

# AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



THE CONSULATE GENERAL, CANTON, *Photo by R. P. Tenney*  
*Showing part of Shameen Island, the Foreign Settlement of Canton. The Consulate General*  
*is in the center of the picture*

Vol. VI      March, 1924      No. 3

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# AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

VOL. VI. No. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1924

## Report on the National Conference on Foreign Service Training

*By Glen Levin Swiggett,  
Chairman, National Council on Foreign Service Training*

IT is difficult to realize that training for foreign service has progressed to the point in the United States that collegiate instructors in subjects relating to this type of training have sufficient sense of group integrity to come together in conference to discuss problems of mutual interest. Nevertheless, we have fortunately arrived at that point. About fifty instructors in foreign service training subjects, for example, attended the National Conference on Foreign Service Training which was held December 26 last at the New Willard Hotel in Washington under the direction of the former Advisory Council and Committee of Fifteen on Educational Preparation for Foreign Service, now known as the National Council on Foreign Service Training. Eighteen States, not including the District of Columbia, were represented: Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia and Wyoming.

While this conference possesses unusual significance as the first conference of this character ever held in this country, it was, however, in a sense the outgrowth of the small round table conference held under similar direction at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago, December 27, 1922.

The counsel of men with experience in overseas service of government and business was sought by the chairman preliminary to the latter conference. Each group expressed the belief that over-specialization was not good; that technique should come late in the course; and that the maximum of English should be offered, and chemistry taken as the basic science. The business group urged as essential studies: A course in general geography of collegiate grade on a commodity basis, general economics, industrial history of the United States, at least two foreign modern languages, and accounting and finance. This group expressed the belief further that typewriting and stenography are essential, advanced courses in government, unnecessary; that the economic aspects in collegiate foreign service subjects should be stressed early, and that opportunity be found for continued training on the job. It is the belief of those who have had experience in the consular and diplomatic service that one foreign modern language, well taught over a long period of years, is preferable—if two are studied they should be from different groups like French and German; that history is the most important of secondary subjects; that thorough courses in general history should precede regional treatment of economic history; that algebra and plane geom-



etry be required; that typewriting and knowledge of accounts are necessary tools; and that a course in general science and at least three years in Latin be offered in the high school.

With the above suggestions in mind it was decided at the 1922 Chicago conference that the following subjects, with unit requirements, will best serve as secondary preparation for further collegiate study in foreign service subjects: English, 4; modern language, 4—at least three units in one language; \*American history, 1; \*English history or modern European history, 1; economic geography, 1; mathematics—algebra and plane geometry, 1½; chemistry or physics, 1; civics, ½; elective, 1; 15 units in all.

The two following courses† have been designed to meet the needs of colleges and universities for a four-year articulated and motivated course of study in preparation for overseas service of government and business as well as for economic and political culture. Established educational practice has been considered in their preparation. Specifically, Course A is designed as preparation for service in commerce; Course B, for diplomatic and consular service. (The figures after the subjects, arranged by year and semester, refer to number of hours per week offered in each subject.)

Course A: Freshman year (first semester)—English, 3; modern language, 5; economic history (Europe since 1750), 3; mathematics, 3, or laboratory science, 5. (Second semester)—English, 3; modern language, 5; American economic history, or economic resources, 3; mathematics, 3; or laboratory science, 5.

Sophomore year (first semester)—Modern language, 3; principles of economics, 3; accounting, 4; transportation, 3; contracts, 3. (Second semester)—Modern language, 3; principles of economics, 3; accounting, 4; transportation, 3; agency, 3.

Junior year (first semester)—Modern language, 3; business organization, 3; money and banking, 3; marketing, 3; foreign trade practices, 3. (Second semester)—Modern language, 3; statistics, 3; corporation finance, 3; sales administration, 3; foreign trade practices, 3.

Senior year (first semester)—Modern language, 3; foreign exchange, 3; international trade principles, 3; marketing studies of major commercial areas: Europe, Far East, Near East, Latin America, 6. (Second semester)—Modern language, 3; foreign credits, 3; international

trade policies, 3; marketing studies of major commercial areas: Europe, Far East, Near East, Latin America, 3; foreign investments, 3.

Course B: Freshman year (same as in Course A).

Sophomore year (first semester)—Modern language, 3; American government and politics, 3; American history, 3; principles of economics, 3; elective, 3. (Second semester)—Modern language, 3; English history, 3; American history, 3; principles of economics, 3; elective, 3.

Junior year (first semester)—Modern language, 3; European history, 3; English government, 3; commercial and maritime law, 3; money and banking, 3. (Second semester)—Modern language, 3; European history, 3; Governments of Continental Europe, 3; commercial and maritime law, 3; foreign investments, 3.

Senior year (first semester)—Modern language, 3; international law, 3; international trade principles, 3; political history of Europe and Near East since 1850, 3; American foreign relations, 3. (Second semester)—Modern language, 3; international law, 3; international trade policies, 3; political history of Far East and Latin America since 1850, 3; American foreign policies, 3.

The National Council on Foreign Service Training was appointed on request of the first public conference on this subject which was organized by the present chairman of the council and held in Washington, December 31, 1915, under the joint auspices of the Pan American Union, the Consular Service of the Department of State, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the United States Bureau of Education. Through the efforts and investigations of the council, the purpose that underlay its appointment has been kept steadily in mind; namely, to plan for and promote a type of training which would not only give to business and to the service of the government at all times an adequate supply of properly trained personnel but would aid in building an intelligent and well-informed public opinion on all matters relating to foreign contracts and relations of our Government and our people.

Much of the work of the council has been carried on by the chairman through the United States Bureau of Education. It has aided greatly in the wise establishment of broad foundational work in our schools and colleges for subsequent foreign service study, particularly in the field of business education, including the modern languages and social studies. It has further helped with some success in coordinating the various

\* With emphasis upon the economic aspects.

† Editor's Note: From Com. Educ. Circ. No. 11, U. S. Bur. of Educ., a report of the conference prepared by the chairman.

types and grades of schools offering instruction in these fields, in securing larger opportunities for the study of well-planned sequences in languages, sciences and the social studies in order that our future graduates might enter the foreign service of the Government and of business with a broad background in addition to the technique which, while essential, is often considered the major, if not exclusive, aim in foreign service training.

The council has stimulated the interest of organized business and education for better preparation for foreign service. It has been responsible for conferences and programs on this subject in connection with annual meetings of business men and educators. For four successive school years it has gathered and published statistics relating to collegiate courses in foreign service training and has prepared in addition to circulars, pamphlets, etc., for publication by the United States Bureau of Education a series of articles contributed by leading university specialists in the field of economics, government and modern languages, designed to assist colleges in planning an adequate course of instruction as well as to help business men out of college to plan a systematic reading course in foreign service training.

The National Council on Foreign Service Training consists of the members of the former Committee of Fifteen and its advisory council. The former constitute the active members of the council; the latter, the advisory, all of whom are representative men of government, business and education; for example, President Burton, of the University of Michigan; President Butler, of Columbia University; President Suzzalo, of the University of Washington; President Kinley, of the University of Illinois; President Garfield, of Williams College; President Woolley, of Mount Holyoke College; President Lowell, of Harvard; Mr. Carr, Director of the Consular Service; Dr. Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; John Hays Hammond; Elihu Root; Chief Justice Taft; Dr. Finley, of the New York Times; John S. Lawrence, of Boston; F. J. Koster, of San Francisco; Charles M. Schwab; J. A. Farrell, president, U. S. Steel Corporation; W. W. Nichols, president, American Manufacturers' Export Association; E. M. Herr, president, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; Bishop Gailor; Bishop Shanahan, and John R. Mott. The following constitute the active members of the council: E. D. Adams, Stanford University; E. L. Bogart, University of Illinois; James Carter, National City Bank of New York; J. Anton de Haas, New York Uni-

versity; Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education; James C. Egbert, Columbia University; E. B. Filsinger, of Lawrence and Company, New York; W. F. Gephart, First National Bank, St. Louis; Howard C. Kidd, University of Pittsburgh; Howard T. Lewis, University of Washington; W. F. Notz, Federal Trade Commission; Leo S. Rowe, Director General, Pan American Union; C. D. Snow, Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A.; H. A. Tosdal, Harvard University, and G. L. Swiggett, U. S. Bureau of Education, chairman.

Among the projects which now engage the attention of the active members of the council may be mentioned the following: A report on foreign service training in foreign countries; the preparation of a syllabus for a one-semester course on foreign trade for use in colleges and universities; and a program of coordinated student travel in foreign countries.

The major topic selected for the Washington Conference of December 26 was: Practices and objectives in training for foreign service of Government and business. Dr. G. L. Swiggett, chairman of the council, was general chairman of the conference. The two sessions of the conference, open to the public, were held in the small ballroom of the New Willard Hotel.

The afternoon session, over which Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, presided, was devoted to the discussion of selected collegiate types of study, with emphasis on methods and motivation. Ohio State University, Georgetown University, New York University, Dartmouth College and Harvard University were represented on the program, respectively, as follows: Eugene Van Cleef, chairman of Foreign Commerce Division, College of Commerce and Journalism; W. Coleman Nevils, S. J., regent, School for Foreign Service; J. Anton de Haas, Professor of Trade and Transportation, School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance; Frank R. Rutter, Professor of Foreign Commerce, Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance; and G. B. Roorbach, Professor of Foreign Trade, Graduate School of Business Administration.

In the evening session, over which Dr. Notz, of the Federal Trade Commission, presided, the following topic was presented for discussion: Foreign trade and foreign service: structure and functions of agencies, with emphasis upon opportunities for placement. The speakers, with assigned sub-topics, were: Business, William S. Culbertson, vice-chairman, United States Tariff Commission; Commercial Organizations, Edward

L. Bacher, assistant manager, Foreign Commerce Department, United States Chamber of Commerce; The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, E. Dana Durand, chief, Eastern European and Levantine Division; and the Diplomatic and Consular Service, Wilbur J. Carr, Director of Consular Service.

In opening the afternoon session, Dr. Rowe commented upon the excellent preparation of the men who are now being sent to represent American enterprise in Latin America, and attributed this improvement in large measure to the special training that is being offered in our universities for this career. Preparation for foreign service, he said, has come to mean professional training of quite as high grade as the training for the liberal professions.

Marked emphasis was placed at the conference upon the non-technical group of studies in preparation for foreign service. This thought ran like a connecting thread through the discussion at the two sessions. For example, at the night session the key thought of Mr. Culbertson's splendid address was that training for foreign trade should be most broadly based; that preparation for foreign trade may be called education in the economics of diplomacy. Technique has been over-emphasized, he said. In its place we must substitute largely for our students a point of view that will enable them to meet situations as they arise.

The course of study at the Ohio State University is so shaped, said the chairman of the foreign trade division of that institution, that the student upon graduation may enter domestic as well as foreign trade. The first two years of the course are given to general training, such as is usually offered in the arts college of most universities; the last two years of more concentrated work along lines of marketing or general business principles and foreign trade. In the latter division of work about one-half is devoted to general business and one-tenth to special courses in foreign trade technique, while about two-fifths is given to geographical aspects of trade. Great stress is placed upon the study of languages, which must be carried throughout the four years. A knowledge of foreign language, he said, helps one to appreciate the foreigner and the foreign atmosphere, and consequently to assume a sympathetic and unprejudiced attitude toward the foreign buyer or seller.

The same thought is again expressed, even with greater emphasis, by the regent of the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University. A unique feature of this school, he said,

is the insistence that it places upon such knowledge of at least one foreign language that the graduate can read, write, and speak and understand it with the facility necessary for one living in the country using that language. This school insists further on a sound and broad knowledge of geography. The purpose of the lectures on geography is to instill knowledge and understanding of those broad visions of modern day geography that touch closely upon the life and happiness of all individuals and nations. A study of logic, ethics, forensics and other basic cultural subjects is emphasized.

The four-year course of study at New York University, discussed by Dr. de Haas, is of two-fold character. One course, leading to the degree of B. S., has two years of cultural subjects; in the other leading to the degree of B. C. S., approximately three full years are of pre-commerce work. All courses in foreign trade are given in the department of trade and transportation. There are two introductory courses extended throughout the year, one dealing with the external organization of foreign trade and the other with international commercial policies. The subsequent work is arranged in four groups: Commerce of raw and manufactured products, regional survey courses, technical courses, and courses in transportation, insurance and terminal facilities.

Dr. Roorbach stated that the general purpose of the courses in foreign trade at Harvard University, offered in the Graduate School of Business Administration, is to give the students the necessary background of the facts and principles of international commerce, foreign trade methods, foreign finance and investment, foreign markets and marketing methods, together with training in the application of these principles to actual public conditions. While the courses inevitably deal with many of the technical aspects of foreign trade, he said, it is assumed that most of the technical details will be learned in actual business experience but that the ability to analyze problems, understand principles, and apply facts and principles to concrete cases is the most important aim in university business education.

The chairman of the evening session called attention to the new field of work, to the new problems in education which were submitted for consideration at a conference of this character. Common counsel and cooperation, if we want to arrive at a satisfactory solution, seem timely and desirable. In making this conference a clearing house for foreign trade education and a national

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# Duties of the Alien Property Custodian

*Thomas W. Miller Explains the Various Phases and Intricacies of the Functioning of His Office*

THE Alien Property Custodian at the present time is administering and operating approximately 28,400 active trusts, representing real estate, personal property or corporations scattered from the Philippine Islands and Hawaii to the Atlantic seaboard. Last year at this time approximately 30,360 active trusts were being administered by this office. The decrease in the number of trusts represents those that were closed by the return of property under the Trading with the Enemy Act, by order of court, or by liquidation.

The custodian stands in place of the enemy stockholders whose stock was seized in various corporations under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act. In those concerns where the custodian's shareholdings represent a majority interest, the business is operated through a board of directors selected by the custodian, and they in turn are held responsible for the operations of the properties and the selection and supervision of the officials and employes of the companies in question, as well as matters of business policy relating thereto. In companies where the interest of the custodian is a minority one, there is not always a representation of his office in the management or on the board of directors unless the interest is sufficiently large to insure representation, and then it is only given in case the majority desires to afford the courtesy.

The act of March 4, 1923, otherwise known as the Winslow Act, authorized the custodian to return to former owners all property in a trust valued at \$10,000 and under, as well as a like sum out of all trusts where the value of the property exceeded \$10,000 in value. The act further provided that there should be paid out of each trust income not to exceed \$10,000 per annum from any one trust to the former owners of the property, effective on and after March 4, 1923. The return of income will be paid by this office in annual periods. A further proviso directed the custodian to return all patents that had not been sold, licensed or assigned to the Government or otherwise disposed of. A further proviso denied the return of property to anyone who was a fugitive from justice in violation of the laws of the United States. Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1923, approximately 4,060 claims have been allowed, and there has been released cash totaling \$8,824,020.53, and in

addition thereto other property to the value of \$733,048.27, making a grand total of \$9,557,068.80 in cash and property released.

It has been found that beneficiaries under the act of March 4, 1923, are loath to apply for their property, due to the belief and fear that their property will be to a large extent taken from them by some means or other, when it is sent abroad in the form of cash or negotiable securities. Only a small number of claims, comparatively speaking, have been filed under the act of March 4, 1923, under which approximately 28,000 claims were estimated as susceptible of filing. President Harding, under date of March 5, 1923, issued an executive order, as well as a subsequent order, that all claims in which the amount to be returned does not exceed in money or other property the value of \$10,000, should be handled by the Alien Property Custodian without reference to the Department of Justice, and in addition thereto the custodian is charged with the responsibility of administering Section 20, governing attorneys' fees, and Section 23, requiring the payment of income not to exceed \$10,000 per annum. The peace resolution approved July 2, 1921, gave the Alien Property Custodian authority and the power to enforce demands for property which had not been actually reduced to possession before approval of the peace resolution. This prevented discrimination in favor of those persons who refused to comply with the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Act as against those people who had complied with the provisions of the act and properly surrendered their property when demanded.

A large number of sales in accordance with the custodian's policy of liquidation has been consummated. In carrying out the provisions of the Winslow Act, it was necessary in a number of instances to sell parcels of real estate or other property in order that the beneficiaries obtain the \$10,000 allowed them by law. In all cases, the custodian's office has endeavored to obtain from the enemy, or his duly accredited representative, an assent to the transaction, which, while neither mandatory nor binding, protects the Government if any question should arise in the future as to any transaction. Cash derived from sales is deposited with the United States Treasury, where, under the law, it is invested in United States Liberty Bonds or United States Certificates of



Indebtedness. President Harding, under date of May 16, 1923, permitted the Alien Property Custodian to sell at private sale, without public or other advertisement, property not exceeding \$50,000 in value, the limit for such authority granted the Alien Property Custodian heretofore having been \$10,000.

There were pending on December 31, 1922, 186 cases filed against the custodian under the provisions of Section 9. Of these cases, 60 were disposed of during the year 1923. In addition thereto, 60 suits were filed during the year 1923 under Section 9, leaving 186 suits pending under Section 9 as of December 31, 1923. On January 3 last, the custodian was served with approximately 150 additional suits involving approximately \$10,000,000 by claimants who were under the assumption that their right to file had lapsed as of January 2, 1924. It will be necessary for the custodian to properly defend these additional suits inasmuch as the suits have been filed.

Under the provisions of the amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act, approved March 4, 1923, the Alien Property Custodian was required to return all patents, trademarks and copyrights which had not been licensed, sold or otherwise disposed of, or were not at the time of the passage of the act involved in litigation in which the United States or any agency thereof was directly or indirectly a party thereto. This has been complied with and no patents, trademarks or copyrights are now carried on the books of this office which have not been licensed, sold or otherwise disposed of, or are not now the subject of litigation. Under date of July 1, 1922, the custodian was directed by the President to make formal demand on the Chemical Foundation, Incorporated, for return of all patents, trademarks and copyrights, labels and contracts sold to them under the previous administration in several different assignments. In compliance with these instructions, formal demand was made on this corporation for the return of these patents, and upon their refusal suit was instituted by the Attorney General on behalf of the United States in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. Proceedings were started on this case in Wilmington, Del., on June 4, 1923, terminating in a final hearing October 15, 1923. Decision reached by the United States district judge in this case dismisses the suit brought by the Government.

A thousand parcels of real estate are administered by the Alien Property Custodian, and have come under the personal supervision of the custodian during the past year, with particular

reference to any sales made in order to comply with the terms of the Winslow Act or the liquidation policy heretofore outlined. It has been the policy of this administration to concentrate the handling of real estate in one responsible and experienced real estate agent rather than scatter the same among a number of banks and trust companies in the locality. In this manner the percentage of cost in the handling of properties has been reduced, better rents have been obtained and the custodian has been enabled to effect better sales when such action has been necessary. Real estate is at present held in every state and territory of the United States as well as its insular possessions, with the exception of New Hampshire, Utah, Nevada, Mississippi, Hawaii and the Canal Zone. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining proper clearances to titles from those companies whose business it is to guarantee titles in their locality. This has been due in most instances to an inadequate understanding and unfamiliarity with the terms and scope of the Trading with the Enemy Act, and in some cases has been due to faulty seizure demands.

Representatives of the custodian's office have been sent to Europe for the purpose of expediting the provisions of the act of March 4, 1923, and for the further purpose of taking testimony abroad in order to protect this office against suits filed for large returns of property where claims have been disallowed by the custodian and the Attorney General under the law. This office at present is established in Berlin, where it is associated with United States Diplomatic and Consular agents accredited to Germany, Austria and Hungary, and has rendered much valuable and useful service.

Previous to March 4, 1923, there had accrued in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Alien Property Custodian approximately \$27,000,000, which sum represented undivided interest on alien property funds earned on cash deposited with the Treasury by this office which had been invested in Liberty Bonds and other government securities. There is no provision under the Trading with the Enemy Act or any amendments thereto which provides for the payment of interest earned on money deposited in the Treasury, to an alien enemy. It is impracticable to pro-rate this interest previous to March 4, 1923, among approximately 50,000 active trusts which was the maximum number administered by this office. A bill is now pending before the Senate which provides for the utilization of this fund for the purchase of foodstuffs in this coun-

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# From Pillar to Post

*Ernest L. Ives Tells of Some Agreeable Experiences While En Route from Paris to Alexandria, His New Assignment*

UPON my return to Paris from a visit with Robert Frazer, Jr., and his family on the Normandy coast, where we had the unique experience of running across the grave of George Bryan Brummell at Caen, who was his Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place in 1830, and known to the world during his day as "Beau Brummell,"\* and after a visit in Switzerland, where I had the pleasure of attending the conference of consular officers at Interlaken as a "listener in," also as a "looker on" at the League of Nations during the Corfu incident, when the machinery of that institution was working morning, noon and a good part of the night, I found a surprise in the way of a telegram shifting me to Alexandria—not Virginia, but Egypt!

When the route to my post, via Constanti-

nople, not the most direct but by far the most interesting, was finally decided upon, I proceeded to signal my friends down the line. At Milan I had the pleasure of seeing Clarence Carrigan, and at Zagreb, Joseph McGurk. Kenneth Patton was awaiting me at Belgrade with a machine to take me to his home for an hour to join the

American colony in celebrating his wedding anniversary. Graham Kemper was at the station when the train pulled into Sofia and introduced me to some of his friends who were going by the same train to Constantinople.

After three days and four nights, the Orient Express arrived in Constantinople, on the dot. There I found my good friend Roger Tredwell, bright and as chirpy as was the October morn, awaiting me.

At Constantinople I appreciated for the first time the value of a reliable Cawass, which is to be found in the senior guard of the Constantinople Consulate General, whom Mr. Ravndal had assigned to Mr. Tredwell during his stay there. The question of passports, baggage, overcoats and such things were turned over to the Cawass and forgotten.

From the station to the Pera Palace Hotel there was evidence in the way of flags and other decorations put up to celebrate the entry of the Turkish troops subsequent to the departure of the Allied contingents from Constantinople a week before.

A seven days' visit in Constantinople for the first time leaves one with a feeling of not having



*Photo from Ernest L. Ives*

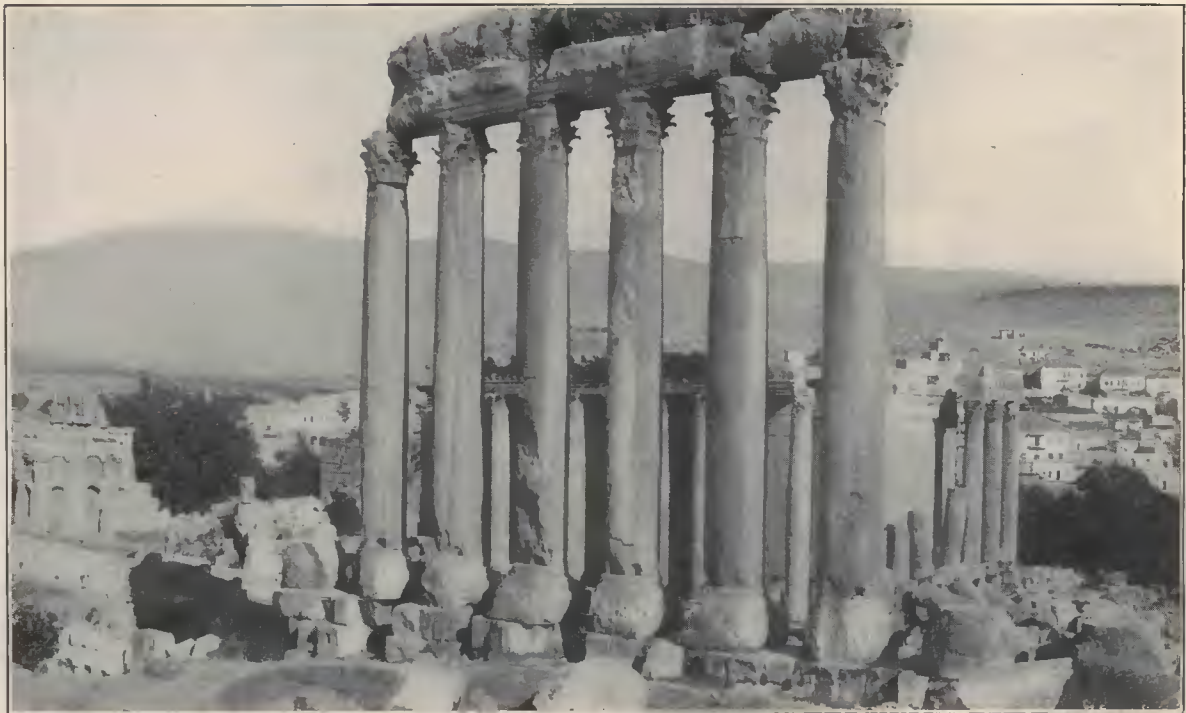
A MOSQUE ON THE BOSPHORUS

(Translated from Larousse Dictionary)

\* BRUMMELL (George Bryan)—English dandy—born at Westminster in 1778—died at Caen, France, in 1840.

Graduated from Oxford and served as "cornet" in the 10th Regiment of Hussars, commanded by the Prince of Wales, with whom he became a favorite. He soon left the Army to keep closer companionship with the future George the Fourth, and his elegance won for him the nickname of "King of Fashion." His style of clothes, his manners, his cold and icy politeness became the law of English aristocracy. His friendship with the Prince of Wales lasted for some time and Brummell lived more or less on the Prince's liberalities. However, these two rivals in fashion finally quarreled. When he was unable to keep up his usual standard of life, Brummell left England, and in 1830 was appointed Consul at Caen, France. However, the post was closed soon thereafter. From that time on, Brummell led a miserable life, was imprisoned for debts, and finally confined in "St. Sauveur Asylum," where he ended his life.

His life story was written in English by Captain Jesse and Barbey d'Aureville, published in 1861, a curious pamphlet entitled, "On Dandyism and George Brummell."



THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN

*Showing the columns of the Temple of Jupiter, and the Mountains of Lebanon in the background*

had even a good running start in seeing the many wonderful mosques, the nooks and corners of the fascinating bazaars in Stamboul and the superb sunsets on the Bosphorus.

Interesting and fascinating as Constantinople is, I began to wonder how I was going to get to Alexandria, being then not much nearer than when I first started upon my journey. "Traveling Tredwell," as Maxwell Blake, at that time in Constantinople, named him, whispered that he had heard that a destroyer might be going to Alexandria. In a day or two the muffled conversation regarding the destroyer's trip ceased for it had been decided that No. 220, the U. S. S. *MacLeish*, was to go, and through the courtesy of Admiral Mark Bristol, the High Commissioner, we were to make the voyage together with two naval officers on leave. We were known as the "damn passengers"!

The destroyer, in command of Commander Davidson, shoved off late one afternoon, and at daybreak passed Gallipoli, where here and there signs of the war were still to be seen in the way of sunken ships and cannon left by the Anzacs.

The first stop was at Mitylene, Greece, to deliver mail to the U. S. S. *Simpson*, which was

anchored in the harbor. Commander Badt of the *Simpson* took several of us ashore to see the town, which was not very interesting, but full of peasant Turks waiting to be exchanged for Greeks from Turkey.

The destroyer arrived within sight of Smyrna just as a passenger vessel was leaving the harbor with the wife of one of the naval officers on board—there was much frantic waving—also just too late for the pilot's last trip out and in, which meant a delay of fourteen hours, as the outer harbor was rumored to be mined. Vessels attempting to enter without a pilot were likely to have a shot over the bow.

The following morning we landed in Smyrna, which was a large and thriving city before the fire; now a huge ash heap. The Consulate General, which was burned out several times, is now occupying one of the few houses left standing along the water front. Consul Treat and Vice-Consul Bird did everything possible to make our short stay there agreeable.

Long before arriving at Rhodes we began to look for the place where the Colossus of Rhodes stood. The village is quaint, attractive and

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# Tracking Mountain Peaks in Norway

By Orsen N. Nielsen, Berlin

TO MOST persons, especially to most women, "Hardanger" means a certain lovely type of drawn work. To the tourist who is familiar with Scandinavia it has a wider significance. The traveler recalls the striking fjords of the Hardanger district; the bleak wildness of its treeless, windswept plateau; the quaint costumes of its natives. Bound on a skiing expedition to that—for foreigners—remote region, we left Christiania for Finse early on a Sunday morning in May. As has been the case on each of my several visits to the tranquil Norwegian capital, there was a chilling drizzle and fog. Clouds stubbornly continued, except with one brief break, throughout the railway journey. But the effects they produced, especially above the towering masses of rock on the Strand Fjord, near Aal, were extremely beautiful. A bit of mountain peak projecting above, but seeming to nestle in, some vagrant low-hanging cloud gives an impression of ethereality difficult to associate with glistening and icy rock.

Until we began at Gjeilo (altitude 2,600 feet) the ascent of the mountains proper, we saw but little snow in our immediate vicinity, although for some time snow-capped peaks frequently had been visible from the train. Shortly after leaving Gjeilo one passes through the first of numerous snow-sheds and tunnels. Also, snow-screens on both sides of the track further serve to obstruct the view, but one readily notes that deciduous trees are becoming less plentiful. Stunted birches struggle for existence long after deciduous trees have decided—and wisely—that to struggle longer is useless. Finally even these

tortured pioneers are left behind. The timber-line is passed. It should be noted that because of the northern latitude of Scandinavia, the timber-line is reached at something less than 3,000 feet—considerably lower than the line in our own Rockies.

The last hour of the nine-hour journey was made in a snow storm. It was snowing when we reached Finse at an altitude of 4,010 feet. Since the high wind made skiing impracticable, the remainder of the day and the evening was spent in the comfortable hotel, getting acquainted with the two dozen guests and collecting "dope" on the several trips we tentatively had mapped out.

When we had presented our passports for a visa at the Norwegian Legation in Stockholm, the Secretary had cheered us with a tale of three Norwegians who had lost their lives on the Hardanger Glacier but two weeks before our departure. A large party of men, accompanied by a guide, had been caught in a violent wind and snow storm while they were on the top of the glacier; the members of the party had become

separated into several small groups and three men had perished before they could reach the shelter hut. In Christiania the staff of our Consulate General regaled us with the same story—with trimmings! And on this, our first night at



VILLAGE AND MOUNTAINS AT FINSE

*A section of the skiing slopes of the snow-covered Norwegian mountains*

Finse with the glacier but a few miles away, we heard the complete story again in all its fascinating and intimate details. Yet we slept well—very well, indeed.

The following morning a brilliant sun routed us from bed. Our first thought was for the world

(Continued on page 105)

# Dominican Religious Shrines

By Charles Bridgham Hosmer, Santo Domingo

**N**EARLY every city and town in the Dominican Republic has at least one ancient edifice or ruin, concerning which romantic traditions date back to the discovery of the territory by Christopher Columbus, or the prosperous and progressive colony which thrived during the period immediately thereafter, known as Hispanola. Much has been written regarding the historical significance of these relics, a large part of which are churches or ecclesiastical in character.

It may be of interest to briefly sketch the history and traditions of the three principal religious shrines of purely Dominican origin.

Orders calling for the erection of the cathedral at Santo Domingo, were issued by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain in the year

1506, but the actual work of construction did not commence until 1514, as shown by the inscription on a rough-hewn mahogany cross erected at the beginning of the work and still carefully preserved in one of the chapels. Although the church is believed to have been used for worship before its actual completion, it was not entirely finished, owing to unexpected delays, until 1540. The architect and director of construction was Don Alonso Rodriguez, a Spaniard. Before the completion of the edifice he was attracted by the settlement of Mexico and, leaving his work to be finished by others, played an important part in the erection of the cathedral at Mexico City.

The architecture is attractive and unusual, a composite difficult of analysis. The nave is supported by two rows of immense pillars of peculiar design, much resembling the general lines of royal palms, which is said to have been the architect's purpose, in order to satisfy the sentiment of the donors of the land, because of the necessary destruction of a palm grove which occupied the space.

On either side of the nave is a series of chapels,

concerning each of which there is enough of history and tradition to justify a separate article. Several of these chapels contain elaborate and artistic tombs of former archbishops. The archbishops of Santo Domingo, on account of the diocese having



THE BASILICA, SANTO DOMINGO

been the first created in the Americas, are regarded as Primates of the New World and many have been prominent in the public affairs of the nation. The present archbishop, Monsignor Adolfo Nouel, is an ex-President of the Republic.

Many Dominican patriots and men of letters, as well as their families, are buried in the various chapels and while such instances are now very rare, the practice has not been entirely discontinued. The three founders of the Republic, Sanchez, Duarte and Mella, are buried with several other national heroes in one chapel, where annually on the 27th of February, a national holiday, memorial services are held by the archbishop



in the presence of high government and foreign officials.

The chapels contain a number of ancient paintings, most of which are in an excellent state of preservation and at least two are believed to be by recognized old masters.

The main altar of the nave is beautifully designed. It is constructed of hand carved mahogany, inlaid with wrought silver. The mahogany of which the main altar and several of those in the chapels are constructed, is nearly black with age and very rich in appearance. This is equally true of many of the articles of furniture around the main altar, some of which have been saved from the ruins of other ancient churches of the country.

Just inside the main entrance of the nave is the impressive marble and bronze monument under which repose what every Dominican and many others believe to be the remains of Christopher Columbus. It is sometimes claimed that this artistic monument, made in Spain, cannot be viewed to advantage in its present location, but all agree it is excellently executed and its place is historically appropriate. In this connection it should be mentioned, that two marble slabs set in the floor to the left of the main altar, mark the place where Columbus' remains were discovered in the reconstruction of the cathedral in 1877 and the place from which the Dominican claim states the Spaniards removed those of Diego Columbus in 1795, believing themselves to have taken Christopher's. The monument where the remains now rest was built from the proceeds of voluntary public subscriptions.

Another slab of special interest is in the center of the nave and marks the resting place of Simon Bolivar, the grandfather of the South American liberator, who was Secretary of the High Court at Santo Domingo.

The vessels, nearly all of wrought silver and of every epoch since the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the vestments, many of which are inlaid with gold and precious stones, are elaborate and of great value. They are kept in vaults or strongly guarded and locked closets and on this account it is frequently impossible for tourists to inspect them. It is claimed that many priceless relics, including statuary which adorned the main entrance (Puerta del Perdon), were destroyed or carried away during the various foreign invasions of the Capital, when the cathedral was sometimes used for secular purposes.

Owing to the antiquity and historical import-



"ALTAGRACIA" AT HIGUEY

ance of this edifice, it was denominated a *basilica* by Pope Benedict XV, on July 14, 1920.

The building has undergone several reconstructions, made necessary by the action of time, the deprivations of invaders and earthquakes, but on the whole it is wonderfully preserved. It is a thing of beauty and never fails to excite the admiration of the most critical traveller or sightseeker.

#### *Santo Cerro Church*

The church of the Santo Cerro (Holy Hill) stands on an eminence, around the base of which the main highway between the North and South coasts of the Republic now winds, and is seen by thousands of travellers, of whom but a small percentage make the effort to visit it. It is located between the interior cities of LaVega and Moca in the Vega Real (Royal Valley) and until recently was practically inaccessible from a large part of the Republic.

The tradition concerning the establishment of this shrine, is to the effect that in 1495, Christopher Columbus and his brother Bartholomew, while in the interior, were attacked by natives and chose to defend the Santo Cerro. They were accompanied by about 200 Spanish infantry and thirty cavalymen. According to some accounts, the force of native Indians which attacked them was 30,000 and others claim it to have been 100,000. Columbus is said to have planted a cross made from a nispero tree near the spot where the church now stands, around which his troops rallied. Several times the Spaniards were driven from the hilltop and the natives made unsuccessful attempts to burn the cross which appeared to be preventing their complete victory. Finally, the Virgin is said to have appeared on one of the arms of the cross, after which the tide

*(Continued on page 108)*



## CAMPING OUT IN YOKOHAMA

The following letter has been received in the Department from Consul General at Large, Nelson T. Johnson:

" \* \* \* Mr. Stewart and I think that these pictures will interest the readers of The BULLETIN. I hope that the cartoons, drawn by one of the Japanese clerks of the Consulate who stayed with us in the camp during the early days, can be used. The text accompanying the drawings is also his own. He caught the spirit of the thing at that time very well and his efforts to depict Ballantine and myself, guarding the camp; transplanting a few flowers, the only live things left in the compound of the consulate; and himself gazing reverently at a heap of debris of a ruined toy shop under the impression that he has found one of the heaps of dead so much talked of in the beginning, seem to us worthy of perpetuation.

The snapshots of the camp on the consular lot where we established ourselves on September 20th, and in which we have since been trying to carry on the work of the consulate, until buildings could be erected, give a fairly good idea of the conditions under which work has had to be done. They do not give one any conception of the conditions of the camp during one of the several typhoons that we have had when we had at times as many as fifty people on our hands to feed and keep warm and dry for the night while they waited for a ship or for other purposes. One of the pictures gives an excellent idea of the small amount of debris left by the earthquake



THE CLUB MEETS

Left to right: Consul Ballantine, Mr. Bennett, manager Grand Hotel, Vice Consul Sturgeon, Consul General Johnson. Standing, Vice Consul Wright (Shanghai).



AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE

Looking across the debris of the consulate toward the camp. Everything is just as the earthquake and fire left it. In the background are the Yokohama Administration building and the Silk Conditioning house, both gutted by



MAIN STREET IN THE CAMP

and fire after both had finished with the building of the Consulate. The earthquake made a total wreck of the city of Yokohama in two minutes' time. The fires which swept the ruins immediately afterwards reduced the wreck to a mass of twisted iron and piles of broken brick so that it was almost impossible for one familiar with the city to distinguish the streets from each other.

Kirjassof's name should shine for a very long time in the annals of the Service, for he lost his life trying to save that of his wife. The Service can well be proud to have numbered him among its members. And Sturgeon came through with a name that will long be remembered in the Service and in Yokohama. He saved the life of one of his brother officers at great risk to his own, digging him from among the ruins while a nearby building swayed as one earthquake shock

(Continued on page 93)



"September 21, 1923, the second day of the consular camp—very fine. Oppressed small plants with poor white flowers

have been got up early in the morning, at the feet of the Consul General, among debris and ashes. See, they are now being removed by him to better space of ground where autumn sunshine shining, as

wounded refugees are taken to relief hospital. You poor plant of Yokohama, recover your green again!"



"Now the city of Yokohama elected," innocently smiled the Consul General, when the Consul camp was put up in the ruined city, where nothing but ashes or debris could be seen. And then, taking lamp, he started himself to watch around the tents. Sept. 20, 1923.



"Run to me at once if you find queer fellow comes by"—showing his pistol, the Consul so encouraged his staffs, who are frightened by a rumor circulated after the earthquake. "And," he added, "bang a oil

can!" Since then, the oil can was beaten very often, at least thrice a day, but matters were easily fixed with knives and forks instead of the pistol. See the oil can being rang by cook at supper time.



"I feel very happy that I saw the sad sight as in picture and that I heard of such sad things as in the Clothing Dept., Tokyo, and elsewhere." The picture shows the great heaps of ashes of babies of earth and clay at the ruin of a doll store. Oct. 20, 1923.

AMERICAN  
CONSULAR BULLETIN

Vol. VI.                      March, 1924                      No. 3

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

The purposes of the Bulletin are (1) to serve as an exchange among American consular officers for personal news and for information and opinions respecting the proper discharge of their functions, and to keep them in touch with business and administrative developments which are of moment to them; and (2) to disseminate information respecting the work of the Consular Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and young men who may be considering the Consular Service as a career.

Propaganda and articles of a tendential nature, especially such as might be aimed to influence legislation, 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.

**PRIZE STORY CONTEST**

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Consular Association the matter of the proffered \$100 prize for the best story submitted to the BULLETIN (see January, 1922, issue) was taken up and a decision made to extend the period for submission of articles to July 31, 1924.

For the information of those who have not seen the former announcement and for the convenience of those who have, the conditions of the contest are again given.

To encourage contributions, the BULLETIN offers a prize of \$100 for the best article, sketch or story of not over 2,000 words based on some phase of life or work in the American Consular Service.

Clear, forceful articles on some feature of official duty, such as new office methods, trade promotion work, shipping, commercial geography, or economic conditions anywhere—are particularly desired.

So, also, are sketches of strange or amusing personal adventures, eventful travel, or experiences in war, disaster or pestilence—to be illustrated with photographs if available.

Short fiction, provided some member of the American Consular Service plays a role—a clean, compelling story with a consular setting, not unfriendly to this or any other Government—will also be considered.

Manuscripts should be post-marked not later than July 31, 1924.

For the best article, story or sketch a cash prize of \$100 will be paid.

This contest is open to every diplomatic and consular officer, and also to all clerks. Officers directly connected with the publication of the BULLETIN are excluded.

Three judges will be chosen by the Executive Committee of the American Consular Association, one from among officials of the Department of State in Washington, one from among editors of reputable American trade journals, and one from the editorial staff of a national magazine.

Manuscripts should be typewritten on one side of the paper only, the pages numbered, and the name and address of the writer should appear in the upper left hand corner of each page.



## ASSIGNMENTS

### *Consuls, Class IV.*

George N. Ifft, Nancy.  
William L. Jenkins, Calcutta.  
John R. Putnam, Chefoo.

### *Consul, Class V.*

Avra M. Warren, Nairobi.

### *Consuls, Class VI.*

Austin C. Brady, Malaga.  
Paul H. Cram, Regina.

### *Consul, Class VII.*

Howard Bucknell, Shanghai.

### *Vice Consul de Carrière.*

Edward E. Silvers, Seville.

## PROMOTIONS

### *Clerks to Vice Consul de Carrière, Class III.*

Samuel G. Ebling, Paris.  
Joseph I. Touchette, Nancy.

### *Clerk to Consular Assistant.*

Frederick W. Hinke, Antilla.

### *Clerks to Vice Consul.*

Paul R. Bunker, Calcutta.  
Gaston R. Cournoyer, Bahia.  
Jos. P. Crocket, Bristol.  
William B. Douglass, Karachi.  
James M. Bowcock, Munich.  
Robert W. Imbrie, Teheran.  
Julius C. Jensen, Copenhagen.  
Brigg A. Perkins, Zagreb.  
James F. Points, Sault Ste. Marie.

### *Consular Agent.*

Gabriel L. Anciaux, Arequipa, Peru.

## RESIGNATIONS

Charles L. Latham, Consul Class V.  
Donald D. Shepard, Consul Class V.

## VISITING OFFICERS

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

George E. Anderson, Consul General at Rotterdam.

Robert Harnden, Consul at Rosario.  
Avra M. Warren, Consul at Karachi.  
Alexander K. Sloan, Consul at Budapest.  
Maynard B. Barnes, Consul at Constantinople.  
Maxwell M. Hamilton, Vice Consul at Canton.  
Charles I. Graham, Vice Consul at Tangier.  
C. Austin Castle, Vice Consul at Barcelona.  
Frances H. Styles, Vice Consul at Loanda.  
Richard R. Willey, Vice Consul at Dublin.  
John S. Richardson, Vice Consul at Queens-  
town.

Elton N. Gage, Vice Consul at Rome.  
William C. Perkins, Vice Consul at Warsaw.  
Joseph R. Burt, Vice Consul at Vienna.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS

Dutarte-De Courcy. Miss Lucie Marguerite Dutarte and Vice Consul William E. De Courcy were married in Paris on January 14, 1924.

Powell-Preston. Miss Marjorie Grace Powell and Vice Consul Austin R. Preston were married at Christ Church, South Yarra, Melbourne, on December 17, 1923.

Mason-Castle. Miss Eveline Marguerite Westall Mason and Vice Consul Clarence Austin Castle were married in London, England, on January 12, 1924.

Uban-Lehrs. Miss Gertrud Uban and Clerk John A. Lehrs were married December 15, 1923, at Reval, Esthonia.

Brigadier General and Mrs. Rufus H. Lane announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor, to Mr. Francis H. Styles, Vice Consul of Career.

## DIPLOMATIC

### *Transfers*

Harold M. Deane, Class 3, to Tegucigalpa from Quito; January 3.

William H. Taylor, Class 4, to London from Budapest; February 2.

H. Freeman Matthews, Class 4, to Budapest from Department; February 2.

Stuart E. Grummon, Class 4, to Mexico City from Department; February 5.

Trojan Kodding, Class 4, to Tirana from Department; February 4.

Richard M. de Lambert, Class 4, to Quito from Department; February 4.

Carl A. Fisher, Class 4, to Berlin from Department; February 4.

Christian Gross, Class 4, to Paris from Department.

### *Promotions*

#### *Secretary, Class 2 to Class 1.*

Frederic O. de Billier, of the District of Columbia.

Frederic R. Dolbeare, of New York.

Francis White, of Maryland.

Norman Armour, of New Jersey.

Allen W. Dulles, of New York.

#### *Secretary, Class 3 to Class 2.*

Frederick C. Chabot, of Texas.

J. Theodore Marriner, of Maine.

Clarence B. Hewes, of Louisiana.

Jay Pierrepont Moffat, of New York.

Richard B. Southgate, of Massachusetts.

James Clement Dunn, of New York.

Myron A. Hofer, of Ohio.

F. Lammot Belin, of Pennsylvania.

George A. Gordon, of New York.

#### *Secretary, Class 4 to Class 3.*

Benjamin Muse, of New York.

Cord Meyer, of New York.

J. Webb Benton, of Pennsylvania.

Frederick P. Hibbard, of Texas.

G. Harlan Miller, of Pennsylvania.

H. Dorsey Newson, of New York.

Foster Stearns, of Massachusetts.

Jefferson Patterson, of Ohio.

Elbridge D. Rand, of California.

### *Resignation*

Eugene C. Shoecraft, Secretary at Budapest.

*The following Diplomatic Officers called at the Department on leave or en route to new posts during the period from January 14 to February 13:*

The Honorable Richard Washburn Child, Retiring Ambassador to Italy.

George R. Merrell, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Port au Prince.

G. Howland Shaw, Secretary at Constantinople.

W. Merritt Swift, Secretary at Tirana.

Clarence B. Hewes, Secretary at Guatemala.

## FARRAGUT—1801-1870

Thomas W. Chilton, Consul at Durban, in commenting upon the history of the Catalan and the province of Cataluña, Spain, calls attention to an interesting fact of American biographical history—an excerpt from the Encyclopedia Britannica:

*David Glasgow Farragut*, First Admiral of the United States Navy, was the son of Major George Farragut, a Catalan by descent, a Minorquin by birth who had emigrated to America in 1776 and after the peace had married a lady of Scottish family and settled near Knoxville, Tennessee. There Farragut was born on the 9th of July, 1801.

Richard Rush, at one time Minister to Great Britain, in his memoirs says, "The whole business of private claims, requiring appeals to the British government, I have of course passed by, as well as a great variety of incidental duties. These are of constant recurrence in countries between which there is so large and active a commerce as the United States and Great Britain. The consuls take charge of many of them; but the cases are still numerous in which they find their way to the minister. The latter is also charged with supervising, quarterly, the accounts of all the consuls of the United States in Great Britain and Ireland, for expenditures for the relief of destitute or distressed American seamen; and it is on his draft alone that funds are advanced for this object. So it was in my time, and formed a burdensome, and not very appropriate, part of the minister's duty; expenditures on this account within the British dominions being equal to those in all other foreign countries put together—a fact that in itself attests the extent of our commerce and navigation with Great Britain." *Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London, by Richard Rush, published in 1833.*



## AN AUDIENCE WITH THE MIKADO

*Harry F. Hawley, of Nagoya, relates another phase of "What They Do"*

While I was at the Tokyo Embassy some years ago—indeed before the World War—I was called upon one day to do the honors for a couple of visitors. They were from the United States, and unmistakably of across-the-sea extraction. In fact the process of Americanizing had not proceeded very far, as betrayed by their speech, but both were properly proud and happy in the conscious superiority of their American citizenship.

They stated at first that they had no particular business beyond the desire to meet their country's Ambassador and expand their chests in the shadow of the American flag discovered floating over them in a foreign country. I expressed my sorrow that the Ambassador's temporary absence from Tokyo would deprive him of the opportunity of seeing them. This information obviously disappointed the visitors for after consulting together a moment, the extremely rotund spokesman, a retired delicatessen dealer, as he had told me, turned to me again—I wish I could reproduce his accent—and stated:

"Well, you see Mister, it's like this. Me and my friend here used to know some people in Hoboken by the name of McAdoo; in fact Mr. O'Toole went to school with one of them who afterwards came to Japan. So we'd like to have the Ambassador arrange for us to meet the *Mikado* to see if it isn't the same fellow we used to know"!

It was found impossible to arrange the desired audience, but after the difficulties in the way were explained, and the extreme unlikelihood of the then Emperor of Japan being any relation of the McAdoos they had known in Hoboken, the visitors were easily placated by the Embassy using its good offices to procure for them permits to visit the Imperial castles and palaces at Nagoya and Kyoto.

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## APPOINTMENTS

*Student Interpreter.*

Egbert B. Rand, Tokyo.

## CAMPING OUT IN YOKOHAMA

*(Continued from page 88)*

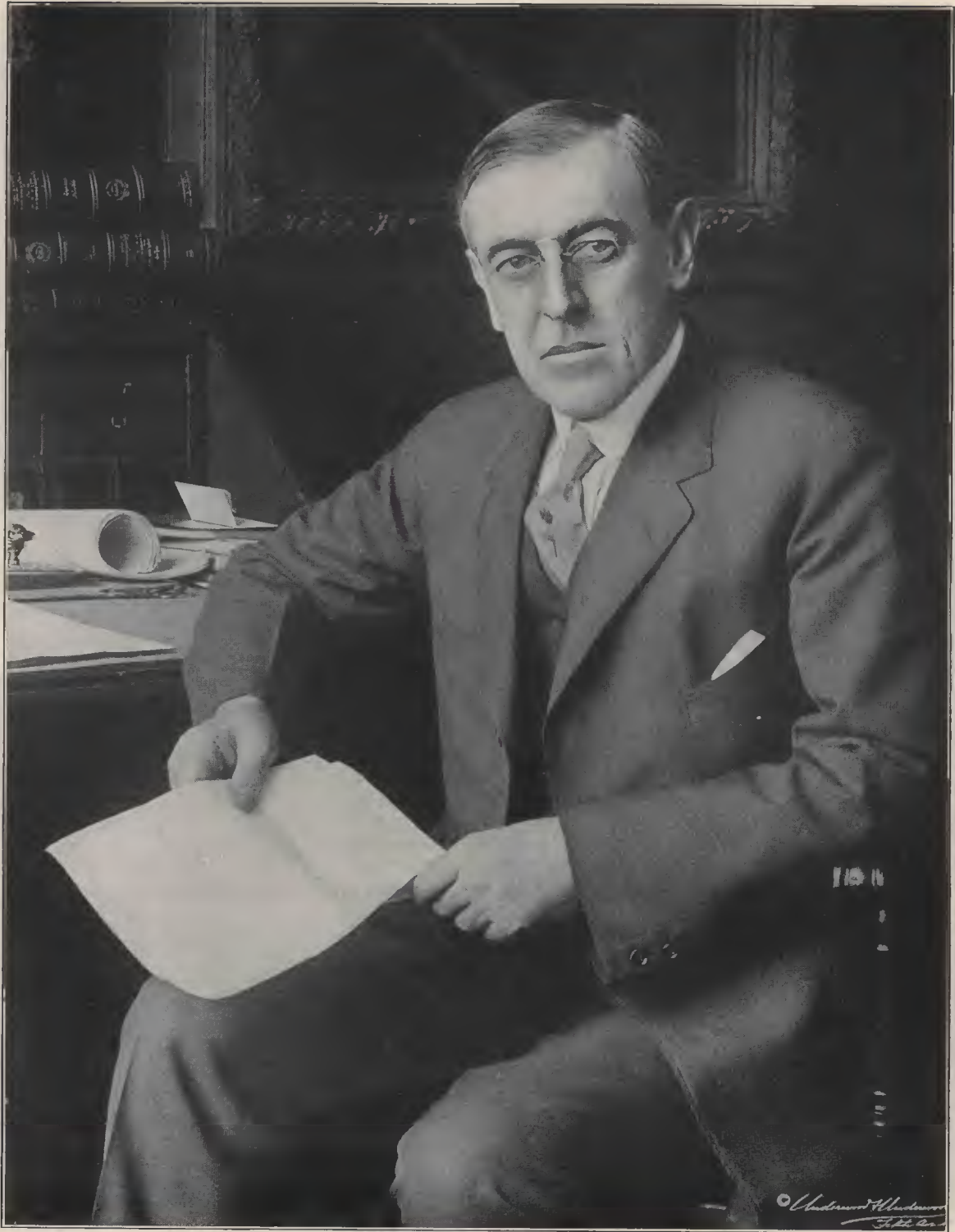
followed another. The building came down later right across the place where he worked, cracking the Consulate vault. Kuribara, our head Japanese clerk, beloved by the staff of the Consulate and by all of the community of Yokohama because of his unfailing kindness and willingness to help whenever called upon, was buried among the debris of the collapsed office for some time before he finally was able to work his way free. He still wears a bandage about his head to cover the wound that he received when the chimney fell across the desk under which he had taken refuge. He was given up for lost by every one and not found until some days after the fire, when he was located at a house some distance from the city to which he had gone for refuge weakened by his wound.

Poor Jenks was apparently killed instantly as he was not heard from after the collapse of the building. We found his ashes near the entrance to his office and he has been buried near the Kirjassofs in the little foreign cemetery on the hills of Negishi south of the city.

Yokohama is digging in for the winter. We at the Consulate are still the only foreigners living in the part of Yokohama that was once known as the Settlement. We have been living ashore since the twentieth of September and have carried on our work and kept well in spite of the fact that many thought there would be epidemics. A few of the foreign business men of Yokohama have chartered a ship and have ventured back in her to spend the winter. The ship will be moored to one of the docks and used as a floating hotel. You will find us, however, at the old place, night or day.

A foreign restaurant has been opened within the last two or three days since which time we have retired from the restaurant business. We still run a hotel. Our tents are the only available habitations for the transient of other foreigners having business in Yokohama. The tents are used by the staff of the Consulate, the agent of the Admiral Line, the International Bank agent and one or two others. Intending passengers by transpacific steamers who come down from Tokyo put up with us until their steamer arrives. We are hotel keepers, baggage smashers, restaurant keepers, undertakers, grave diggers, consular officers, bed makers, stevedores, express agents, provision merchants and what not. Ex-

*(Continued on page 112)*



WOODROW WILSON

# Woodrow Wilson

## *Twenty-eighth President of the United States*

Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States, was born at Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856. Both his father, Joseph Ruggles Wilson, and his mother, Janet Woodrow, were of Scotch-Irish lineage, and both of the second generation in this country. As a boy, he first attended school in Augusta, Georgia, where his father, a Presbyterian minister, was pastor of a church, and later in Columbia, South Carolina, where his father had become professor of theology. At the age of seventeen Woodrow Wilson entered Davidson College, at Davidson, North Carolina, which he left in 1875 to enter Princeton University. In his senior year at Princeton he published his first writing on American politics and government, an essay entitled "Cabinet Government in the United States," printed by the International Review. In 1879 he went to the University of Virginia to study law, but due to a breakdown from overwork, left the law school in 1880, entering the practice of law, however, in 1882, in Atlanta, Georgia.

He left the active practice of law in 1885 and accepted a call to Bryn Mawr College, as Associate Professor of History and Political Economy, where he taught, lecturing also at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, until 1888, when he went to Wesleyan University. In 1890 he went to Princeton to be Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics. Here he remained twelve years, becoming President of the University in 1902—the first head of the institution not a clergyman.

Woodrow Wilson entered public life in 1910 when he was nominated and elected Governor of New Jersey. Nominated for the Presidency of the United States in the summer of 1912, he was elected in the fall campaign and was re-nominated and re-elected in 1916.

The first administration of the new President was occupied by matters relating in the main to domestic problems of the United States, while his second was filled by the World War.

His message to Congress, advocating the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was delivered on February 4, 1917, and he signed the declaration of war April 6, 1917. The armistice with the Central Powers was proclaimed November 12, 1918, and in December he sailed for France to head the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, remaining abroad, with one interval, until July 8, 1919.

In the autumn of 1919 his health broke down while on a speaking tour in the West, necessitating his return to Washington, where, in October, he was taken with an illness which confined him to the White House for five months.

In 1920 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for services to peace.

On leaving the Presidency, in 1921, Woodrow Wilson remained in Washington, taking up residence on S Street, where he lived, in ill health and seclusion, until his death on February 3, 1924.

An estimate of his character and achievements will be found in the Presidential proclamation, ordering a period of mourning, printed below:

*To the People of the United States:*

*The death of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States from March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1921, which occurred at 11.45 o'clock today at his home at Washington, District of Columbia, deprives the country of a most distinguished citizen, and is an event which causes universal and genuine sorrow. To many of us it brings the sense of a profound personal bereavement.*

*His early profession as a lawyer was abandoned to enter academic life. In this chosen field he attained the highest rank as an educator, and has left his impress upon the intellectual thought of the country. From the presidency of Princeton University he was called by his fellow citizens to be the chief executive of the state of New Jersey. The duties of this high office he so conducted as to win the confidence of the people of the United States, who twice elected him to the chief magistracy of the republic. As President of the United States he was moved by an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the country as he conceived them. His acts were prompted by high motives and his sincerity of purpose can not be questioned. He led the nation through the terrific struggle of the World War with a lofty idealism which never failed him. He gave utterance to the aspiration of humanity with an eloquence which held the attention of all the earth and made America a new and enlarged influence in the destiny of mankind.*

*In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the Government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags of the White House and of the several departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of 30 days, and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy may be rendered on the day of the funeral.*

*Done at the city of Washington this third day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America one hundred and forty-eight.*

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

## NECROLOGY

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, former American Minister to Denmark and distinguished man of letters, died January 15, 1924, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. A. O'Reilly, Brooklyn, N. Y. The funeral services were held in Philadelphia.

Dr. Egan was born May 24, 1852, in Philadelphia, Pa. He graduated in 1873 from La Salle College (A.B.) and received degrees from the following institutions: Notre Dame, A.M., 1878; Georgetown University, LL.D., 1879; Ottawa University, J.U.D., 1891; Villanova College, Ph.D., 1907; Columbia University, Litt.D., 1919; and St. John's, Brooklyn, LL.D., 1920.

The active career of Mr. Egan began in 1877, when he became sub-editor of McGee's Illustrated Weekly until he went with the Catholic Review, in 1879, remaining until the following year, when he became editor of the Freeman's Journal. In 1888 he severed his connection with this publication to accept the professorship of English literature at the University of Notre Dame, in Indiana, which position he held until 1895, when he became professor of English language and literature at the Catholic University at Washington. In 1907, however, he relinquished his chair to accept the appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Denmark, which post he held continuously until he resigned in 1918.

It was during the term of office of Minister Egan that the United States purchased the Danish West Indies.

Dr. Egan was an author and translator of many books, among his works being "The Life Around Us," "Modern Novelists," "Ten Years on the German Frontier," and numerous book reviews. For his works he was elected to the American Academy in 1919 and twice received decorations from foreign governments, first by the King of the Belgians in 1906 and then by the King of Denmark in 1923.

Mr. Williams Carlton Fox, former diplomatic and consular officer, died January 20, 1924, in his sixty-ninth year of age, in New York City.

Mr. Fox was born May 20, 1855, in St. Louis, Mo. He received his education at Washington University, St. Louis, and at Pennsylvania Military College. He was appointed Consul at Brunswick, March 28, 1876, and retired September 26, 1888. He was appointed Vice Consul at Teheran, Persia, August 24, 1891, but resigned in October, 1892, to become secretary of the Minister to Greece, Rumania, and Serbia, 1892-1893. Other

positions held by Mr. Fox were: Chief clerk of the Bureau of American Republics, July 1, 1898; temporary director and secretary of the Bureau, April 24, 1901; representative of the Bureau and disbursing agent of the delegation of the United States to the International Conference of American States held at Mexico City, October 22, 1901; director of the Bureau, April 5, 1905; representative of the Bureau at the International Conference of American States held at Rio de Janeiro, July 23, 1906; member Government Boards of Management, Pan-American Exposition, 1901; Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904; and Lewis and Clark Exposition, 1905.

He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador January 10, 1907, and was designated July 15, 1907, one of the arbitrators in the controversy between the Government of Ecuador and the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company.

Mr. Fox retired July 19, 1911.

While Mr. Fox was in Persia during the great cholera epidemic in 1892 he organized and financed an American hospital, for which work he received the thanks of the Shah of Persia and also of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, two sons, a brother, and a sister.

Mr. Robert M. McWade, a former consular officer in China, died February 9, 1924, at Providence, R. I., and was buried in Philadelphia on the 12th.

Mr. McWade was born in Belfast, Ireland, and was graduated from colleges in Scotland and then in Philadelphia, in which city he began his journalistic career, becoming city editor of the Public Ledger and founder of the Philadelphia Leader. For many years he was Washington correspondent of various American, Canadian, and English newspapers.

On January 18, 1900, he was appointed Consul at Canton, China, and was promoted to Consul General on December 9, 1902, from which office he retired on September 14, 1904, to return to the United States.

The Empress Dowager of China twice decorated him.

Mr. McWade had been a member of the Conciliation Division staff of the Department of Labor since its inception in 1914.

A son, Robert McWade, Jr., survives him.

Mr. Daniel J. Rudolph, Consular Agent at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, since June 13, 1907, died on January 30, 1924, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.



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ACCEPTANCES

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# ITEMS



Mr. G. Bie Ravndal, Consul General at Constantinople, who is spending his leave of absence in Washington, celebrated, on January 22, his twenty-sixth anniversary as a consular officer. He has addressed the Optimist Club and also the District of Columbia Branch of the League of American Pen Women on the subject of American Ideals.

Vice Consul Robert W. Imbrie, who was the American representative at Angora, Turkey, until the fall of 1923, recently gave a lecture, "Across Asia Minor," before the National Geographic Society in Washington.

Consul George P. Shaw writes from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, that the Navy HS-2-L hydroplane arrived at that port at sunset on December 27, 1923, after covering the distance from Washington of approximately 1,883 miles in twenty-nine flying hours, averaging about 65 miles per hour. Captain Harrison Estep stated to Mr. Shaw that the Liberty motor installed in the flying boat "never missed a stroke during the trip" and warmly praised the efficiency of the all-American crew.

It is said that this machine will inaugurate a mail, package, and passenger service along the north coast of Honduras to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

Mr. Charles Lyon Chandler, a former member of the Consular Service, now a member of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, visited the Department on February 8, 1924.

Coert du Bois, Consul Class V, has been assigned to the Visa Office of the Department.

Alfred Nutting, clerk in the Consulate General at London, celebrated his thirtieth consecutive year in the Consular Service on January 7, 1924.

## COMMERCIAL

### *Reports and Letters*

A total of 2,498 economic and commercial reports was received during the month of January, 1924, as compared with 2,237 during the month of December, 1923.

During the month of January, 1924, there were 3,613 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,963 in December, 1923.

The Consulate General at Habana took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having 82, followed by Rio de Janeiro, 71; London, England, 70; Mexico City, 58; and Barranquilla, 54.

During the month of January, 1924, there were received in the Department 2,415 general and miscellaneous letters for transmission to the addressees in the United States. Warsaw forwarded 534, Riga 253, Kovno 169, Constantinople 121, and London 115.

## BIRTHS

The BULLETIN takes pleasure in announcing the following births and congratulates the parents upon the happy events:

A daughter, Ghislaine Marie Albertine, was born January 18, 1924, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Ernest E. Evans, at Mexico City.

A son, Keith Hadler, was born November 13, 1923, at Changsha, China, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Carl D. Meinhardt.

A son, Joseph Richard, was born February 1, 1924, at Charlotte, N. C., to Vice Consul and Mrs. Harry W. Hargis, Jr.

A telegram recently received announces the birth of a son to Consul and Mrs. Howard Bucknell at Canton, China.

## REMINISCENCE AND ADVICE

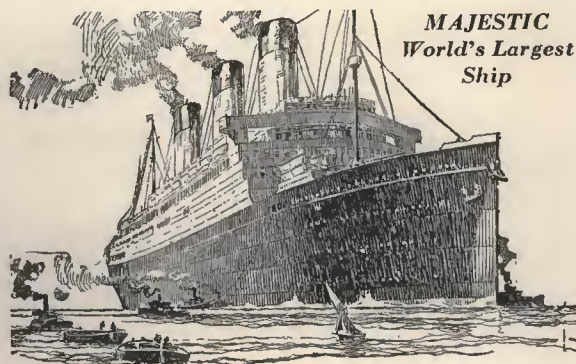
*Joseph I. Brittain, Consul General at Winnipeg,  
writes The Bulletin*

"When I look back over my career, I can observe where I could have made improvements, but at no time during my service have I considered the Consular Service a mission of pleasure or recreation. I have always felt that the first duty of an officer should be unswerving loyalty to his government and constant devotion to duty. Young men entering the service should all



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO  
*At left Consul General Brittain, then  
Consul at Nantes and Thomas Sankey  
who was Consular Agent at St. Nazaire*

realize that they are sent to their respective posts for service and that upon their individual efforts, and thus alone, may they hope for advancement. I have always endeavored to impress upon beginners that they should work perpendicularly and not horizontally; that they should be diggers and not skimmers. The consular officer who is content to drift with the tide will soon go over the precipice and his frail bark will be wrecked on the rocks below and both consul and career pass out of sight as the waters of disapproval close over them.



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## REPORT ON FOREIGN SERVICE TRAINING

*(Continued from page 80)*

forum for considering its present and future needs, Dr. Swiggett's committee, he said, is rendering constructive service which cannot fail to reflect itself beneficially upon the commercial and cultural life of the United States.

Dr. Notz commented upon a practical aspect of this problem due to the difficulty of placement of men trained for foreign trade. In our American colleges today several thousand students are majoring in foreign trade courses. The question of adjusting this supply to the demand, or of developing a demand for men and women trained for foreign trade, has become a very live issue.

The assistant manager of the Foreign Commerce Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce also called attention to the lack of adequate facilities for placing graduates in commercial positions and referred to it as one of the most noticeable gaps in the present-day machinery for training young men for foreign trade service. This, he stated, is due in some degree to the comparative quiet in export trade during the past few years; even more perhaps to the age-old tendencies of the practical man to look with disfavor upon book learning. Mr. Bacher urged the foreign trade instructor to maintain firm contact with the men and concerns who are actually doing the nation's export and import business, either through direct contact with these individuals and concerns or through foreign trade clubs, chambers of commerce, and trade associations. He further urged, in the belief that it will do much to give a practical turn to their training, that foreign trade students visit the foreign departments of American corporations, attend the meetings of foreign trade clubs, and visit foreign countries where branch offices of American houses are in actual operation.

The chief of the Eastern European Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce likewise stated that it is highly desirable that the student should get practical experience side by side with his university work and urged that the student spend some time before graduation in actual employment with a business concern or the Government. Nevertheless, Dr. Durand would not have foreign trade specialization begin too soon. A good general foundation is needed, he said, to give ability to think broadly and clearly. A student preparing for foreign trade work may

well specialize regionally to a certain extent, but not to the exclusion of a general study of foreign trade with the entire world and of the conditions in all the leading foreign countries. The method of instruction should be such as will constantly develop thinking power. Merely to learn a huge mass of facts is not sufficient; they must be grasped in their relation to one another, in their proper perspective.

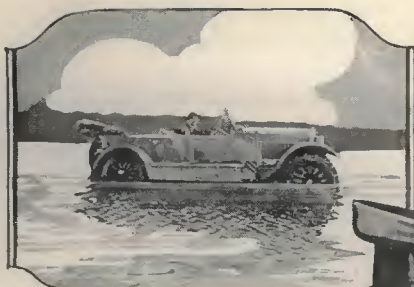
The broader aspects and relations of foreign service training were described at some length in the excellent address of the Director of the Consular Service.\* It is of the utmost importance, said Mr. Carr, that the conduct of our international relations should be in good hands. Our foreign service is worthy of the best talent, of the best products of our institutions of learning, and more than that the finest examples of Americans of culture and unquestioned patriotism. The young man who is likely to succeed in being admitted to either branch of the service and make a success as an officer, he said, should be well grounded in history, economics, the governmental and economical development of his own country, international and at least commercial and maritime law, an accurate reading and speaking knowledge of the French language; an accurate knowledge of the English language; an inquiring mind that analyzes and reflects; a habit of study; and should be moreover hearty, personable, manly, shrewd, businesslike, observant and well informed with a good knowledge of human nature and the instincts of a gentleman in the finest sense.

## DUTIES OF THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

*(Continued from page 82)*

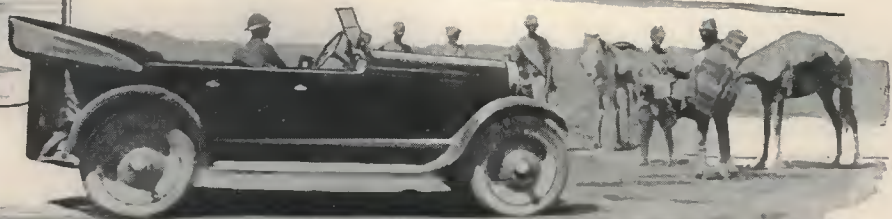
try for the relief of the civil population within the borders of the countries with which we were formerly at war. A further legislative proposal would utilize this sum as a fund for reestablishing commercial relations between the citizens of this country and those of the former enemy powers, with particular reference to businesses that have been sequestered by the custodian or in which this office was at one time interested. It may be a number of years before the ultimate disposition of the alien property is determined upon, dependent upon whether the former enemy powers are able to settle the claims of American

\* Mr. Carr's address will be printed in full in the report of the proceedings of the conference to be published by the U. S. Bureau of Education.



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citizens against them after the adjudication of the claims by the Mixed Claims Commission.

There is approximately \$180,000,000 of cash on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Alien Property Custodian, which sum will increase as the liquidation policy is carried out. The custodian has recommended to the President that a plan be considered whereby that portion of the remaining alien property represented by the cash in the Treasury may be utilized in reviving trade and the commercial relations which formerly existed between this country and the former enemy powers. To all intents and purposes this sum represents available capital removed from the channels of trade, and should be put to a useful purpose. Such a governmental agency similar to the War Finance Corporation having a capital of several hundred million dollars would be capable of earning enough on this sum not only to settle American claims, when they are finally adjudicated, but return in full the property or its equivalent to the former enemies when the affairs of the alien property office are finally terminated, thereby adhering to the time-honored principle of the non-confiscation of private property to pay public debts. There are a number of enemy corporations whose assets

were seized and liquidated which would thereby be encouraged to resume business in this country, and it might be that such a plan should be limited to those corporations or individuals whose capital has been sequestered by the custodian and whose consent should be obtained before their capital is utilized in such a scheme. This plan would not only benefit the citizens of this country but aid in the resumption of business and commercial relations with Europe which were terminated by the war and which will some day have to be resumed if a return to the normal friendly relations existing before the war is to be brought about.

There are two divergent schools of thought that refer to the disposition of alien property. One side would immediately utilize the private property of our former enemies for the payment of the debts of the former enemy governments when they are adjudicated by a Mixed Claims Commission. The other would immediately return all property seized under the Trading with the Enemy Act. The treaty executed between the United States and the successors to the former enemy powers gives the United States absolute power and authority over this property to be disposed of as the Congress may direct.



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## FROM PILLAR TO POST

(Continued from page 84)

thoroughly clean. As in many other places on a Sunday morning, the population was on parade, and here and there among the crowd was an Italian officer or soldier.

Larnaca, Cyprus, was reached the following evening after sundown. The Consular Agent was at the pier and took us to the Club, where we were warmly welcomed by the British colony. The following day some of the party motored to the very interesting capitol, Nicosia, and were guests at a luncheon given by the Governor.

On entering the harbor of Beirut early the next morning we sighted a boat headed in our direction flying the Consular flag. Edward M. Groth, in charge of the Consulate General, had come out to meet the inspector. We landed early so that we might see as much as possible of Beirut before leaving by motor for Baalbek, which is about a three hours' trip. The scenery and coloring were superb. The people, camel trains and donkeys one encounters en route make it difficult to believe that one has not slipped back hundreds of years. To arrive at Baalbek just before sunset, to see the Acropolis and to be in the midst of the ruins on a moonlight night defies description.

According to mythology and tradition, Baalbek\* is considered one of the most ancient cities of the world. All the nations, particularly the Arabs, who took possession of it, suppose that it dates from time immemorial. According to their legends, Adam and the patriarchs inhabited the country around Baalbek and they believe that Adam inhabited Damascus and died at Zebandani; that Abylene was the scene of the murder of Abel, whose name it preserves. Noah was buried at Karak-Nooh and his son at Ham, a town in Anti-Lebanon, three hours from Baalbek. The same legends tell how Cain built Baalbek as a place of refuge after Jehovah had cursed him. Estfan Dewaihi, the maronite patriarch, speaks of Baalbek in the following terms:

*Tradition states that the fortress of Baalbek, on Mount Lebanon, is the most ancient building in the world. Cain, the son of Adam, built it in the year 133 of the creation, during a fit of raving madness. He gave it the name of his son, Henek, and peopled it with giants who were punished for their iniquities by the flood.*

The trip from Baalbek to Damascus was no less interesting than the trip from Beirut to

\* History of Baalbek by Michel M. Alouf, Catholic Printing Press, Beirut, 1922.

Baalbek, each taking about three hours at a good speed. Unfortunately for us, there was a political protestation strike which had been on for several days and practically everything was closed except the mosques and the hotel where we had the pleasure of having Consul and Mrs. Keely to lunch with us.

That evening we started on the last leg of our trip and arrived at Alexandria the following afternoon at 2.30, and as at Rhodes we looked for the Colossus of Rhodes, so we looked for the Pharos Lighthouse in the Alexandria Harbor, which was another one of the seven wonders of the world. Consul Lester Maynard, my predecessor, and Vice-Consul Scott, and the two Cawasses came out to welcome me to Egypt. By dinner time that evening I had assumed charge of a consulate just west of Suez.

## TRACKING MOUNTAIN PEAKS IN NORWAY

*(Continued from page 85)*

without. Through frost-flecked windows we gazed. No words (or no words of mine) can convey a picture of this wildly desolate, mountainous region, frigid in the extreme even in early May. Wind-swept, snow-covered, bristling with crags and peaks, it is a scene never to be forgotten.

Only to the south is there a break in the jagged skyline. There the Hardanger glacier, a direct remnant of that mass of ice which, in the geological period preceding the present age covered the entire Scandinavian peninsula, rises with a surface like a huge convex shield to a height of 6,330 feet. Roughly, it is circular, with a diameter of about seven miles. Only at the edges do black crags project through the broken ice at the margin. On its top its long smooth lines melt imperceptibly into the horizon. In appearance it is an enormous eider-coverlet. Yet the down of eternal snows covers a bed of cruel ice, often crevassed. And from the middle of this ice-mass there is a constant slow movement toward the edges as the pressure from the center according to the laws of gravity, forces the ice as a plastic mass out towards the low-lying parts. Toward the extreme edges the movement becomes somewhat more rapid and there the ice breaks up and is forced in long glacier-arms down through the valleys.

One of these masses of ice happens to be visible from the hotel. It is, of course, at the very fringe of the glacier and on the side nearest



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# UNDERWOOD PORTABLE

Finse. So deceptive are distances in the clear mountain atmosphere that one would almost wager a stone could be thrown to it from the hotel. Yet that stone needs must be impelled by a Gargantuan if it cover the four miles to that product of glacial retching.

Until ski-runners become somewhat acclimated they are advised to take things easily. Our first morning at Finse was spent on the long and steep, but comparatively easy and unnamed slope, directly across the railway. This initial sport meant a climb of about 45 minutes and a descent in something less than 2 minutes. Never before had we traveled at such speed; at least not on our feet. Although there were some fifteen or twenty feet of snow on the ground and the thermometer was at 30 degrees Fahrenheit, the exertion of climbing was such that we perspired freely. The sun seemed unbelievably hot, but the immense fields of snow reflected it and were not thawed. Conditions for skiing were ideal. Never during our stay did the thermometer register lower than 29 degrees above zero and never did the temperature go more than 2 degrees above freezing. We had taken with us a great quantity of heavy

clothing. We found that we needed none of it. At times we shed even our mackinaws and our caps. A rough suit of clothes and a flannel shirt sufficed.

So far as could be observed, nothing that has been invented can save one's skin from the destructive mountain sun. I lost two coats of skin on my face. Even my ears peeled. A British captain was proudly acquiring his fifth coat. Returning after a long day in the open, one's first movement upon entering his room in the hotel was to reach for the jar of cold-cream. What a tender regard we developed for the little opal jars; with what shining faces did we descend to dinner and with what cracked smiles did we recount in the smoking room the adventures and misadventures of the day! They were unlovely noses and somewhat shaggy ears that we brought with us upon our return to Stockholm.

On the afternoon of the second day we started across that oval table which is in the brief summer Finse Lake, for the Hardanger glacier, or the Hardanger Jokel, as the Norwegians call it. From the smooth surface of the lake we made the ascent of a short slope wickedly studded with rocks of all sizes and shapes—debris from the glacier. Followed a sharp and difficult climb up a crest of perhaps 200 feet, then a gentle downward slope and we were on the mass of snow covering the glacier.

We started to climb, although the weather appeared threatening. In the next three miles one ascends more than 2,000 feet before the top of the glacier is reached. It soon was apparent that on account of the rapidly gathering clouds it would be unsafe to attempt to reach the top. Finally we called a halt, turned around and started the breath-catching descent. Over-heated by the exertion of climbing, one soon becomes uncomfortably cool in the whizzing rush downward.

Scarcely had we begun the return trip when snow caught us; heavy clinging snow that came down so thickly it was impossible to see twenty

**Carl M. J. von Zielinski**

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## WHAT TIME WAS IT?

The absence of any "Dry Law" in Venezuela accounted for the condition of the mariner who, in a devious course, was approaching the consulate. Suddenly he stopped and looked up at the front of the building, drew from his pocket one of those watches which made the dollar famous, gazed at it a moment and sadly shook his head. The time was out of joint. It did not agree with the consular arms above the door.

feet in any direction. We could tell when we reached level ground only by our retarded motion. It was a case of sticking together for the three of us and skiing as though devils pursued. We kept well grouped and fairly scooted for Finse. Of course we carried an accurate compass, but fortunately we did not have to delay to consult it. We had the good luck to pick up the ski tracks we had made en route to the Jokel, and these were sufficiently distinct to be followed until we came to Finse Lake, from which it was impossible for us to miss the station and the hotel. Although we perhaps had been in no particular danger (the deathly cold glacial wind did not blow), there was a real thrill in the experience.

It snowed the entire night. Then followed several ideal days, dazzling with sun and absolutely windless. Our best trip was one of twelve miles to St. Paul's peak and return. Following a line of interesting cairns placed for the guidance of travelers, we made a series of ascents until we felt that we could almost scrape the vaulted blue; until I was not sure that I dared point my skis downward and dart away into unknown regions on the return trip. But what a reward awaited us after we had skirted the edge of the glacier known as the Ovnbraen and laboriously had completed the ascent of the peak with only the edges of our skis biting into the hard-packed snow to give us a footing!

I have heard many stories of the wonderful clarity of the mountain atmosphere, but I have felt about the persons who recounted them much as I feel toward an ardent fisherman who tells about the wonderful size of the bass in a certain lake. Now, the chances are that this man ordinarily is entirely truthful. He may enjoy an enviable reputation in business or in a profession. He may even be what is commonly called "a pillar of the church." But after all, he is an enthusiastic fisherman or mountaineer, as the case may be. What I am trying to convey is that I have believed that these gentlemen, in emotional moments, may exaggerate a trifle. Now I am ready to ask pardon for any accounts I may have doubted, and to believe any reasonable story—and some unreasonable ones—as I hope to be believed when I say that we could see, on the side of the glacier ten miles away, just as clearly as though they were 100 feet from us, two sets of ski tracks probably made the previous day. It should be remembered that a ski track is but three inches or so in width.

A succession of descents at express-train speed over an unknown terrain is warranted to unjade the most jaded person imaginable. Such a series



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*Address, The Editor*

*National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.*



we faced on our return trip from St. Paul's. As you shoot down a mountainside you see apparently rushing toward you a ridge that marks the beginning of a new slope. No sooner have you asked yourself—as you inevitably will—"What lies beyond?" than you have hit the new slope and have found out. But you have no time to digest your experience. A similar unknown throws itself at you, and then another and another. Problems in dodging patches of ice and in braking arise, and must be solved immediately as they arise. But what a joyous time you do have!

Quite the converse is true when one is making an ascent. You climb and climb, detouring for rock and ice; gaining but a few yards at a time. You pause, perspire and pant. What appears to be but a mile away quite probably is five miles distant. I recall the story I read as a child of the boy who started out to find the foot of the rainbow. It appeared to be so near that it seemed an absurdly simple thing to walk to it. Even so is it when one tries to track down a mountain peak in wild Norway.

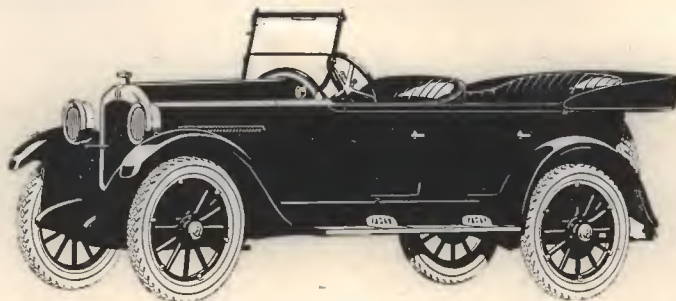
## DOMINICAN RELIGIOUS SHRINES

*(Continued from page 87)*

of battle turned in favor of Columbus and his party, who routed the aborigines, slaying many.

Carlos V of Spain recognized the miraculous escape of his troops, by setting aside funds for the erection and maintenance of a church on Santo Cerro. The original edifice was destroyed by an earthquake in 1564. The original cross was divided among the churches of Hispanola and other Spanish possessions in America, a small portion having remained in the Santo Cerro Church encased in a cross of gold filigree. Many pilgrims have also obtained small crosses made from the nispero tree, the remains of which are still pointed out by the priests in charge of the church.

For a long period following the destruction of the first church the shrine received little attention, but finally a humble wooden chapel was constructed, replaced in the early part of the nineteenth century by a modest brick structure and between



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1880 and 1890 by the present more pretentious one, which is in good condition.

Within one of the chapels of the church, there is a hole about two feet square and deep, where the original cross is reputed to have been planted by Columbus. It is to that spot that many pilgrims come each year, some from great distances, to offer prayers, and countless miraculous healings are accredited to the soil about it. It is believed that no matter how much soil is taken from the cavity, it will always remain at the same level. In former times, pilgrims made the difficult ascent to the shrine in kneeling posture, but this practice no longer prevails.

The church itself is of typical Spanish architecture. It is exceedingly picturesque as seen by travellers along the road through the valley, more so than when nearby, because of a number of dilapidated huts and dwellings standing near it on the hilltop.

*The Altigracia Church at Higüey*

The sanctuary of the Virgin of Altigracia (High Grace) is situated in the small town of Higüey in the most eastern province of the

Republic. To pious Dominicans this shrine is doubtless the most idealistic and venerated in the country.

We are told by tradition, that over three centuries ago, the exact date not being certain, a Spanish landowner lived with his wife and two daughters in the area now occupied by the town of Higüey. It was his custom to make occasional visits to Santo Domingo City to purchase supplies, and at such times he always brought back gifts for his daughters, to whom he was very devoted. Previous to one such journey, early in January, he asked his daughters what he should bring them; the older who enjoyed a gay and carefree temperament, asked for ribbons, laces, dresses and articles of adornment, whereas the younger, a serious minded girl devoted to religion, amazed the family by asking her father to bring the Virgin of Altigracia. The father was much perplexed and troubled about this request, as the name was new to him. He made every effort to obtain information on the subject throughout his journey to the Capital, without success. While returning, he stopped for the night in the house of friends and at supper re-

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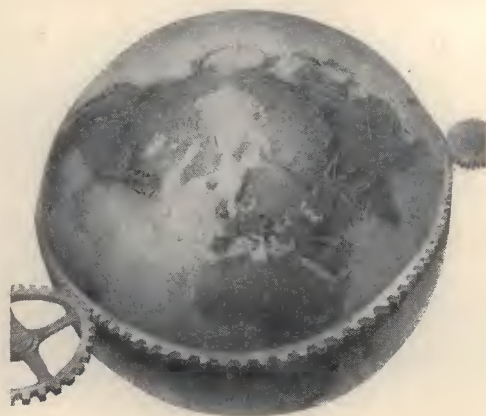
counted to them the mysterious request made by his daughter. They were unable to assist him, but at this juncture an unknown stranger sitting to one side and taking no part in the conversation, came forward stating he had that which the father sought and would deliver it to him. He thereupon took from his saddle-bag the oil painting now called the Virgin of Altagracia and presented it to the father. The mysterious stranger would accept no remuneration and the father therefore invited him to visit his home. On arising the next morning, however, it was found that the stranger had disappeared in the night and never was seen thereafter. The father hastened joyfully to his home and delivered the painting to his daughter upon meeting her beside an orange tree where the Altagracia Church now stands. The trunk of this orange tree is still shown as one of the relics of the church.

The picture shows the Virgin Mother before the Christ-child in an attitude of adoration, with the figure of Joseph behind her. Thousands of Dominicans are each year pilgrims to this shrine and innumerable miracles are attributed to the painting of the Virgin. The walls of the church bear many tablets testifying to miraculous heal-

ings. The twenty-first of January of each year is specially designated for such pilgrimages and is said to have been the day on which the painting was delivered to the daughter by her father.

It was necessary to restore the painting in 1708, but it is now in good condition. The church itself is not of special interest, except as one of the very old buildings of the country.

The reverence in which the Virgin of Altagracia is held by Dominicans may be judged from the fact that the newest church constructed at Santo Domingo City has been named the Altagracia Church and contains a copy of the famous painting at Higüey, which is venerated with almost equal fervor. The dedication of the new Altagracia Church at the Capital was set aside as a national holiday. Visitors from throughout the Republic more than doubled the population of the city for the day. The original painting was brought to the city with great care and a coronation ceremony was held on the *Puerta del Conde*, one of the old city gates still standing, which was attended by all church dignitaries, including an apostolic delegate, the highest officials of the nation, the diplomatic and consular corps and an immense throng of the country's people.



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## CAMPING OUT IN YOKOHAMA

(Continued from page 93)

cept for its tragic side and a few moments of discouragement, it has been wonderful fun, for everyone has cooperated. Ballantine has proved his value as a friend, cook and consular officer. His doughnuts are wonderful.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are now camp mates. It is getting cold and we are anxiously waiting the erection of the houses that came from home. I have already housed the office in a temporary tin building. We hope to have another temporary building to shelter the staff for the winter since tents are cold and there are no houses available in all of the area that was once Yokohama."

*The following is an extract from a letter to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché at Peking, Mr. Julean Arnold, published by courtesy of Mr. F. R. Eldridge, of the Department of Commerce:*

"Although some of the Consular officials functioned on board a ship in Yokohama harbor during this period, yet the American consular officers erected upon the grounds of the Consulate, United States Army tents and functioned there day and night in aid of Americans in Yokohama in need of the services of our Government officials. In fact they did not confine their services to Americans, but assisted peoples of all nationalities, maintaining a restaurant where food was provided free of charge to those of our nationals and others who were in need, and also provided sleeping accommodations for many a person who otherwise would not have been able to find shelter during the nights which they were detained in Yokohama in making connections with Trans-Pacific ships or otherwise.

An American Club was organized and was made the headquarters for the American community. Many a person will harbor for many years feelings of deep gratitude for the timely and very urgent assistance accorded him during the two months following the dreadful disaster in Yokohama. \* \* \*"

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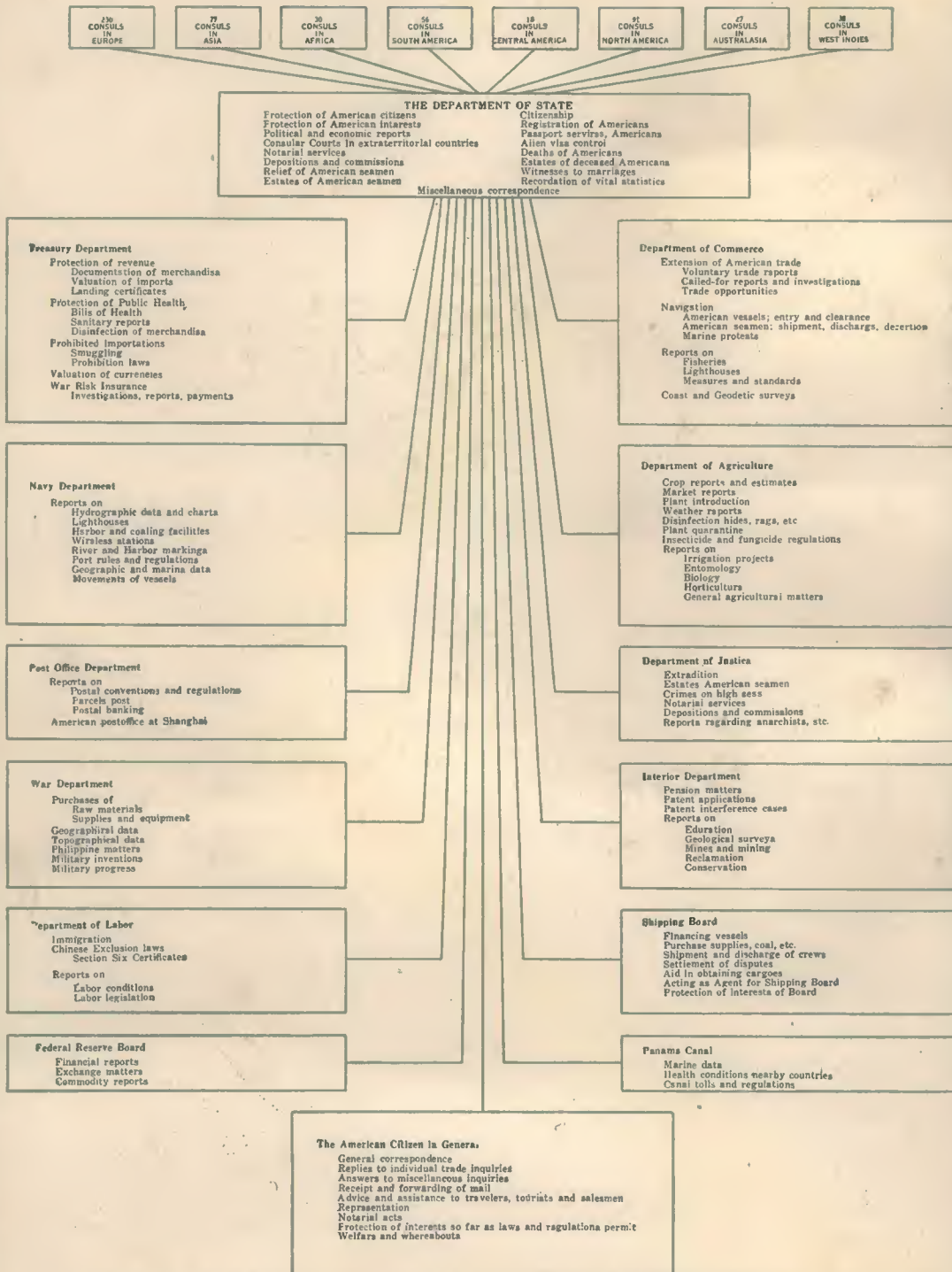
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A Consul's more important duties are shown, but by no means all of them.