green & Co., London\$7.50
 Keltie, J. Scott, editor: The Statesman's Year Book (current year). Macmillan & Co., London\$7.50

Rand, McNally & Co.'s. new imperial atlas of the world complete. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago\$3.50

4. ARITHMETIC:

Kiggen, Helen J.: Practical business arithmetic, 1922. The Macmillan Co., New York\$1.40
 Edgerton, Edw. I. & Bartholomew, W. E.: Business mathematics, 1921. The Ronald Press, New York\$2.00
 Sutton, Clarence W. & Lcnues, N. J.: Business arithmetic, 1918. Allyn & Bacon, Boston\$1.40
 Finney, Harry H. & Brown, Jos. F.: Modern business arithmetic, rev. H. Holt & Co., New York..\$1.40
 Van Tuyl, Geo. H.: Complete business arithmetic. The American Book Co., New York\$1.00
 Curry, P. E. & Rubert, V. M.: Business arithmetic. South-Western Pub. Co., Cincinnati\$1.32

5. NATURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL RESOURCES AND COMMERCE OF THE U. S.

All the text-books mentioned under Political and Commercial Geography devote space to the United States.

Bogart, E. L.: Economic history of the U. S. Longmans, Green & Co., New York\$2.00
 Johnson, Emory R. (editor): A history of the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States, rev., 1 vol., 1922. Carnegie Institute, WashingtonPaper, \$3.00; Cloth, \$3.50
 Statistical Abstract of the United States (year wanted), 1921. Government Printing Office, Washington\$.75
 Cooper, Clayton S.: Foreign trade: markets and methods, 1922. D. Appleton & Co., New York...\$2.25
 Ford, L. C. & Thos. F.: The foreign trade of the U. S., 1920. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York...\$2.50
 Webster, Wm. Clarence: A general history of commerce, 1903. Ginn & Co., Boston\$1.80

6. POLITICAL ECONOMY:

Bullock, Chas. J.: The elements of economic, 3d ed. Silver, Burdette & Co., Boston\$1.60
 Carver, Thos. N.: Principles of political economy. Ginn & Co., New York\$2.20
 Ely, Richard T.: Elementary principles of economics, rev. The Macmillan Co., New York\$1.60
 Fisher, Irving: Elementary principles of economics, The Macmillan Co., New York\$2.75
 Laughlin, J. Laurence: Elements of political economy. The American Book Co., New York\$1.40
 Seager, Henry R.: Principles of economics. H. Holt & Co., New York.....\$3.00
 Seligman, E. R. H.: Principles of economics. Longmans, Green & Co., New York\$3.00
 Taussig, Frank K.: Principles of Economics, 2 vols. The Macmillan Co., New York\$3.00
 Fetter, Frank A.: Economics, 2 vols. The Century Co., New Yorkper vol. \$1.75

For collateral reading.

Bullock, Chas. J.: Readings in economics. Ginn & Co., New York\$3.25
 Fetter, Frank A.: Source book in economics. The Century Co., New York\$1.30
 George, Henry: Progress and poverty. D. Appleton & Co., New York\$—
 Hadley, Arthur T.: Economics: the relations between private property and public welfare. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York\$3.75



- Mill, John Stuart: Principles of political economy, abridged (edited by J. Laurence Laughlin). D. Appleton & Co., New York\$2.50
- Ricardo, David: Principles of political economy and taxation. G. Bell & Sons, London\$—
- Smith, Adam: An inquiry into the nature of the wealth of nations, (edited by J. C. Bullock), P. F. Collier & Sons, New York\$2.00

7. AMERICAN HISTORY, GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONS: *American History.*

- Bassett, John S.: A short history of the U. S., 1492-1920, 1921. The Macmillan Co., New York\$3.90
- West, Willis M.: The story of American democracy, political and industrial, 1922. Allyn & Bacon, Boston\$3.20
- *Adams, Chas. K. & Trent, Wm. P.: A history of the U. S., rev. ed., 1922. Allyn & Bacon, Boston\$2.00
- *Channing, Edw.: A student's history of the U. S., 4th rev. ed., 1919. The Macmillan Co., New York\$2.20
- *Beard, Chas. A. & Mary R.: History of the U. S., 1921. The Macmillan Co., New York\$1.96
- *Muzzey, David S.: An American history, 1920. Ginn & Co., New York\$1.96
- *Andrews, Matthew P.: American history and government, 1921. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia\$1.80
- *McLaughlin, Andrew C.: A history of the American nation, rev. D. Appleton & Co., New York\$1.80

Far collateral reading.

- Hart, Albert Bushnell: American history told by contemporaries, 4 vols. The Macmillan Co., New York Per vol., \$2.00
- Wilson, Woodrow: A history of the American people, 5 vols. (sbs. ed) \$12.00
- Harper & Bros., New York, 10 vols.\$36.00
- Roosevelt, Theodore: The winning of the west, rev., 1900, 4 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York Per vol. \$2.50
- Beveridge, Albert J.: A Life of John Marshall, rev., 1919, 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston\$8.00
- Foster, John W.: A century of American diplomacy, 1900. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston....\$3.50
- American diplomacy in the Orient, 1903. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston\$3.00
- Thayer, —.: Life and Letters of John Hay, 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.....\$5.00

Government and Institutions.

- Beard, Chas. A.: American government and politics, 3d ed., 1920. The Macmillan Co., New York\$3.50
- Haines, Chas. G.: Principles and problems of government, 1921. Harper & Bros., New York ...\$3.00
- Munro, Wm. B.: The government of the U. S., 1919. The Macmillan Co., New York\$3.50
- Ogg, Frederic A.: Introduction to American government. The Century Co., New York\$3.75
- *Hart, Albert B.: Actual government as applied under American conditions, 1919. Longmans, Green & Co., New York\$2.50
- *Ashley, Roscoe L.: The American federal state, 1902. The Macmillan Co., New York\$2.00

- *Garner, Jas. W.: Government in the U. S., national, state, local, rev., 1922. The American Book Co., New York\$1.40

Far collateral reading.

- Bryce, James: The American Commonwealth, abridged. The Macmillan Co., New York\$3.00
- Beard, Chas. A.: Readings in American government and politics, 1909. The Macmillan Co., New York\$3.40
- Goodnow, Frank J.: Comparative administrative law, students' ed., 1903. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York\$3.00
- Reinsch, Paul S.: Readings on American federal government. Ginn & Co., New York\$4.25
- Wilson, Woodrow: Constitutional government in the U. S., 1908. Lemcke & Buechner, New York\$1.50

8. MODERN HISTORY (since 1850) OF EUROPE, SOUTH AMERICA, THE FAR EAST:

Europe.

- Turner, Edw. R.: Europe, 1789-1920, 1922. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y....\$3.50
- Turner, Edw. R.: Europe since 1870, 1922. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y....\$3.00
- Hazen, C. D.: Europe Since 1815, 1910. H. Holt & Co., New York.....\$4.00
- Williams, S. Wella: The Middle Kingdom, rev. ed., 1883, 2 vols. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York\$9.00

Far Collateral Reading

- Sanderson, Edgar, Lamberton, J. P., and Morris, Charles: The History and Progress of the World, 1913, 10 vols. Vol. II; Modern Europe. Vol. IX, Literature of the 19th Century. Vol. X, 19th Century Achievements. T. Nolan, Philadelphia\$16.00
- Ward, A. W., and Prothro, G. W.: The Cambridge Modern History. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.....per vol. \$4.00
- Wells, H. G.: Outlines of History, 2 vols. The Macmillan Co., New York.....\$10.50
- History of the World, 1 vol. The Macmillan Co., New York\$—

South America

- Robertson, Wm. Spence: History of the Latin-American Nations, 1922. D. Appleton & Co., New York\$4.00
- Enoch, C. R.: The Republics of Central and South America. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York...\$4.50
- Akers, Chas. E.: A History of South America, 1854-1904, rev. 1912. J. Murray, London.....\$6.00
- Dawson, Thos. C.: The South American Republics, 1903-1904, 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New Yorkper vol. \$1.75
- Koebel, Wm. H.: The Making of the Nations: South America, 1913. A. & C. Black, London.. 7/6

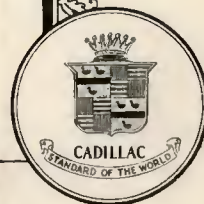
Far Collateral Reading

- Scribner's South American Series: A Book on Each Country. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New Yorkeach vol. \$4.50
- Stuart, T. H.: Latin-America and the United States, 1922. The Century Co., New York...\$3.50
- Latane, J. H.: The United States and Latin-

(Continued on page 378)



CADILLAC— *the standard of the world*



Cadillac is the choice of important personages the world over. This shows King George of Greece starting for a ride in his Cadillac.

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* * *

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JAPANESE GRATITUDE

Upon the departure of Ambassador Cyrus E. Woods from Tokyo, Jefferson Caffery, Charge d'Affaires, telegraphed the Department on November 1, 1923, that two weeks of popular expression of gratitude culminated, after a day of receiving in the temporary chancery delegations representing all classes of Japanese people, when the Ambassador departed on leave of absence. The route to the station was lined with thousands of people bidding goodbye with an enthusiasm, it was said, which has been equaled in Tokyo on but one occasion, that of the departure of the Prince Regent for his European tour. The trip to Yokohama to embark was a continued ovation.

The Bulletin is deeply appreciative of the article so painstakingly prepared by Mr. E. C. Soule, Consul at Cardiff, giving in useful detail a list of books for study in connection with the consular examinations as well as for the general reading recreation of all officers in the service.

DISPLAY OF TRADE JOURNALS

An Inspecting Consul General reports that one of the special features which he found in a recent inspection of an office was a wall rack consisting of a few strips of wood, inexpensively made, and so arranged as to permit of a much more effective and orderly display of trade journals than is possible on a table.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Consular Association on Tuesday, November 6, Mr. Evan E. Young, at present detailed for duty in the Department of State in charge of the Eastern European Division, was elected chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Felix Cole, temporarily detailed for duty in the Department of State, was named by the Committee to fill the position of Associate Editor of the Bulletin, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Lowell C. Pinkerton, now assigned to the Consulate General at London.



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CHRISTMAS IN OTHER LANDS

(Continued from page 347)

in accordance with the Julian calendar) worshippers crowd the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. This church is built over Calvary and the Tomb of Christ and, while open to all Christians, is especially in charge of the Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and Armenian clergy. The Coptic, Syrian, and Abyssinian clergy also participate.

Nazareth, where the childhood of Christ was spent, is but ninety miles from Jerusalem over a good motor road. Jericho is twenty-five miles away by motor, but 1,200 feet below sea-level and comfortably warm compared with the wind-swept Judean plateau where Jerusalem perches 2,500 feet above sea-level.

The consular service confers many rare privileges upon those who follow it, but none surpasses the exceptional one which falls to the lot of a few of us at least to sojourn under the most favorable auspices in the land of Christ's birth during that festive and impressive season of the two Christmases.

3. In South America

By WILLIAM DAWSON

To the American consular officer in South America Christmas has little more than the date in common with the home holiday. Christmas in mid-summer is about as appropriate to the northern mind as Santa Claus in Palm Beach. It takes a high degree of patriotism to attempt plum pudding at 100 degrees in the shade and even turkey, under its various Latin American names of *pavo*, *peru*, *guajalote*, and *chompipe*, fails to smack of Christmas.

However, even if very unlike our northern holiday season, the South American Christmas is not lacking in charm. As in the United States, the Christmas and New Year feasts combine to form the "holiday season" which is topped off for the children by *el Dia de los Reyes* (Twelfth Night) which is in so many Latin countries the time appointed for the distribution of gifts. The series of holidays offers a pleasant break during the hot summer months and furnishes a welcome opportunity for short trips.

To many in Spanish-speaking countries Christmas is inseparably connected with the great lotteries and foremost among them the Spanish "Loteria de Navidad" with its "premio mayor" of six million pesetas. Up to the Eve of Christmas hundreds of thousands live in high hope that they

will "sacar el gordo," and even after coming to the sad realization that they have merely "sacado el dinero del bolsillo" find consolation in the thought that they will not have to wait a whole year for another "sorteo."

4. On the Baltic

By EVAN E. YOUNG

Deep snow, penetrating chilly winds, the merry jingling of bells, somewhat lengthy but impressive church services, an atmosphere permeated by cheerfulness and the usual holiday spirit, the family Christmas tree—all these flash back into the mind as I recall the happy Christmas days I passed on the Baltic. Perhaps at no other time of the year does one serving in foreign fields feel so deeply that he is indeed far away from loved ones and home. And it is perhaps for this very reason that one values the more the hearty Christmas and New Year greetings from the friends and associates residing in a foreign community.

At Christmas time the large market places in the more important cities of the Baltic are filled with a truly amazing number of Christmas trees. The demand is so great that the trees are usually selected and purchased some time in advance. The large German colony in Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania makes much of Christmas Day, and in practically each of their homes a tree, decorated in accordance with the taste and purse of the owner, is to be found. Among the Latvian people the day is celebrated much as it is in our own country.

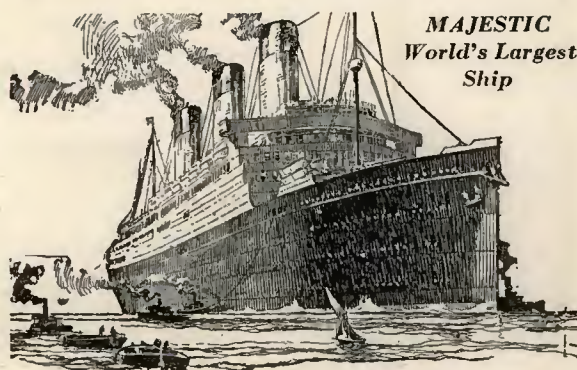
At Riga, the weather permitting, the afternoon usually witnesses a large exodus from the city. The tramcars leading to the outskirts of Riga, as well as all manner of vehicle, are filled with merry parties on their way to indulge in iceboating, skiing, tobogganing, skating, and other forms of outdoor amusement and sport. In the evening, the usual formal and informal dinners, parties and social gatherings brought to a close a truly "Merry Christmas."

PAN-AMERICAN UNION— SOME OF ITS ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 343)

two Americas—that is, Latin-American music and art in the United States and the art and music of the United States in Latin America.

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THE MAGNIFICENT PROVINCE

(Continued from page 349)

the plateau the trail crosses many streams and cascades and as it approaches the top runs between enormous boulders. Coming forth at the edge of the forest the traveler is before Kaieteur where the dark brown waters of the Potaro plunge over the edge of the precipice into a gorge over eight hundred feet below. One of the greatest charms of the Kaieteur is that its immediate surroundings are entirely free from any trace of the works of man. Far away to the north of the cataract stretches the gorge through forest-clad mountains each flat topped as if it had been cut off by a gigantic knife. The plateau west of the river above the falls is a treeless savannah for several miles and covered with flowering shrubs, ground orchids and mosses.

The climate of these higher lands is not unpleasant notwithstanding its proximity to the Equator and the varied aspects of stream and mountain are most attractive to the eye. If, as some writers have argued, the eventual home of

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the entire human race will be in the Equatorial regions, the interior of the Guianas is without question among the most desirable of the lands for settlement for those who desire to have rights of priority to that future home.

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REQUIESCAT—THE KAWAS

(Continued from page 351)

cere HEART qualities which are so conspicuous in the people of the East. Be good enough to express to the boys my most kindly appreciation. When I drove up to Dr. Howell's office here a few days ago, Ali, the Kawas, rushed down to the carriage and seemed overjoyed to see me again. Mr. Iddings detailed him for my service when I was in Egypt fifteen years ago, and when I left the Legation Ali brought forth with great pride the note of appreciation I gave him when he put me on the steamer at Port Said. When you leave the Service, as I have done, you will treasure like experiences and remembrances."

As I write, I recall a Maronite church in Mt. Lebanon and finding one evening—they were having a presidential election at home that day, quite a number of years ago—my junior Kawas, who happened to be a Syrian Christian, at the altar in that village church, burning candles and praying with numerous prostrations in accordance with the rites of his religion. I came in unnoticed and quietly sat down in an obscure corner. In his brilliant, gold-embroidered uniform, surrounded by flickering candles, which gave the only light the church afforded. Yusuf being the only worshipper that night, the Kawas presented a strangely striking figure, never to be forgotten, as he went on with his petitions. I knew Yusuf to be a most pious man and, therefore, was not excessively surprised at his lonely vigil from which I withdrew without being observed. It occurred to me that perhaps one of his children was ill. As I learned afterwards, somebody had told him unless President X were reelected, the Consul might be recalled. Since Yusuf did not want to lose his consul, he bethought himself of divine intervention. He bought some candles from his scanty earnings and obtained from a priest the key to the sanctuary. When the consul was thought to have retired, the Kawas proceeded to the church to plead with Heaven!

A somewhat different experience came to me in the desert east of the Jordan. I had been on official business in Safed which is a city "which cannot be hid," overlooking the Sea of Galilee. Owing to quarantine, suddenly imposed, I could not return by sea, and so determined to cross the wilds of Golan and Hauran in order to get a train for Damascus. Only three trains (mixed) a week were running in those days on the Mecca railroad, and it was a matter of importance to catch the train since the alternative was camping without tents or other paraphernalia in a foodless

(Continued on page 373)



*Photograph from U. S. Consul
Maurice P. Dunlap*

Kashmiri School Boys Making Visitors "Welcome"

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ACROSS THE ANDES

(Continued from page 359)

said to be one of the best appointed long distance trains in South America and on it we shall spend 24 hours as we journey across Argentine.

We waken in the morning to a landscape which looks for all the world like that of Texas or Oklahoma. The same scattering ranch houses, the same boundless plain with occasional watercourses. barbed wire fences, grazing cattle and horses with cowboys riding here and there, the same scattering clumps of eucalyptus trees. Even the windmills looked American. In some places, the track runs through temporary lagoons which dry up during the hot season. It was still spring, however, and our train frightened up myriads of duck and other water fowl. In other places the railroad fence was lined with skeletons of cattle—some still suspended on the wire fence, where during a recent drouth the starving animals had died in an effort to crowd their way to the scanty herbage still remaining near the railroad tracks. Some fields contained flocks of rheas, or South American ostriches, huge birds distinguished from their California-bred cousins by their more modest and



Rack, or cogwheel railroad, used on the steep grades of the Transandino. Three cogwheel drivers of the locomotive fit into the three racks laid midway between the rails

closer clinging plumage, and by having three toes instead of two. Let us hope in the interest of the Argentinian that more toes do not mean more kick!

We have already left the plains and are running

(Continued on page 374)



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REQUIESCAT—THE KAWAS

(Continued from page 371)

and waterless waste exposed to the frivolity of predatory Bedouins. The Turkish governor at Safed was courtesy personified and furnished both guides and guards. We were eight mounted men, including my Kawas Saadeddin, a Druse, when we crossed the Bridge of the Daughters of Jacob. It was in the month of August and exceedingly hot in the Jordan valley which pursues its course below sea level. The heat and a brush during the night with a band of Metwaleh robbers who frightened our horses and carried off some of our provisions delayed the caravan, and as we rode on—some 18 hours out of Safed—we could see the smoke of the train far in the distance intimating that I probably would be left behind. Saadeddin, however, beautifully rose to the occasion. Galloping ahead at neckbreaking speed, he managed to arrest the train and to hold it for 20 minutes until the rest of us, including the baggage mule, could come up. In Damascus that evening, I reflected gratefully upon the "pep" and resourcefulness of a particular Kawas.

There had been a riot, some blood had already been shed, and a general massacre was feared. It seemed important to do something to calm the excited populace. A score of extra Kawasses had been sworn in and placed on watch at the several American institutions. I ordered a carriage and went out into the streets, stopping, as suggested by Saadeddin on the box, here and there where people were congregating for no peaceful purpose. The *sang froid* of that Kawas was truly magnificent and a delight to my soul. He threatened, he cajoled, he cracked jokes. Of course, he spoke in my name but I knew in my heart that he, not I, had carried off the laurels. Incidentally, his uniform was a protection to me. Saadeddin is dead now (after serving the United States of America for 38 years), but the photo shows both him and Yusuf who is still on active service.

WHAT YOU SHOULD READ

(Continued from page 364)

America, 1920. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York	\$2.50
Warsaw, J.: The New Latin-America, 1922. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York.....	\$3.00
Munro, Dana G.: The Five Republics of Central America. Branch Oxford University Press, New York	\$3.50
<i>The Far East</i>	
Murray, David: Japan, rev. ed., 1906. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.....	\$1.50
McLaren, Walter W.: A Political History of Japan During the Meiji Era, 1867-1912, 1916.	



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Hara, Katsuro: An Introduction to the History of Japan, 1920. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.	\$2.50
Latourette, K.: The Development of China, 1918. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York.....	\$2.50
Willoughby, W. W.: Foreign Rights and Interests in China, 1920. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. New edition to be issued in 1923....	\$7.50
Douglas, Sir Robt. K.: Europe and the Far East, rev. ed., 1914 about. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York	\$3.00

For Collateral Reading

Lawton, Lancelot: Empires of the Far East, 2 vols., 1912. G. Richards, Ltd., London.....	30/
Hershey, A. S.: Modern Japan, 1919. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.....	\$2.00
Dennett, Tyler: Americans in Eastern Asia, 1922. The Macmillan Co., New York.....	\$5.00
Bau, M. J.: The Foreign Relations of China, 1922. Thos. H. Revell Co., New York.....	\$4.00
MacMurray, J. V. A.: Treaties with and Concerning China, 2 vols., 1921. Branch Oxford University Press, New York.....	\$10.00
Willoughby, W. W.: China at the Conference (Washington), 1922. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore	\$3.00
Morse, H. B.: Trade and Administration of China, rev., 1921. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.	\$9.00



The snowline. It ascends and descends with the seasons, being here at about 8,000 feet. The view is taken on the Chilean side below Juncal

ACROSS THE ANDES

(Continued from page 372)

among the thickly clustering villages which mark the suburbs of the capital city, and the end of our journey is at hand. The setting sun shines on the white spires of "B. A." and soon our long dusty train slowly enters the Retiro station, 905 miles and 52 hours from Valparaiso.



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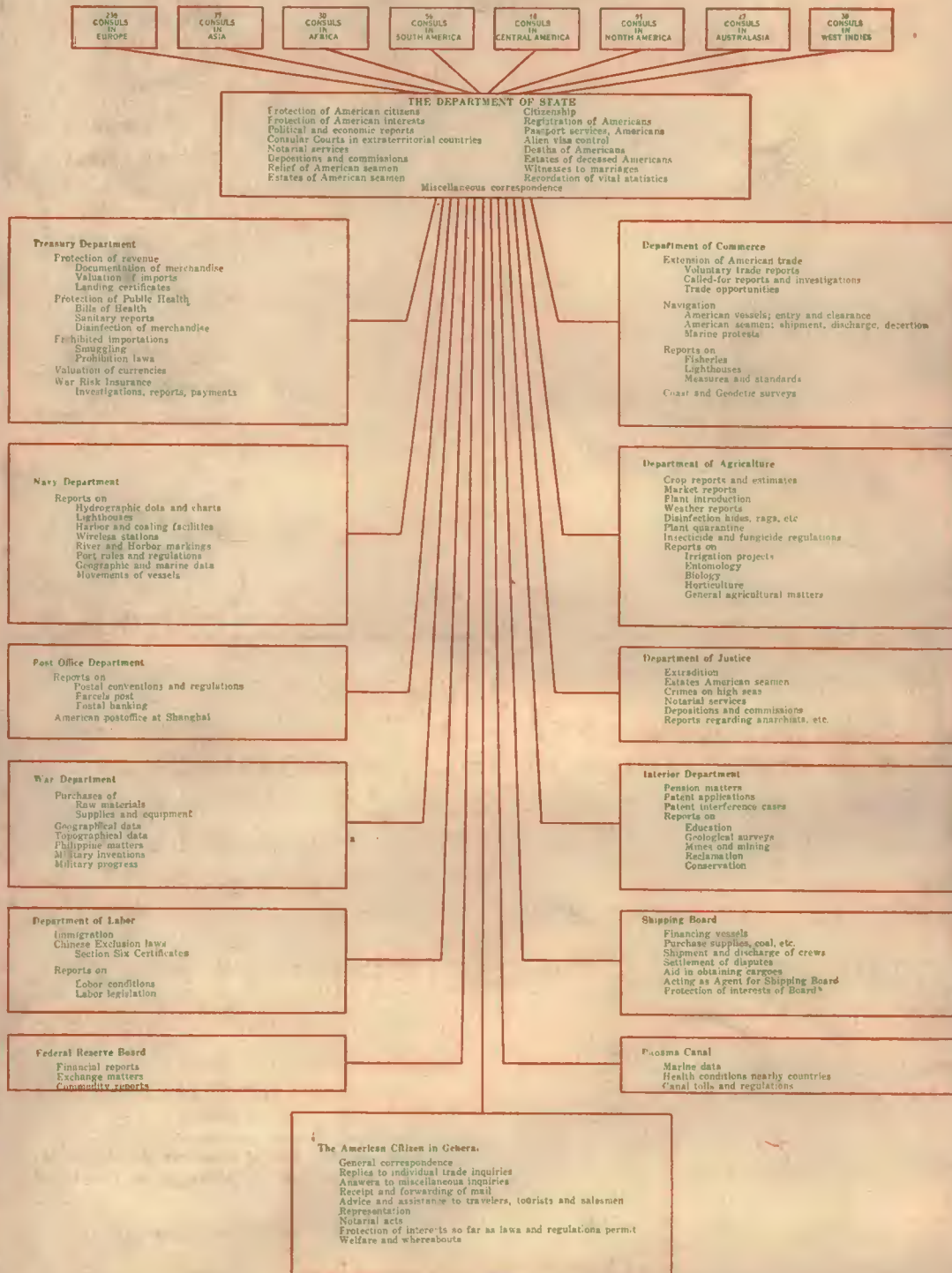
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